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LABOUR REPORT

1961

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THE TREASURER

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K. M. ARCHER, COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

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PREFACE.

This Labour Report, which is the forty-ninth of the series issued by this Bureau, contains detailed statistics for the year 1961, in addition to providing comparisons for previous years.

The Report follows in the main the lines of its immediate predecessors in scope and arrangement. The subject-matter has been divided into five chapters, namely, Retail Prices and Price Indexes; Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes; Wages and Hours; Employment and Unemployment (including Industrial Disputes); and Labour Organizations.

New material in this issue includes the results of a Survey of Weekly Earnings conducted in October, 1961, and brief particulars of the provisions of annual and long-service leave legislation.

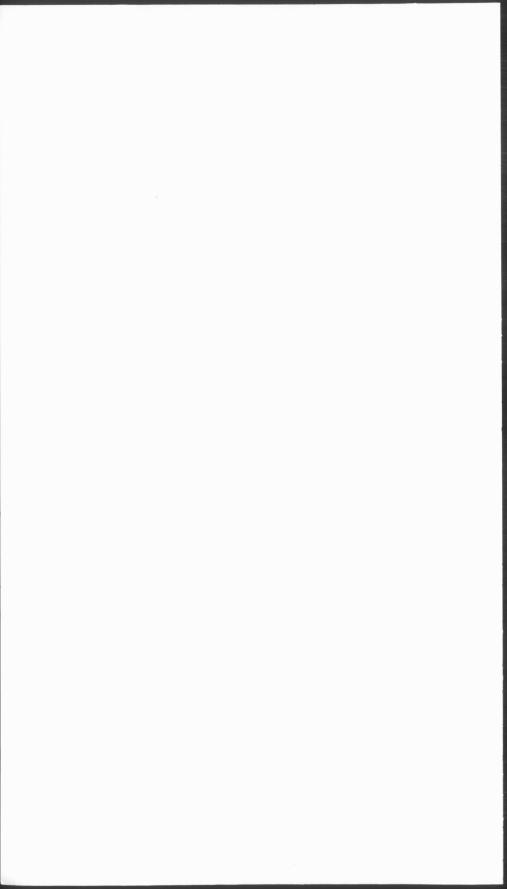
Secretaries of trade unions and of employers' associations, officials of Commonwealth and State Departments, private employers, retail traders, house agents and others have readily supplied much information specially for the purposes of this Report, and my thanks are tendered to all who have thus assisted.

Grateful acknowledgment is also made of the continued assistance given by the Statisticians in the several States, especially in the collection of retail prices.

I also desire to express my appreciation of the work done in the preparation of this Report by Mr. T. R. Jones, B.Com., the Supervisor of the Prices Branch, Mr. G. I. Neville, B.Com., the Supervisor of the Employment and Labour Branch, and the staff under their control.

K. M. ARCHER, Commonwealth Statistician.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra, A.C.T., October, 1963.



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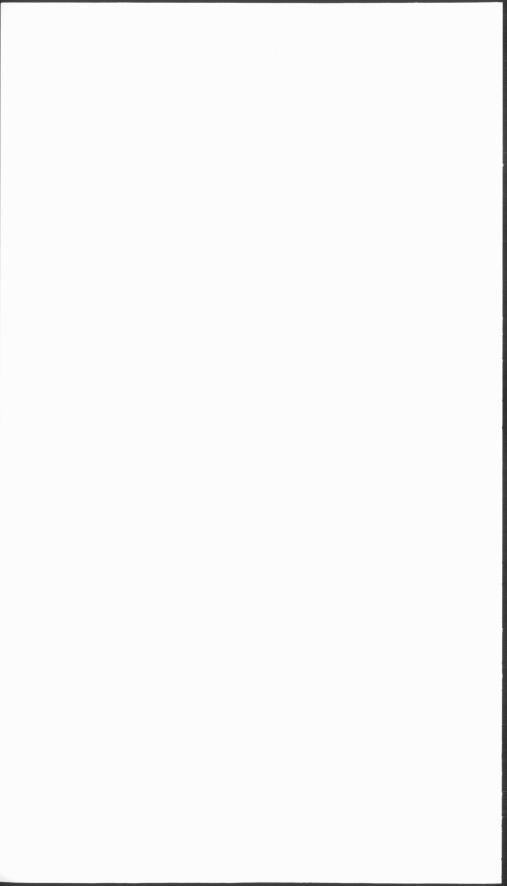
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CHAPTER I.—RETAIL PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES.

§ 1. Collection of Information as to Retail Prices.

Retail prices of food and groceries and average rentals of houses for years extending back to the year 1901 were collected by the Commonwealth Statistician, and in some cases have been recorded by the Statisticians of various States for earlier years.

Retail prices of a more extensive range of commodities (including clothing) and certain services in common demand have been ascertained at frequent and regular intervals since 1923 for each of the six capital cities and for twenty-seven of the more important towns of Australia. Comparable information is available for the month of November in each year from 1914 to 1922 for each of the six capital cities.

The range of items for which retail price data is obtained was considerably extended in 1948 and in later years.

The retail prices of food and groceries in approximately two hundred towns throughout Australia were collected as at November of each year from 1913 to 1942, when collection was discontinued.

The manner in which the main body of commodity prices used in the retail price indexes are ascertained and certain methods adopted to ensure their accuracy and comparability from period to period are briefly as follows:—

- (i) Representative and reputable retailers are selected for each city and town covered by the indexes and are required to furnish information as to prices (monthly in respect of food and groceries and quarterly in respect of other items). Prices for each item are obtained where practicable from ten or more retailers in each of the capital cities, and from five or more retailers in each of the provincial towns. Whenever necessary, supplementary information is obtained from other retailers.
- (ii) Information is collected under authority of the Census and Statistics Act 1905–1949, which requires that information be supplied accurately and promptly and ensures that particulars supplied by individual retailers will not be divulged to any other person or government authority. Penalties are provided against failure to supply information, against supplying false information and against failure to answer truthfully any question asked by an authorized officer in respect of the contents of any return.
- (iii) The actual collection of information is carried out by qualified Field Officers of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics working under the supervision of the Statisticians of the respective States. These Field Officers have very wide powers of investigation, including entry of premises and inspection of goods, records, etc.
- (iv) The Field Officers not only receive and check returns but visit the retail shops concerned, whenever necessary, to obtain requisite information. In respect of some articles, where variation of quality may be considerable, Field Officers are equipped with samples of the goods used for price comparisons. In such cases the Field Officers visit every retail informant at each quarterly collection and personally inspect the relevant goods and prices thereof.

- (v) Before each quarterly collection Supervising Field Officers review the standards of the whole of the items for which prices are collected, after making extensive inquiries among manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. These Supervising Field Officers periodically accompany Field Officers at their price collections and check their work. This not only ensures accuracy and assiduity but also that all Field Officers work on uniform lines and that, as far as care and effort can make it possible, prices are recorded for representative goods of constant quality.
- (vi) The lists of items and the standards thereof are revised from time to time to keep them in harmony with changing conditions. Where such changes become necessary, suitable adjustments are made in computing the retail price indexes to ensure that they reflect changes in price with due precision and that they are not vitiated by the influence of other changes. Because of rapidly changing conditions since 1948, prices have been ascertained for an extended list of items. The purpose of this is to ensure that the indexes are kept representative of changes in current patterns of household expenditures and reliable within their definitions.
- (vii) Returns of rents for unfurnished houses of four and five rooms are made at the middle of each quarter by a representative number (ranging up to 30) of house agents in each city and town covered by the indexes. In addition, in the capital cities, particulars have been obtained as to costs of building new houses, rates and other charges for local government services including water supply and sewerage, prices of materials for repairs and maintenance, and weekly payments for houses let by State Housing authorities. These have been used together with rents of privately owned houses to provide a broadly based housing component in the Consumer Price Index.

§ 2. Nature of Retail Price Indexes.

1. General.—The basic principle of a retail price index is relatively simple. It is to select commodities representative of the field to be covered and to combine their prices at regular intervals in accordance with their relative importance in that field. The aim is to measure the degree of change in prices for the selected field taken as a whole.

In practice the application of this principle over a term of years presents great difficulty by reason of the numerous changes which occur in the type, grade and relative quantities of many of the items commonly used.

Basically, in the simplest method of compiling retail price indexes, the price of each item is multiplied by a fixed quantity or "weight", the product being an "expenditure". The sum of these products for all items at any given date represents an "aggregate expenditure". The "aggregate expenditures" for successive periods are converted into an index by representing the aggregate of a selected or "base" period by an appropriate number (e.g. 100 or 1,000), and calculating index numbers to that base by the proportion which the aggregate of each period bears to the aggregate of the base period. A useful alternative method is to calculate for each item a ratio or "price relative", showing the price of that item relative to its price in the selected or base period, and to combine all these price relatives into a single index using fixed "expenditure weights". Applied to the same basic data, both methods yield the same result. The mathematical formulae are convertible one to the other.

2. Weighting.—Weighting is the process by which the prices of commodities are combined into an index in accordance with their relative importance in the field to be covered; which field, in the case of retail price indexes, is usually that of household expenditure.

Obviously, price changes of major items affect household expenditure more than do price changes (in like ratio) of minor items. A 10 per cent. rise in the price of butter, for example, will have a greater effect on household expenditure than a 10 per cent. rise in the price of sardines. Items are therefore assigned appropriate "weights" which are used as multipliers in the computation of the index. These may be "quantity weights" obtained from estimates of household consumption, or "expenditure (i.e. value) weights" obtained from estimates of the relative importance of the items in household expenditure.

Present-day retail price indexes usually embrace a wide and complex range of goods and services. It is customary to assist users of price indexes by describing the weights, whatever their source, in the form of percentages contributed by the items to the total index in base period (or in some other specified significant period).

The period from which the weighting pattern is derived does not necessarily coincide with the reference base adopted in calculating and presenting index numbers. Frequently, for example, data extending over several years is used as the basis of weighting, in order to smooth out short-term fluctuations in consumption. The purpose is to establish a weighting pattern that is broadly representative of consumption over the period covered by the index. In practice, the effect of small, or even substantial, differences in weighting is often slight, and is only likely to be of moment when the commodities affected show a price movement markedly different from that of other commodities.

- 3. The List of Items.—The list of items must be a selected list because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. Some items which it would be desirable to include must be excluded because comparative prices cannot be accurately ascertained for them at different times. It is deemed better to limit the list to items for which price variations can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy than to distend it by including items for which price comparisons are necessarily inaccurate. Similarly, many items of small aggregate or individual importance are excluded. The list therefore is not (as is sometimes erroneously supposed) a basic wage regimen, nor is it a full list of component items in a standard of living. It does not imply that any particular goods or any selected grades or quantities of these goods should enter into determination of a basic or living wage. The lists used are simply selected items combined in certain proportions for the purpose of measuring price variations. The items are representative of the fields covered, and the proportions approximate to those in average consumption so far as can be ascertained.
- 4. Essential Features.—Apart from clear thinking, common sense and sound arithmetic, the prime essentials in compiling a retail price index are therefore—
 - (a) that prices be accurately ascertained at regular intervals for goods of constant grade and quality;
 - (b) that the list of items be as representative as possible of the field to be covered;
 - (c) that the weights be in approximate proportion to quantities actually used in the selected field.

5. Effects of Changing Conditions on Indexes.—Technological development and changes in fashion render it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price. Such substitutions help to keep the indexes representative of current conditions and are not injurious to an index provided the transitional difficulties can be solved as they arise. No change in principle is involved. The indexes continue to measure, as nearly as may be, price variations, and price variations only. Those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use are neutralized by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the prices of the new items as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

The problem of maintaining an index adequately representative of current usage has intensified since 1950 because of major changes in the pattern of household expenditure and in modes of living. In consequence the Consumer Price Index was devised as a series of linked indexes. (See paras. 1 and 2

of § 5 commencing on page 6.)

§ 3. Purpose and Use of Retail Price Indexes.

- 1. General.—Retail price indexes are designed to measure the extent of changes in price levels only. While they may be used as indicating proportionate variations in cost of a constant standard of living, they do not measure the absolute cost of any standard of living, nor the absolute cost of changes in the standard of living. Strictly speaking they measure, as nearly as may be, the proportionate change in the aggregate cost of specified quantities and qualities of the selected list of items included in the index. In a broad sense, they measure proportionate change in retail price levels within the field they represent. (See also "(i) General" on page 8.)
- 2. Price Indexes for Individual Cities.—Retail price indexes measure average variations in prices for specified cities individually. They measure proportionate changes from one time to another and not differences in price levels as between cities nor comparative costs of living in different cities. The problems of measuring comparative retail price levels and comparative living costs between cities at any point of time are matters for separate consideration apart from retail price indexes.
- 3. Price Indexes and Purchasing Power.—Retail price indexes are sometimes used as a measure of change in the "purchasing power of money". Strictly speaking, such a measure relates only to purchasing power over the list of items of the index combined in their specified proportions. The validity of its use in any broader sense or in dealing with a particular problem is a question for judgment by prospective users, on the facts of the case, and in the light of the definition of the index. It is impossible to compile a single general measure that will show, for all purposes and in all classes of transactions, the change in the value of money from one time to another.
- 4. Use of Price Indexes by Industrial Tribunals.—Retail price indexes are sometimes used by industrial tribunals and other authorities for the adjustment of wages. These authorities themselves decide, however, what use (if any) they make of available indexes or whether they desire the Statistician to compile a special index or adapt an existing index to suit their purposes. It is not the practice for the Statistician to express any view as to whether such tribunals should use retail price indexes in their deliberations. In the normal course of his duties the Statistician compiles and publishes various price indexes, states what they measure, explains how they are constructed, and gives evidence or public information when required. His function in this regard is frequently

misunderstood. It is sometimes erroneously supposed that certain basic wages are determined by ascertaining the aggregate cost of the list of items included by the Statistician in a retail price index, or by calculating separate components of the wage from the aggregate cost of the items in separate groups of such an index. The actual position is briefly as follows:—

- (i) Tribunals determine a basic wage in the light of relevant evidence, presented by the parties, usually covering a wide range of economic conditions. This may, or may not, include evidence on changes in price levels.
- (ii) In some cases it may be provided by statute or by judgment of the tribunal that the total wage thus determined shall be adjusted for price change in ratio to the overall movement in a specified retail price index.

The practices followed in the past and at present in Commonwealth jurisdiction and in the various States are described in Chapter III.

§ 4. Previous Retail Price Indexes.

- 1. General.—Five series of retail price indexes have been compiled at various times for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician prior to 1960. Each of these was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of indexes more directly relevant to current conditions. The respective indexes were:—
 - (i) The "A" Series Index (covering food, groceries and house rents) was first compiled in 1912 with the year 1911 as base = 1,000. It was discontinued in June, 1938. From 1913 to May, 1933, this index was used for wage adjustment purposes by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. Some other tribunals continued to use it until 1938 in certain localities.
 - (ii) The "B" Series Index (covering food, groceries and rent of 4 and 5 roomed houses) was first compiled in 1925 and continued until the December Quarter, 1953. It was the food and rent constituent of the "C" Series Index and was designed to replace the "A" Series Index for general statistical purposes. The "B" Series Index was not used by industrial tribunals in connexion with the adjustment of wages. Its publication was discontinued as from the December Quarter, 1953.
 - (iii) The "C" Series Index (covering food and groceries, rent of 4 and 5 roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1921. It was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for purposes of quarterly wage adjustments from May, 1934 to August, 1953. Some State tribunals continued to use or consider it in their proceedings until it was discontinued. It was last issued on its original basis for December Quarter, 1960. For certain transitional purposes a "C" Series Index was issued for March, June and September Quarters of 1961 (see Section III. of appendix to Labour Report No. 48, 1960).
 - (iv) The "D" Series Index, derived by combining the "A" and "C" Series Indexes, was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from May, 1933 to May 1934, and then discontinued.

(v) The Interim Index (covering food and groceries, rent of 4 and 5 roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, certain services and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1954 with the year 1952–53 as base = 100. As its title indicated, it was constructed as a transitional index. Its compilation was discontinued following its replacement by the Consumer Price Index in June Quarter, 1960.

An index of retail price movements from 1901 to 1960 is shown on page 36 of this Labour Report. It is derived by linking together successive indexes (the "A" Series, the "C" Series, and the new Consumer Price Index) available for that period.

2. The "Court" Index.—In 1937 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration introduced a "Court" Index for the purpose of its system of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage within its jurisdiction. A "Court" Index (Second Series) was created by the Court in 1946 and a "Court" Index (Third Series) in November, 1950, to provide for automatic adjustment of the increased amounts of adjustable basic wage then determined by the Court at those dates. By decision of the Court the "Court" Index ceased to be issued by the Industrial Registrar as at the December Quarter, 1953. These "Court" Indexes were an arithmetical conversion of the "C" Series Retail Price Index.

§ 5. Consumer Price Index.

1. Introduction.—This retail price index was first compiled in 1960, retrospectively to September quarter, 1948. It replaced both the "C" Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in official statistical publications of the Bureau.

The title "Consumer Price Index" is used for purposes of convenience and does not imply that the new index differs in definition or purpose from previous retail price indexes. A longer but more completely descriptive title would be "Consumer Series Retail Price Index Numbers". For practical purposes the terms "retail prices" and "consumer prices" are synonymous. The Consumer Price Index is designed to measure quarterly variations in retail prices of goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage earner households in the aggregate. (See "(i) General" on page 8.)

Investigations revealed that the incidence and frequency of changes in the pattern of household expenditure since 1950 were such as to render it necessary to construct not one but a series of new indexes introducing additional items and changes in weighting patterns at short intervals between 1949 and 1960. For this period, to obtain a continuously representative measure of retail price change, these now necessarily replace the types of indexes which had a constant list of items and a constant set of weights and kept them unchanged for extensive periods. The Consumer Price Index therefore consists of a sequence of four short term Retail Price Indexes chain linked at June quarter, 1952, June quarter, 1956, and March quarter, 1960, into one series with reference base year 1952-53 = 100.0.

2. Origin.—The list of component items and the weighting pattern of the "C" Series Retail Price Index, first adopted in 1921, were slightly revised by Conference of Statisticians in 1936, but otherwise continued almost unchanged until the index was discontinued in 1960. The reasons for this, and the circumstances which led to the present Consumer Price Index, appear from ensuing paragraphs.

From the outbreak of war in 1939 to late in 1948, periodic policy changes in various war-time controls (including rationing) caused recurrent changes in consumption and in the pattern of expenditure. This rendered changes desirable but made it impracticable either to produce a new index, or to revise the old one, on any basis that would render the index more representative than it already was of the changing pattern of household expenditure in those years. When commodity rationing had virtually ceased in the latter part of 1948, action was taken by the Statistician to collect price data of about 100 additional items and to gather information as to current consumption and expenditure patterns. This was done to facilitate review of the component items and weighting system of the "C" Series Retail Price Index, in the light of the new pattern of wage earner expenditure and consumption that appeared to be then emerging. But there supervened, in the next few years, conditions which caused wide price dispersion coupled with a very rapid rise in prices and a new sequence of changes in consumption and in the pattern of wage earner expenditure. Under these conditions it was not possible to devise any new weighting pattern likely to be more continuously representative of conditions then current than was the existing "C" Series Index on the 1936 revision.

A Conference of Statisticians considered the matter in June, 1953, and resolved (in part) as follows:—

- "(a) That, in view of the persistence of recurrent changes in the pattern of consumer expenditure in the post-war period, it is undesirable to make a general revision of the list of items and weighting system of the "C" Series Retail Price Index at present, unless industrial tribunals expressly desire some revision for special purposes.
 - (b) That an Interim Retail Price Index be compiled with putative weights and components representative, as nearly as may be, of the post-war pattern of consumer usage and expenditure."

The "C" Series Index continued to be compiled on its pre-war basis without significant change in procedures. The Interim Retail Price Index (1952–53 base year) was introduced in 1954 and continued until March quarter, 1960.

The Interim Index was a transitional index designed to measure retail price variations on the "C" Series model in terms of post-war consumption weights, as emerging in the early 1950's. It embraced a wider range of commodities and services than did the "C" Series Index, but it did not take into account successive major changes in the pattern of expenditure and modes of living that began to occur early in 1950 and through to 1960. These changes could not, in fact, be detected and measured promptly, and incorporated into an index, concurrently with their happening in those years. Nor was it envisaged as desirable to adopt fundamentally new procedures in price index construction until it was fully evident that far-reaching procedural changes were necessary to meet the situation that had developed between about 1950 and 1960.

In this period home owning largely replaced house renting, the use of the motor car greatly increased and partly replaced use of public transport, and various items of electrical household equipment and television came into widespread use. The impact of these (and other) changes in usage upon the pattern of household expenditure was heightened by disparate movements in prices. Together they rendered nugatory the attempt to meet the situation by devising a single Interim Retail Price Index. As studies progressed and new

data became available, it was clear that no single list of items and no single set of fixed weights would be adequately representative as a basis for measuring retail price changes at all times throughout the post-war period. In consequence, the situation was met by compiling the Consumer Price Index constructed as a chain of linked indexes with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at short intervals during the period 1950–1960.

3. Purpose, Scope, and Composition.—(i) General.—The Consumer Price Index is a quarterly measure of variations in retail prices for goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditures of wage earner households. The weighting pattern relates to estimated aggregates of wage earner household expenditures and not to estimated expenditures of an "average" or individual household of specified size, type, or mode of living. In this way it is possible to give appropriate representation to owner-occupied houses as well as rented houses and to include motor cars, television sets, and other major expenditures which relate to some households and not to others.

Consumer (retail) price indexes are sometimes loosely called "cost of living indexes" and are thought to measure changes in the "cost of living". Neither the Consumer Price Index, nor any other retail price index, measures changes in the cost of living that resu't directly from changes in the mode or level of living. Changes of that kind are matters for consideration apart from price indexes. But the change in prices of goods and services is a very important part of the change in the cost of living and this part is measured by consumer (retail) price indexes. (See also § 3, para. 1 on page 4.)

The Consumer Price Index covers a wide range of commodities and services arranged in the following five major groups:—

Food Clothing and Drapery Housing Household Supplies and Equipment Miscellaneous.

These groups do not include every item of household spending. It is both impracticable and unnecessary for them to do so. Prices are collected regularly for specified quantities and qualities of a large and representative selection of commodities and services. Movements in the prices of these items, when combined in suitable proportions, provide a representative measure of price change as affecting a high proportion of the expenditure of wage earner households.

The index is designed only to measure the proportionate change in prices as combined in the individual groups and the total of the groups in the index. Minor sub-groups of the index or any specially selected items do not necessarily provide comprehensive and valid measures of price changes within their own particular fields. Nor would they necessarily measure the relative influence of those classes of items in aggregate variations in prices. These are separate problems beyond the functions of the Consumer Price Index.

(ii) Composition and Weighting.—A comprehensive view of the present composition and weighting of the Consumer Price Index is given in the table on page 9 and a more detailed table including the list of items and their weights appears on pages 29 to 35. The weights shown are those comprised in the index for the six State capital cities combined. Broadly, they are in proportion to estimated consumption in 1956–57 (see "(iii) Basis of Weighting" on page 11)

valued at the relevant prices of March quarter, 1960. They indicate the relative influence given to the various components in measuring the degree of price change in the index from March quarter, 1960 (i.e. from the beginning of the current linked series).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX.

Composition and Weighting Pattern as at March Quarter, 1960 for the Six State Capital Cities Combined.

Cro	Group, Section, etc.						
Gro	ip, Section, etc.				Section, etc.	Group.	
Food—						32.1	
Cereal Products (Bread, flo	ur, biscuits, ri	ce, and b	reakfast fo	oods)	4.1		
Dairy Produce (Milk, chee	se, butter and	eggs)			7.5		
Potatoes, Onions, Preserve							
(Potatoes and onions,	canned and d	ried fru	its, and ca	nned			
vegetables) Soft Drink, Ice Cream and					1.9		
Soft Drink, Ice Cream and	Confectioner	у			4.0		
Other (except Meat) (Suga	ır, jam, marg	arine, te	a, coffee,	baby	4.0		
foods, and sundry canne Meat—Butcher's (Beef, mu	d and other ic	(SDO			4.2		
Processed (Bacon, s	itton, iamo an	d pork)	1		8.8		
	smallgoods an	a cannec	i meat)		1.6	10.0	
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY— Men's Clothing					4.5	19.0	
Women's Clothing					7.4		
Boys' Clothing					0.6		
Girls' Clothing					0.0		
Men's Clothing Women's Clothing Boys' Clothing Girls' Clothing Piecegoods, etc. (Wool, cot	ton and ravor	cloth i	nurcery ca	ilarec	0.9		
and knitting wool)	ton, and rayor		rursery sq	uaics	1.1		
Footwear (Men's women's	and children'	۵)			3.4		
and knitting wool) Footwear (Men's, women's Household Drapery (Bedcl	othes, towels.	tableclo	th. etc.)		1.1		
HOUSING-						10.7	
Rent—Privately owned ho	uses				2.0	1011	
Government owned	houses				0.9		
Home Ownership-House	price				4.7		
Rent—Privately owned ho Government owned Home Ownership—House Rates					2 1		
Repair	s and Mainten	ance			1.0		
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND E	OUIPMENT-					13.2	
Fuel and Light—Electricity					1.9		
Gas					1.5		
Fuel and Light—Electricity Gas Other (Fi	rewood and k	erosene)			0.8		
Household Appliances (Re	efrigerator, w	ashing r	nachine, s	tove,			
radio set, television set,		er, electi	ic iron, et	c.)	4.5		
Other Household Articles-	_						
Floor Coverings					0.5		
Kitchen and Other Uten					1.0		
Household Sundries (Ho Personal Requisites (Toil					1.1		
Proprietary Medicines	et soap cosme	tics, etc.)		1.0		
Proprietary Medicines	• • •				0.8		
School Requisites MISCELLANEOUS—					0.1	25.0	
Transport—Fares—Train					1.6	23.0	
Transport—Fares—Train Tram a Private Motori Tobacco and Cigarettes Beer	nd bus				2.8		
Private Motori	ng—Car nurc	hase.	• •		3.0		
	Car oper	ation			3.9		
Tobacco and Cigarettes					3.9		
Beer					4.1		
Beer	ircuts, wave.	etc.)			0.9		
Drycleaning					0.5		
Shoe Repairs					0.3		
Postal and Telep	hone Services				0.8		
Other-Radio and Television	on operation				1.6		
Cinema Admission					0.6		
Postal and Telep Other—Radio and Televisi Cinema Admission Newspapers					1.0		
Total					100.0	100.0	

- (iii) *Index Numbers Compiled*.—The index has been compiled for each quarter from September quarter 1948, and for each financial year from 1948–49. (See tables on pages 21 to 28.)
- "All Groups" index numbers, and Group index numbers for each of the five major groups, are compiled and published regularly for the six State capital cities separately and combined. The reference base for each of these indexes is: Year 1952–53 = 100.0. Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

The separate group indexes measure price movements of each group individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn as to differences in the degree of price change in the different groups, but do not show the comparative cost of the different groups.

The index for the six capital cities combined is a weighted average of individual city indexes. The relative weighting of the various cities is determined by their populations at 1954 Census. These were as follows:—

			Population.
Sydney	 	 	1,863
Melbourne	 	 	1,524
Brisbane	 	 	502
Adelaide	 	 	484
Perth	 	 	349
Hobart	 	 	95
Total	 	 • • .	4,817

4. Structure.—(i) A Chain of Linked Indexes.—Substantial changes occurred in consumer usage and patterns of expenditure following the 1939–45 War. In order to keep the weighting pattern representative of current expenditures it became necessary to construct indexes with additional items and changes in the weighting pattern at intervals, rather than on the basis of a list of items and set of weights that remained unchanged throughout the whole period covered. Four new series for short periods (namely, from the September quarter of 1948 to the June quarter of 1952; from the June quarter of 1952 to the June quarter of 1956; from the June quarter of 1956 to the March quarter of 1960; and from the March quarter of 1960 onwards) were therefore constructed and linked to form a continuous retail price index series to be known as the Consumer Price Index. During each period between links the items and weighting remained unchanged. At times of linking the weighting pattern was altered and new items that had become significant in household expenditure were introduced. (See table on page 12.)

Under this method, in effect, average percentage price movements are assessed on one pattern up to the time of the link and on another pattern thereafter. The process of linking ensures that the series reflects only price variations and

not differences in cost of the old and new lists of items. The introduction of new items and weights by linking does not, of itself, raise or lower the level of the index.

(ii) Comparison of the Four Linked Series.—The Consumer Price Index is a chain of "fixed weight aggregative" indexes, with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at June quarter, 1952, June quarter, 1956, and March quarter, 1960. The principal changes are:—

(a) the introduction of private motoring (June quarter, 1952) and of television

(March quarter,1960);

(b) altered proportions of houses under the various modes of occupancy (June quarters, 1952 and 1956); and

(c) changes in weights of fuel and fares (June quarters of 1952 and 1956) and of private motoring (June quarter, 1956).

It is envisaged that future links will be made in the index when significant changes in the pattern of household expenditure render it necessary to do so.

The table on page 12 indicates group and sub-group weighting patterns in the index at the beginning of each linked period together with the proportionate contribution of specified sections at the end of each of the first three linked periods. The differences between the proportions at the beginning and end of each linked period reflect disparate price movements over that period. The differences in proportions between the end of one period and the beginning of the next reflect changes in composition or weighting.

(iii) Basis of Weighting.—For most of the items included in the index, the weights used are based on the pattern of consumption of the years 1952–53 to 1956–57, which for these items is broadly representative of the whole period for which the index has been compiled. In some important fields, no single set of items and weights was adequately representative throughout the whole period. Weights relevant to short-term conditions in these fields were therefore used in each of the four linked series which constitute the Consumer Price Index. The principal fields affected are Fuel and Light, Transport, Household Appliances, and Housing.

The resultant sets of index weights are broadly typical of the patterns of

consumption of:-

1948-49: for periods up to June quarter, 1952;

1952-53: for periods from June quarter, 1952 to June quarter, 1956;

1956-57: for periods from June quarter, 1956.

The weighting of the index from the beginning of the current linked series (i.e. March quarter, 1960) is representative of a 1956–57 pattern of consumption as adjusted to incorporate television in the index from March quarter, 1960.

The sets of weights used for the successive periods covered by the index have been derived from analyses of statistics of production and consumption, the general Censuses of 1947 and 1954, the Censuses of Retail Establishments of 1948–49, 1952–53 and 1956–57 and the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments, from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial, and other relevant sources, and from special surveys.

In the main, the weights for items are derived from estimates of average household consumption or expenditure for the community as a whole. The

principal exceptions are:—

(a) The proportionate weighting of the various modes of occupancy of houses, and the weighting generally in the Housing Group, is as estimated for wage and salary earner households (in the individual cities).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: COMPARISON OF THE FOUR LINKED SERIES.

For interpretation of this table see paragraph 4 (ii) on page 11

	Percentage Contribution to Total Index (Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities).									
Group, etc.	First Lin	ked Series.	Second Li	nked Series.	Third Linked Series.		Fourth Linked Series.			
	June Quarter, 1949.(a)	June Quarter, 1952.	June Quarter, 1952.	June Quarter, 1956.	June Quarter, 1956.	March Quarter, 1960.	March Quarter, 1960.			
Food Group	Per cent. 31.3	Per cent. 35.7	Per cent.	Per cent. 34.3	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.			
Clothing and Drapery Group	22.8	23.0	21.6	20.0	19.7	19.5	19.0			
Housing Group— Home Ownership	5.4 5.7 0.3	$ \begin{array}{c} 5.1 \\ 3.9 \\ 0.2 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 9.2 \\ \hline \end{array} $	$ \begin{vmatrix} 6.5 \\ 2.2 \\ 0.7 \end{vmatrix} $ 9.4	$ \begin{bmatrix} 7.2 \\ 2.5 \\ 0.8 \end{bmatrix} 10.5 $	$ \begin{bmatrix} 7.8 \\ 1.8 \\ 0.9 \end{bmatrix} 10.5 $	$ \begin{bmatrix} 8.1 \\ 2.0 \\ 0.9 \end{bmatrix} 11.0 $	7.8 2.0 0.9			
Household Supplies and Equipment Group— Fuel and Light Household Appliances	3.5 4.2 5.4 } 13.1	$ \begin{vmatrix} 3.7 \\ 3.6 \\ 4.9 \end{vmatrix} $ 12.2	3.8 3.3 4.6	$\begin{bmatrix} 3.7 \\ 2.8 \\ 4.4 \end{bmatrix}$ 10.9	4.3 2.7 4.6	4.3 2.5 4.7	4.2 4.5 4.5 4.5			
Miscellaneous Group— Transport—Fares (rail, tram and bus) Private Motoring Tobacco and Cigarettes Beer Services, Cinema, Radio and Television Licences, and Newspapers	6.3 (b) 5.6 4.6 4.9		$ \begin{vmatrix} 4.4 \\ 6.1 \\ 4.2 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.0 \end{vmatrix} 23.7 $	4.8 5.8 4.3 4.5 4.5 4.9	3.7 7.4 4.2 4.4 4.4 4.8	4.5 7.1 4.0 4.2 5.2 25.0	4.4 6.9 3.9 4.1 5.7			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			

⁽a) Originally compiled as start of first linked series. This series subsequently taken back (on this basis) to September quarter, 1948.

(b) The weights for private motoring, tobacco and cigarettes, beer and some services have been adapted to accord with notional estimates of expenditure by wage earner households.

(c) Local weights for the individual cities are used for some items.

A common pattern of consumption for all cities is used as the basis of weighting in most fields of the index. But there are some important exceptions. Local weights for individual cities are used for the following:—

(a) Housing: As described above.

(b) Fuel and Light, and Fares: The weight for each item included is as estimated from particulars of consumption, revenue, etc., in the individual cities. For each item the several price series used, and their combining weights, are representative of local usage.

(c) Meat: In Brisbane and Hobart (only) the sub-sections beef, mutton,

lamb and pork are combined in local proportions.

(d) For some minor items in one or more cities.

Basic data for many of the item weights were obtained initially from particulars of quantities consumed. Refinements were made where necessary so that item weights would reflect the approximate relative importance of the items (sometimes including similar items not directly priced) in terms of expenditure. Group and section weights were checked as far as possible against independent estimates of expenditure. Nevertheless, the index is essentially a combination of selected items under various headings and not a dissection of total household expenditure into its component parts. The weights should not be regarded as direct estimates of the pattern of household expenditure. They differ from estimates of that kind because:—

(a) Some items carry the weight of others not directly priced.

(b) Group and section weights do not necessarily include expenditure on all items that could be classified under the headings used. For example, the Fares sub-section covers only suburban travel by rail, tram and bus. It does not include travel to other cities or towns. The Food Group does not include fresh fruit nor fresh vegetables other than potatoes and onions. In the Housing Group, the expenditure weight for rent of privately owned houses adopts the level of rents of four and five roomed houses let unfurnished and it does not take account of different levels of rents for smaller or larger houses, for furnished houses, or for furnished or unfurnished flats. Home Ownership is represented only by house price, rates, and repairs and maintenance. Costs of land and interest charges on instalment purchase transactions are not included.

(c) Some fields of expenditure are not represented at all, e.g. hire-purchase

charges, and medical, dental, and hospital fees.

Tables showing the item and group weights of the index are provided herein to assist prospective users in an understanding of the index. The weights are designed as suitable for measuring changes in retail prices within the definition of the index, and do not purport to be valid estimates for any other purpose.

5. Prices and Standards.—(i) General.—The manner in which the main body of prices used in the index are ascertained, and methods used to ensure accuracy and the comparability of prices from period to period, are briefly described in §1 on pages 1 and 2 of this chapter. The following paragraphs describe in more detail certain of these aspects. Special features of particular components of the index are also dealt with in para. 6 and para. 7 on pages 15 to 19.

(ii) Bargain and sale prices, etc.—Prices used in the index are those actually being charged for normal cash purchases of new articles. "Bargain" or "sale" prices of imperfect goods or discontinued lines are not used.

Prices of some goods are at times, or generally, subject to special discounts, nominal trade-ins, etc. Unless the proportion of such discounts increases or decreases cumulatively the precision of the price index as a measure of ratio of price change is not materially affected.

Methods of selling are kept under review. Significant changes such as the widespread growth of self-service sales of groceries are taken into account in the index (see "(ii) Groceries" on page 15).

(iii) Specification of Standards.—To maintain comparability, prices must obviously be collected for specified standards of the commodities and services listed. In general, the standards selected are those which command a considerable volume of sales and which appear likely to remain representative.

Specifications for an item define, where applicable, the unit of quantity to be priced, the grade, quality, size, style, etc., and in some cases the brand and the particular line or model of that brand. For items (e.g. some of the staple foods) where significant variations in quality do not normally occur the specifications are fairly simple and define only the quantity and grade to be priced. For some items, a number of brands, etc. are specified as acceptable equivalents. In some cases the officers engaged in collecting prices are equipped with a sample article of the specified standard to ensure uniform treatment at all times.

In the case of many manufactured goods there is a variety of brands and lines spread over a wide range of qualities and prices. For some of these no single standard is sold in sufficient quantity to be representative of the whole field. Some lines have a relatively short life before they are replaced in production by other lines. Where these circumstances exist separate specifications are prepared, and prices are collected separately, for a number of selected lines of various brands. This ensures that information on price changes is available to construct series of price relatives for use in the index.

(iv) Continuity of Standards.—As long as the articles and standards originally specified remain available, and representative, there is no difficulty in compiling continuous price series. In practice, however, it often becomes necessary to alter specifications particularly for those manufactured goods that are subject to fashion changes, technological developments, or frequent changes of model.

When a change in specifications is superficial only, or where an article can be replaced in the index by another of equivalent quality, the prices of the new article are treated as being directly comparable with the former series. That is, the new article is directly substituted for the old because no change in standard is involved.

When a change in standard occurs, the common practice is to neutralize it by the simple device of "splicing" the price series for the new article to the prices series for the old. The level of the price series is not affected at the point of splicing. A continuous price series is built up using the old article for measuring price changes up to the time of the splice and the new article thereafter.

In some cases, simple splicing of the prices of the new article to the existing price series is not a satisfactory way of neutralizing changes in standard. This situation occurs e.g. when the price of a new model of an article reflects not only the extent of modifications but also a degree of price change, upwards

or downwards, for reasons quite distinct from these modifications. In these circumstances a simple splicing of the old and new prices would eliminate the elements of pure price changes as well as the elements of change in standard. It is necessary in such cases to assess the degree of pure price change involved, and reflect this in the price series before splicing.

Maintenance of continuity in prices and standards is based on assessment of relevant facts gathered by the Supervising Field Officers and specialist investigators. Manufacturers, importers, wholesalers and retailers co-operate in this work.

Problems in this field are intensified by the growing complexity of consumer goods and by the wider coverage of the list of items of the Consumer Price Index. However, it is believed that the procedures outlined keep margins of error within relatively small limits, with no cumulative tendency in either direction. These problems continue to receive close attention.

- 6. Notes on Some Index Components.—(i) General.—The procedures already described apply generally throughout the index. The following paragraphs outline certain special features of particular index sections. A comprehensive account of the Housing Group is given in para. 7 on pages 16 to 19.
- (ii) *Groceries*.—Prices used for groceries are obtained from both service and self-service stores. In each city, the numbers of stores chosen from each type are in approximate proportion to their relative importance in retail grocery sales in that city. Regular checks are made and the proportions are varied when necessary. By these means, due influence is given to each type of store in the averaging of prices.
- (iii) Seasonal Clothing Items.—Normally, summer seasonal and winter seasonal items are priced, in accordance with long standing practice, only in one relevant seasonal quarter. Price changes since the corresponding quarter of the previous year are then taken into the index. Price changes for winter and summer seasonal clothing affect the index in the June and December quarters respectively.
- (iv) Fuel and Light.—Significant changes in the weights for this section, and in the proportionate weightings of its four subsections, were effected as at the links of June quarter, 1952 and June quarter, 1956. Individual city weights are used. Present weightings are as estimated for 1956–57 by analysis of consumption statistics and by special inquiries and surveys. For the pricing of electricity and gas, particulars of rates charged under various domestic tariffs are ascertained each quarter from major distributors in each capital city. These rates are combined according to their estimated relative importance in 1956–57 in accounts of domestic consumers. Prices used are those applying to accounts issued on the 15th of the middle month of the quarter. Where discounts for prompt payment are allowed, prices net of discount are used.
- (v) Household Appliances.—Prices are ascertained for representative models of various brands. The average percentage change in prices of these models is used to vary a basic expenditure weight for each item. Generally, minor modifications in the models are regarded as not significantly affecting standards. Where distinctive and important features are added or removed, the procedures described in "(iv) Continuity of Standards" on page 14 are applied. Prices used in the index are cash prices for new articles, no account being taken of trade-in allowances. Hire purchase charges are not taken into account.

(vi) Fares.—The item "fares" in the index relates to train, tram and bus fares in the city and suburban areas. It does not include travel beyond the metropolitan area. Separate price indexes are compiled for train fares and for tram and bus fares. These are applied to basic expenditure weights determined for each city individually. Significant changes in weighting were effected at the links of June quarter, 1952 and June quarter, 1956. The present pattern of weighting is as estimated for 1956-57 in each city. For each fares index, changes in fares are ascertained for about 40 selected representative journeys. The list of journeys is revised from time to time to meet changing conditions but corresponding journeys are always used for price comparisons between successive quarters. The journeys are specified as between defined points, usually one in the city and the other in the suburbs. For tram and bus fares, points are selected at representative picking-up and setting-down points whether or not they are section stops. Journeys are chosen to give due representation to the various routes and to both short and long trips. In post-war years, buses have replaced trams on many routes, and government bus services have replaced privately-owned services. These have usually been regarded as cases of replacement by equivalent services and the specified point-to-point journeys have been "priced" in the usual manner. For the index of train fares, prices are obtained for single and return tickets and the various periodical tickets. These are combined in fixed proportions using weights derived from ticket sales.

(vii) *Private Motoring.*—New motor cars are priced in the same way as household appliances, and the same procedures are followed in collection and compilation. For the remainder of the sub-section, a basic expenditure weight is distributed over the items represented in accordance with their estimated relative importance.

7. The Housing Group.—(i) General.—The Housing Group of the index is constructed as a combination of three sectors comprising three principal modes of occupancy of unfurnished houses. Flats and shares of houses and furnished dwellings are not taken into account because they have not hitherto been relatively numerous in respect of wage earner households. The position will be re-examined in the light of the Census of 1961. The three sectors of households directly represented are:—

(a) those renting a house from a private owner;

(b) those occupying a house let by a State housing authority under a government rental-housing scheme; and

(c) those that own or are purchasing the house which they occupy. These are combined in appropriate proportions in each city. The combining weights used are in proportion to the numbers of wage and salary earner households in the respective sectors in each city. At times of linking the weights have been changed. For periods up to June quarter, 1952, proportions as at 1947 Census were adopted. For periods from June quarter, 1956, proportions as at 1954 Census were used. For periods from June quarter, 1956, the proportions are as estimated for the year 1956–57. These proportions will be reviewed periodically.

Extensive investigations indicated that no single housing component such as rent or house price was likely to prove adequate as a measure of price changes affecting the housing expenditure of wage earner households in the period 1950–1960. Not only were housing price changes highly diverse but modes of house occupancy changed radically. Over a period of about seven to ten years private house renting diminished from a major to a minor mode of house occupancy. It also became evident that private house renting was

unlikely to revive quickly. This made it essential to undertake the task of devising relevant measures of price changes as affecting owner occupied houses. The method herein has been to adopt the practical device of using in the housing component those prices or charges that could be periodically ascertained for goods and services which have an important influence on housing expenditure of wage earner households. Cost of land is not considered to be relevant to the retail price index defined herein, and is excluded. Interest charges present special difficulties of concept and measurement for which no generally acceptable solution has been found. They are not included in the index. It is considered that the resultant items included form a sufficiently broad and representative housing component for a retail price index over the period covered. The elements of the situation may change and will be kept under review.

- (ii) Rent of Privately Owned Houses.—Returns of weekly rents for unfurnished houses of four and five rooms are obtained at the middle of each quarter from house agents in each city. These returns cover an extensive sample of houses (currently numbering about 4,000 for all cities) selected by the Field Officers as being of reasonable standard and suitable for inclusion. Information thus obtained is used to compile measures of percentage price change for rents. The sample is reviewed from time to time. Corresponding groups of houses are used to compare rental charges from quarter to quarter. Separate measures are calculated for categories covering four and five-roomed houses with external walls of brick and wood respectively. Average percentage changes shown by these measures are applied to basic average rentals. Both the basic rentals and the proportionate weights for combining the categories are derived from Census particulars of wage and salary earner households in each city individually. The Census of 1947 provided the basis of weighting used up to the link of June quarter 1952, and the Census of 1954 provided the basis thereafter. Periodically since the Census of 1954 variations in house rents, so ascertained. have been checked by field surveys covering samples of privately rented houses. These samples were derived from Census records.
- (iii) Rent of Government Owned Houses.—In most cases, tenancy of a government-owned house includes an option to purchase. When the option is taken up, the tenant becomes a purchaser by instalments and is usually regarded as having made some payment of principal on the house by virtue of the weekly payments previously made as "rentals". The index measure here used for government "rents" relates to weekly payments for houses where the option to purchase has not been taken up.

Information on changes of rents for metropolitan houses is obtained each quarter from State Housing authorities. Normally they are the rents actually paid, but no account is taken of rebates granted to certain tenants with small incomes. The measure relates only to those houses let for general housing purposes. Government-owned houses used for employee housing by certain government departments are not taken into account.

In the main, "rents" of tenanted government houses are not varied except at the time of infrequent general reviews (in some cities) or upon review after tenancy changes. However, there have been relatively large increases in numbers of government-owned rented houses in recent years, and "rents" for the newly completed houses have generally been substantially higher than those for the older houses because of rises in building costs. In these circumstances it is difficult to devise any overall measure of average "price" change in the rents of government houses. The method adopted has been to average

all rents paid in each of a number of appropriate categories of houses (classified by size and type) and to combine the percentage changes so derived in constant proportions. Within categories the newly built houses are currently of much the same standard as the old. This measure of change in "rents" of government-owned houses relates to the average of a changing stock of houses. Thus it may not be strictly a measure of price changes only and it may need reconsideration as circumstances alter. New combining proportions were calculated at June quarter, 1952 and June quarter, 1956. Dwellings of inferior standard, e.g. "temporary" and "emergency" dwellings, have been excluded throughout.

- (iv) *Home Ownership.—General.*—This section covers three important elements in the cost of home ownership, viz., house price; municipal, water and sewerage rates; and repairs. The impact of price changes on the costs that are represented is measured by applying to a basic expenditure weight for each item the percentage movement shown by an index of price change for that item. The three components of the Home Ownership section are described in the following paragraphs.
- (v) House Price.—Few home-owner households are affected in a material sense at any particular time by the current prices of houses, but all are affected at some time or another and in any particular period there are some households that enter into new transactions at current prices. Accordingly the total, and therefore the average, expenditure of home-owner households is directly influenced by changes in prices of houses. Because home ownership has become a predominant mode of house occupancy for salary and wage earners, the impact of house price changes, appropriately weighted, is represented in the index. Although obscured by the longevity of houses, the principle followed is closely akin to that employed for other items in the index. A current price is multiplied by a basic average weight. This weight may be analysed into, or compounded from, a normal rate of purchase and a basic average price. For houses, the normal rate of purchase is regarded as being the rate of acquisition of new houses by the community as a whole (in the capital cities) over the period covered by the index. The average annual percentage rate of acquisition of new houses from year to year was calculated by expressing numbers of new houses each year as a percentage of the existing stock of houses at the beginning of the year. This crude rate was refined to give the acquisition rate for a constant population. In the main, the estimates are based on the inter-censal period 1947 to 1954 and are derived from Census data and statistics of new building. The acquisition rate was multiplied by a basic average price to obtain the basic average expenditure weight for the item. A common basic expenditure, derived from costs of houses built in the years 1953-54 to 1956-57, was adopted for all cities.

Prices and other particulars are ascertained each quarter from private and governmental bodies engaged in constructing, or financing the purchase of, houses for home ownership. The prices collected are contract prices, sale prices (adjusted to exclude land), or, in some cases, estimated building costs per square (i.e. per 100 square feet). These are obtained for houses in selected representative categories classified by size, type of construction and material of walls. Houses within each category are believed to be comparable over relatively short periods. But the problem of measuring long-term changes in house price for quality is intractable, and it may prove to be impossible to assess the net significance of the many interacting trends (e.g. in style, finish,

fixtures and amenities, height of ceiling, quantity and grade of materials used. etc.) that may affect house "quality". Prices used in the index are therefore approximate. To smooth out random fluctuations in price data for short periods, twelve-month (or four-quarter) moving averages are computed.

(vi) Rates.—This item covers rates and charges levied on home owners by local government authorities (including water and sewerage authorities) in each metropolitan area to meet the costs of the various services provided (e.g. water supply, sewerage, garbage disposal, street and footpath maintenance, drainage, street lighting, and health services) as well as amenities (such as parks, gardens, swimming pools and bathing facilities, libraries, etc.) and the costs of administration.

Rates and charges for each year are ascertained from the local authorities for an extensive sample of metropolitan house properties (currently numbering about 5,000 for all cities) on which are houses, of four to six rooms, that were occupied at the Census of 1954 by wage and salary earner households and were owned or being purchased on instalments by the occupier. The sample excludes properties in predominantly rural areas and newly developing areas where changes in the valuations on which rates are assessed are largely associated with provision of additional services and facilities.

Indexes of price change for Rates are calculated from the amounts of rates payable on the sample properties, using identical properties with unchanged services for the comparison between successive periods. These indexes are used to vary basic average amounts of Rates payable on the sample house properties in the base year for each Local Government Area and a weighted average is derived therefrom.

Different practices exist between cities, and between authorities in the same city, as to fiscal or rating years (e.g. some commence in January and some in June), the times of issue of rates notices, and the dates on which rates fall due for payment. Broadly, changes in Rates are reflected in the Consumer Price Index Numbers for the quarter or quarters during which they are normally paid.

(vii) Repairs and Maintenance.—For the weighting of this subsection estimates of average expenditure by home owners on house repairs and maintenance, and of the relative importance of various items, were obtained by a sample survey in the capital cities during 1956–57. The estimates of expenditure cover only actual payments and do not impute a value to the home owner's labour. Expenditure on alterations and additions is excluded from the index.

Prices used are the retail prices of paints, paint brushes, and certain other materials used for repairs and maintenance. Price series for these are combined in proportion to their relative importance as indicated by the survey. The resultant average percentage price change is applied to the basic expenditure weight for the subsection as a whole.

8. Publication of Consumer Price Index Numbers.—(i) General.—Index numbers for each quarter are first issued in mimeographed statistical bulletins available from the Commonwealth Statistician about three weeks after the end of the quarter. These bulletins contain comment on the index and on significant price movements that have occurred in the quarter under review. Tabular statements of index numbers show current figures together with a summary of index numbers for previous quarters and years.

Tables of Consumer Price Index Numbers appear regularly in the Labour Report and also in the Digest of Current Economic Statistics (monthly), Monthly

Review of Business Statistics, Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, and Official Year Book.

- (ii) Tabular Statements of Index Numbers.—The tables on pages 21 to 28 show "Group" and "All Groups" Index Numbers of the Consumer Price Index, for the six State capital cities separately and combined, for each quarter from September quarter, 1948, and each year from 1948–49.
- 9. List of Items and Weights.—The table on pages 29 to 35 sets out the List of Items of the Consumer Price Index as from March quarter, 1960. Although the items are enumerated therein in considerable detail, the total number of items listed falls appreciably short of the total number of grades, types, brands, models, etc., for which prices are obtained.

The table also sets out the weights of the groups, sections and items as comprised in the Consumer Price Index for the six State capital cities combined. The weights shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1956–57 (as adjusted to incorporate television) valued at relevant prices of March quarter, 1960. They indicate the relative influence given to the various components in measuring the degree of price change in the index from March quarter, 1960 (i.e. from the beginning of the current linked series).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ALL GROUPS INDEX NUMBERS.

Six State Capital Cities, Separately and Combined. (Base of each Index: Year 1952-53 = 100.0.) (a)

Note.—The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They do not compare price levels as between cities.

Period.	Sydney.	Mel- bourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Six Capital Cities.(b)
Year ended June—							
1949	60.5	61.0	62.1	61.6	60.6	60.7	60.9
1950	65.6	66.2	67.1	66.2	66.2	64.7	66.0
1951	74.5	74.6	75.1	74.7	74.4	73.3	74.6
1952	91.9	91.0	91.8	91.4	90.4	90.4	91.4
1953	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1954	101.6	102.0	102.0	102.3	103.0	105.0	102.0
1055	102.3	102.0	102.0	102.5	105.0	103.0	102.6
40.54	102.3	102.0	102.9	106.9	103.2	110.2	106.9
10.57	112.9	114.0	112.0	111.1	112.9	116.2	113.1
10.50	114.5	114.4	114.4	111.1	112.9	117.0	114.2
10.70	115.3	116.6	118.2	114.5	114.7	118.7	114.2
10.00	117.8	120.0	121.2	118.0	114.7	120.8	118.9
10/1	122.1	125.9	121.2	122.9	121.2	120.8	
1961	122.1	123.9	123.4	122.9	121.2	127.3	123.8
Quarter—							
1952-53—September	98.8	98.8	99.4	99.4	98.6	98.1	98.9
December	99.5	99.3	99.6	99.0	99.2	98.8	99.4
March	100.4	100.3	100.1	100.2	100.5	100.8	100.4
June	101.2	101.6	100.9	101.4	101.7	102.3	101.4
1953–54—September	101.8	102.2	101.4	102.3	102.5	105.2	102.1
December	101.1	101.7	102.1	102.0	102.1	105.5	101.7
March	101.8	102.0	102.5	102.4	102.9	105.0	102.1
June	101.5	102.0	102.1	102.4	104.3	104.4	102.1
1954–55—September	101.4	101.3	101.8	102.8	104.7	104.2	101.8
December	102.0	101.5	102.4	102.8	104.4	104.1	102.2
March	102.6	102.2	103.3	103.6	105.0	105.2	102.9
June	103.0	103.1	103.9	104.7	106.6	105.9	103.6
1955–56—September	103.7	104.7	104.4	105.2	106.4	107.4	104.5
December	104.7	107.3	104.9	106.0	106.8	109.1	105.9
March	105.5	108.4	106.4	106.5	107.9	110.5	106.9
June	108.8	112.0	109.5	109.9	110.5	113.6	110.2
1956–57—September	112.7	114.1	111.9	111.6	111.7	116.2	112.9
December	112.6	114.2	111.7	111.4	112.3	117.2	113.0
March	112.6	113.3	111.7	110.2	113.2	116.7	112.6
June	113.7	114.2	112.6	111.3	114.2	117.5	113.7
1957–58—September	114.0	114.4	112.8	111.9	114.0	116.7	113.9
December	113.9	114.2	113.7	111.6	113.0	116.9	113.7
March	115.0	114.2	115.0	111.5	113.2	117.1	114.3
June	115.1	114.6	115.9	112.7	114.1	117.3	114.8
1958–59—September	114.8	114.9	116.7	113.5	114.4	117.7	114.9
December	115.2	116.4	117.9	114.2	114.3	118.7	115.8
March	115.5	117.1	119.0	115.0	114.7	119.1	116.3
June	115.8	117.9	119.1	115.3	115.5	119.3	116.8
1959–60—September	116.3	118.2	120.2	116.3	115.9	119.7	117.3
December	117.2	118.8	120.8	116.9	115.7	120.1	118.0
March	118.2	119.8	121.6	118.3	117.1	120.8	119.0
June	119.6	123.0	122.3	120.6	119.0	122.6	121.1
1960-61-September	120.8	124.9	123.6	121.5	119.8	125.8	122.5
December	121.6	125.5	125.1	122.4	120.8	127.1	123.3
March	122.5	126.1	126.7	123.4	121.9	128.3	124.2
June	123.4	127.1	126.1	124.3	122.4	128.9	125.0
1961-62—September	123.1	126.8	127.0	123.5	121.7	129.1	124.8
December	122.5	126.5	127.1	122.5	121.3	128.3	124.3

⁽a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

(b) Weighted average.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS.

Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities. (Base of each index: Year 1952-53 = 100.0.) (a)

1959 115.4 108.2 130.6 108.7 121.2 116.0 1960 119.8 109.4 135.2 109.8 123.9 118.5 1961 127.7 111.6 144.8 111.2 127.3 123.8 1961 127.7 111.6 144.8 111.2 127.3 123.8 1961 127.7 111.6 144.8 111.2 127.3 123.8 123.9 118.5 1961 127.3 123.8 123.9 118.5 1961 127.3 123.8 123.9 118.5 1961 127.3 123.8 123.9 123.9 123.8 123.9 123.	Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Miscel- laneous.	Ali Groups.
1949							
1950					67.0		60.0
1951							
1952							
1953							
1954	10.00						
1955	40.54						
1956	40.00						
1957	10.55						
1958							
1959	40.50						114.2
1960 119.8 109.4 135.2 109.8 123.9 118.5 1961 127.7 111.6 144.8 111.2 127.3 123.8	10.50						116 0
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Quarter—	10.61					127.3	123.8
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June 114.0 102.0 118.5 103.2 112.4 110.2 1956-57—September. 119.0 102.3 119.7 103.6 116.0 112.9 December. 115.6 103.3 121.7 105.5 118.0 113.6 March 112.9 104.2 122.3 107.0 118.6 112.6 June 113.8 105.6 124.5 107.1 119.3 113.7 1957-58—September. 113.4 106.2 125.6 107.6 119.6 113.9 March 113.9 106.7 127.0 108.0 119.6 113.7 June 113.9 106.7 127.6 107.1 119.6 113.7 June 113.9 106.7 127.6 107.1 119.6 113.7 1958-59—September. 113.7 108.2 129.2 107.9 120.1 114.5 March 116.3 108.1 130.9 108.9 121.5 116.3 June	December	108.6	102.1	113.7	100.8	104.8	105.9
1956-57—September 119 0 102 3 119 7 103 6 116 0 112 0	March	110.3	102.0				106.9
December . 115.6 103.3 121.7 105.5 118.0 113.6 March . 112.9 104.2 122.3 107.0 118.6 112.6 June . 113.8 105.6 124.5 107.1 119.3 113.7 1957-58—September . 112.1 106.2 125.6 107.6 119.6 113.9 December . 112.1 106.7 127.0 108.0 119.6 113.7 June . 113.9 106.7 127.6 107.1 119.6 114.5 June . 113.9 108.2 128.8 107.3 119.8 114.5 1958-59—September . 113.7 108.2 129.2 107.9 120.1 114.5 March . 116.3 108.4 130.4 108.7 121.3 115.6 March . 116.3 108.1 130.9 108.9 121.5 116.3 June . 117.1 107.9 131.9 109.1 121.9 116.8	June						110.2
March . 112.9 104.2 122.3 107.0 118.6 112.6 June . 113.8 105.6 124.5 107.1 119.3 113.7 1957–58—September . 113.4 106.2 125.6 107.6 119.6 113.7 December . 112.1 106.7 127.0 108.0 119.6 113.7 March . 113.9 106.7 127.6 107.1 119.6 114.2 June . 113.9 108.2 128.8 107.3 119.8 114.8 1958–59—September . 113.7 108.2 128.8 107.3 119.8 114.8 December . 114.6 108.4 130.4 108.7 121.3 115.8 March . 116.3 108.1 130.9 108.9 121.5 116.3 June . 117.1 107.9 131.9 109.1 121.9 116.8 1959–60—September . 117.9 108.3 132.5 109.4 122.3 117.5 December . 118.4 109.2 133.9 109.6 123.0 118.6 March . 120.3 109.5 134.8 110.0 123.8 119.6 June . 122.6 110.5 139.4 110.2 126.4 121.1 1960–61—September . 126.0 110.7 141.4 110.6 126.7 122.5 December . 126.6 111.7 145.7 111.3 127.5 124.5 June . 129.4 112.4 148.0 111.9 127.7 125.6							
June 113.8 105.6 124.5 107.1 119.3 113.7 1957-58—September 113.4 106.2 125.6 107.6 119.6 113.9 December 112.1 106.7 127.0 108.0 119.6 113.9 March 113.9 106.7 127.6 107.1 119.6 114.2 June 113.9 108.2 128.8 107.3 119.8 114.5 1958-59—September 113.7 108.2 129.2 107.9 120.1 114.5 March 116.3 108.4 130.4 108.7 121.3 115.8 March 116.3 108.1 130.9 108.9 121.5 116.5 1959-60—September 117.1 107.9 131.9 109.1 121.9 116.5 1959-60—September 118.4 109.2 133.9 109.1 122.3 117.3 December 118.4 109.2 133.9 109.6 123.0 118.6							
1957-58—September 113.4 106.2 125.6 107.6 119.6 113.5							
December 112.1 106.7 127.0 108.0 119.6 113.7 March 113.9 106.7 127.6 107.1 119.6 114.3 June 113.9 108.2 128.8 107.3 119.8 114.8 1958–59—September 113.7 108.2 129.2 107.9 120.1 114.9 December 114.6 108.4 130.4 108.7 121.3 115.8 March 116.3 108.1 130.9 108.9 121.5 116.3 June 117.1 107.9 131.9 109.1 121.9 116.8 1959–60—September 117.9 108.3 132.5 109.4 122.3 117.3 December 118.4 109.2 133.9 109.6 123.0 118.6 March 120.3 109.5 134.8 110.0 123.8 119.0 June 122.6 110.5 139.4 110.2 126.4 121.1 1960–61—September 126.0 110.7 141.4 110.6 126.7 122.5 December 128.6 111.7 145.7 111.3 127.5 124.5 June 129.4 112.4 148.0 111.9 127.7 125.6 125.6 110.7 148.0 111.9 127.7 125.6 June 129.4 112.4 148.0 111.9 127.7 125.6 116.3 116.3 116.3 116.3 116.3 117.5 124.5 116.3 116.3 118.6 116.3 116.3 116.3 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6 119.6							
March 113.9 106.7 127.6 107.1 119.6 114.2 June 113.9 108.2 128.8 107.3 119.8 114.8 1958-59—September 113.7 108.2 129.2 107.9 120.1 114.8 December 114.6 108.4 130.4 108.7 121.3 115.8 March 116.3 108.1 130.9 108.9 121.5 116.3 June 117.1 107.9 131.9 109.1 121.9 116.8 1959-60—September 117.9 108.3 132.5 109.4 122.9 117.6 March 118.4 109.2 133.9 109.6 123.0 118.6 March 120.3 109.5 134.8 110.0 123.8 119.6 June 122.6 110.5 139.4 110.2 126.4 121.1 1960-61—September 126.0 110.7 141.4 110.6 126.7 122.5 Decembe							
June 113.9 108.2 128.8 107.3 119.8 114.8 1958-59—September 113.7 108.2 129.2 107.9 120.1 114.9 December 114.6 108.4 130.4 108.7 121.3 115.8 March 116.3 108.1 130.9 108.9 121.5 116.8 June 117.1 107.9 131.9 109.1 121.9 116.8 1959-60—September 117.9 108.3 132.5 109.4 122.3 117.3 December 118.4 109.2 133.9 109.6 123.0 118.0 March 120.3 109.5 134.8 110.0 123.8 119.0 June 122.6 110.5 139.4 110.2 126.4 121.1 1960-61—September 126.0 110.7 141.4 110.6 126.7 122.5 December 126.6 111.7 144.4 111.0 127.2 123.3 M							
1958-59—September . 113.7 108.2 129.2 107.9 120.1 114.6 December . 114.6 108.4 130.4 108.7 121.3 115.8 March . 116.3 108.1 130.9 108.9 121.5 116.8 June . 117.1 107.9 131.9 109.1 121.9 116.8 1959-60—September . 117.9 108.3 132.5 109.4 122.3 117.3 December . 118.4 109.2 133.9 109.6 123.0 118.6 March . 120.3 109.5 134.8 110.0 123.8 119.0 June . 122.6 110.5 139.4 110.2 126.4 121.1 1960-61—September . 126.0 110.7 141.4 110.6 126.7 122.5 December . 126.7 111.5 144.1 111.0 127.2 123.3 March . 128.6 111.7 145.7 111.3 127.5 124.2 June . 129.4 112.4 148.0 111.9 127.7 <	*						114.8
December . 114.6 108.4 130.4 108.7 121.3 115.8 March . 116.3 108.1 130.9 108.9 121.5 116.3 June . 117.1 107.9 131.9 109.1 121.9 116.3 1959-60—September . 117.9 108.3 132.5 109.4 122.3 117.3 December . 118.4 109.2 133.9 109.6 123.0 118.6 March . 120.3 109.5 134.8 110.0 123.8 119.6 June . 122.6 110.5 139.4 110.2 126.4 121.1 1960-61—September . 126.0 110.7 141.4 110.6 126.7 122.5 December . 126.7 111.5 144.1 111.0 127.2 123.5 March . 128.6 111.7 145.7 111.3 127.5 124.2 June . 129.4 112.4 148.0 111.9 127.7 125.6							114.9
March 116.3 108.1 130.9 108.9 121.5 116.2 June 117.1 107.9 131.9 109.1 121.9 116.8 1959-60—September 117.9 108.3 132.5 109.4 122.3 117.2 December 118.4 109.2 133.9 109.6 123.0 118.6 March 120.3 109.5 134.8 110.0 123.8 119.0 June 122.6 110.5 139.4 110.2 126.4 121.1 1960-61—September 126.0 110.7 141.4 110.6 126.7 122.5 December 126.7 111.5 144.1 111.0 127.2 123.3 March 128.6 111.7 145.7 111.3 127.5 124.2 June 129.4 112.4 148.0 111.9 127.7 125.6							115.8
June 117.1 107.9 131.9 109.1 121.9 116.8 1959-60—September 117.9 108.3 132.5 109.4 122.3 117.2 December 118.4 109.2 133.9 109.6 123.0 118.6 March 120.3 109.5 134.8 110.0 123.8 119.6 June 122.6 110.5 139.4 110.2 126.4 121.1 1960-61—September 126.0 110.7 141.4 110.6 126.7 122.5 December 126.7 111.5 144.1 111.0 127.2 123.5 March 128.6 111.7 145.7 111.3 127.5 124.2 June 129.4 112.4 148.0 111.9 127.7 125.6							116.3
1959-60—September 117.9 108.3 132.5 109.4 122.3 117.2 December 118.4 109.2 133.9 109.6 123.0 118.6 March 120.3 109.5 134.8 110.0 123.8 119.0 June 122.6 110.5 139.4 110.2 126.4 121.1 1960-61—September 126.0 110.7 141.4 110.6 126.7 122.5 December 126.7 111.5 144.4 111.0 127.2 123.5 March 128.6 111.7 145.7 111.3 127.5 124.2 June 129.4 112.4 148.0 111.9 127.7 125.6			107.9	131.9	109.1	121.9	116.8
December . 118.4 109.2 133.9 109.6 123.0 118.6 March . 120.3 109.5 134.8 110.0 123.8 119.6 June . 122.6 110.5 139.4 110.2 126.4 121.1 1960-61—September . 126.0 110.7 141.4 110.6 126.7 122.5 December . 126.7 111.5 144.4 111.0 127.2 123.3 March . 128.6 111.7 145.7 111.3 127.5 124.2 June . 129.4 112.4 148.0 111.9 127.7 125.6			108.3	132.5	109.4	122.3	117.3
June 122.6 110.5 139.4 110.2 126.4 121.1 1960-61—September. 126.0 110.7 141.4 110.6 126.7 122.5 December. 126.7 111.5 144.1 111.0 127.2 123.5 March 128.6 111.7 145.7 111.3 127.5 124.2 June 129.4 112.4 148.0 111.9 127.7 125.6		118.4	109.2	133.9	109.6		118.0
1960-61—September 126.0 110.7 141.4 110.6 126.7 122.5 December 126.7 111.5 144.1 111.0 127.2 123.3 March 128.6 111.7 145.7 111.3 127.5 124.2 June 129.4 112.4 148.0 111.9 127.7 125.6		120.3					119.0
December	June						121.1
March . 128.6 111.7 145.7 111.3 127.5 124.2 June . 129.4 112.4 148.0 111.9 127.7 125.0	1960-61-September						122.5
June 129.4 112.4 148.0 111.9 127.7 125.0							
34110							
1061 62 Santambar 120 1 112 4 148 5 112 6 127 9 124 8							
1701 02 500100111 12011	1961–62—September	128.1	112.4	148.5	112.6	127.9	124.8
December . 125.3 112.9 150.5 112.7 128.3 124.3	December	125.3	112.9	150.5	112.7	128.3	124.3

⁽a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS, SYDNEY.

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Mis- cellaneous.	All Groups.
Year ended June—						
1949	52.2	58.0	74.2	67.0	67.7	60.5
1950	56.5	67.2	77.1	71.5	70.8	65.6
1951	67.2	78.1	81.2	78.6	77.7	74.5
1952	90.5	93.4	88.2	93.8	93.5	91.9
1953	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1954	102.2	100.6	105.4	102.2	99.7	101.6
1955	103.2	100.9	108.8	101.8	99.7	102.3
1956	108.7	101.4	114.2	101.3	104.0	105.7
1957	114.2	103.5	120.0	106.5	119.7	112.9
1958	112.8	106.4	126.3	109.3	121.8	114.5
1959	113.4	107.5	130.2	109.1	121.9	115.3
1960	117.5	108.5	133.8	109.6	124.0	117.8
1961	124.4	110.3	140.7	111.5	127.1	122.1
1901	127.7	110.5	110.7	111.5	12/11	122.1
Quarter—						
1952–53—September	100.3	97.6	95.0	99.6	99.1	98.8
December	99.1	99.8	98.8	99.4	100.2	99.5
March	100.0	100.6	102.0	100.3	100.3	100.4
June	100.6	102.0	104.3	100.7	100.3	101.2
1953-54—September	102.8	100.8	104.5	102.3	100.2	101.8
December	101.8	100.3	105.3	101.9	98.9	101.1
March	102.6	100.6	105.4	102.2	99.9	101.8
June	101.7	100.5	106.3	102.2	99.8	101.5
1954–55—September	101.4	100.4	107.0	102.5	99.5	101.4
December	102.4	101.0	108.3	102.5	99.6	102.0
March	104.2	100.7	109.1	101.5	99.8	102.6
June	104.9	101.3	110.6	100.5	100.0	103.0
1955–56—September	106.3	101.3	111.8	100.5	100.7	103.7
December	106.9	101.5	113.5	100.6	102.7	104.7
March	108.9	101.3	114.7	101.5	102.8	105.5
June	112.7 118.5	101.6	117.5	102.7	116.8	112.7
1956–57—September	113.9	101.8	117.3	105.8	110.8	112.7
December March	112.1	103.1	119.2	103.8	120.3	112.6
June	112.1	105.9	123.2	108.2	120.3	112.0
1957–58—September	112.3	105.6	124.3	109.5	121.9	114.0
December	110.8	106.1	126.0	109.8	121.9	113.9
March	114.4	106.1	126.8	108.9	121.7	115.0
June	113.5	107.6	128.1	109.1	121.7	115.1
1958–59—September	112.1	107.6	128.5	108.8	122.0	114.8
December	113.1	107.8	130.1	109.1	121.6	115.2
March	114.0	107.5	130.5	109.2	121.7	115.5
June	114.3	107.2	131.5	109.3	122.2	115.8
1959–60—September	115.3	107.5	131.7	109.4	122.6	116.3
December	116.7	108.4	133.2	109.5	123.1	117.2
March	118.4	108.6	133.9	110.0	123.8	118.2
June	119.7	109.4	136.5	109.6	126.4	119.6
1960–61 — September	122.8	109.6	138.0	110.2	126.5	120.8
December	123.5	110.2	139.7	111.4	126.8	121.6
March	125.3	110.3	140.7	111.8	127.4	122.5
June	126.1	111.0	144.4	112.4	127.7	123.4
1961–62—September	124.6	111.1	145.0	113.2	127.8	123.4
December	121.9	111.5	147.1	113.2	127.9	122.5
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⁽a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS, MELBOURNE.

			, , ,						
Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Mis- cellaneous.	All Groups.			
**									
Year ended June—									
1949	54.9	58.6	76.0	66.1	64.4	61.0			
1950	59.2	67.5	79.9	69.9	68.3	66.2			
1951	69.8	77.3	84.5	76.8	74.4	74.6			
1952	89.4	93.0	92.0	92.0	90.8	91.0			
1953	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
1954	104.4	100.6	102.9	101.2	99.9	102.0			
1955	103.9	101.2	105.4	100.6	99.7	102.0			
1956	112.2	102.8	113.8	101.6	108.3	108.1			
1957	117.8	104.9	122.8	105.2	117.8	114.0			
1958	114.3	108.4	127.3	106.2	118.8	114.4			
1959	116.1	109.6	129.4	109.2	122.2	116.6			
1960	120.8	110.7	135.8	110.9	125.5	120.0			
1961	130.2	112.8	151.2	112.5	129.2	125.9			
Quarter—									
1952–53—September	99.1	99.0	97.9	99.0	98.7	98.8			
December	98.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	100.3	99.3			
March	100.2	100.1	100.6	100.4	100.5	100.3			
June	102.7	101.2	102.0	100.8	100.5	101.6			
1953-54—September	104.9	100.8	101.9	101.6	100.3	102.2			
December	104.4	100.6	102.9	100.8	99.0	101.7			
March	104.1	100.8	103.1	101.2	100.1	102.0			
June	104.1	100.3	103.8	101.2	100.2	102.0			
1954-55—September	102.6	100.3	104.0	100.8	99.6	101.3			
December	102.9	100.9	105.1	100.6	99.1	101.5			
March	104.3	101.0	105.7	100.6	99.9	102.2			
June	105.8	102.4	106.9	100.5	100.0	103.1			
1955-56—September	109.5	102.6	108.2	100.4	101.1	104.7			
December	110.9	102.8	111.1	100.6	108.1	107.3			
March	112.0	102.9	116.8	101.5	108.5	108.4			
June	116.5	102.8	119.0	103.8	115.4	112.0			
1956–57—September	121.5	103.2	119.9	103.9	116.7	114.1			
December	119.2	104.3	122.5	105.1	117.7	114.2			
March	114.7	105.0	123.0	106.3	118.4	113.3			
June	115.8	106.9	125.6	105.6	118.5	114.2			
1957–58—September	115.1	107.6	126.4	106.1	118.7	114.4			
December	113.8	108.0	127.4	106.7	118.8	114.2			
March	114.0	108.2	127.5	105.9	118.6	114.2			
June	114.1	109.7	127.9	106.0	118.9	114.6			
1958–59—September	114.0	109.7	128.2	107.7	119.2	114.9			
December	114.7	109.8	129.1	109.5	123.1	116.4			
March	117.0	109.4	129.4	109.6	123.1	117.1			
June	118.5	109.3	130.9	109.8	123.5	117.9			
1959–60—September	118.8	109.7	131.5	110.2	123.6	118.2			
December	119.2	110.6	133.0	110.4	124.1	118.8			
March	120.8	110.9	134.3	110.9	125.3	119.8			
June	124.2	111.6	144.3	111.9	128.9	123.0			
1960–61—September	129.1	111.9	147.2	112.3	128.9	124.9			
December	129.2	112.7	150.2	112.4	129.2	125.5			
March	130.4	112.9	152.5	112.3	129.2	126.1			
June	132.0	113.6	154.9	113.1	129.3	127.1			
1961–62—September	130.9	113.6	155.0	113.6	129.3	126.8			
December	128.1	114.1	157.7	114.3	129.5	126.5			

⁽a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS, BRISBANE.

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Mis- cellaneous.	All Groups.
Year ended June— 1949	56.4	59.2	67.1	68.6	69.2	62.1
	60.9	67.9	73.4	72.6	70.3	67.1
1951 1952 1953 1954	68.6 90.1 100.0 103.4 104.1	78.3 94.0 100.0 100.9 101.3	80.0 88.6 100.0 101.6 104.7	80.1 93.1 100.0 101.7 102.5	77.5 93.4 100.0 101.7 102.0	75.1 91.8 100.0 102.0 102.9
1956 1957 1958 1959	107.7 111.5 113.0 119.8	102.2 104.7 107.8 109.4	110.5 118.4 123.9 128.4 132.6	102.6 106.5 108.3 109.0	108.0 118.9 120.5 123.6 125.6	106.3 112.0 114.4 118.2 121.2
1960 1961	124.2 130.4	111.9 115.1	137.6	110.6	129.5	125.4
Quarter— 1952–53—September December March June	100.0 98.8 100.1 101.1	98.6 100.2 100.0 101.2	98.6 99.9 100.6 100.9	98.9 99.4 100.4 101.3	99.7 100.0 100.0 100.3	99.4 99.6 100.1 100.9
1953-54—September December March June	102.3 103.5 104.5 103.1	100.9 100.9 101.0 100.7	100.6 101.3 102.0 102.5	102.2 101.3 101.5 101.9	100.4 102.3 102.0 102.0 101.9	101.4 102.1 102.5 102.1 101.8
1954-55—September	101.7	100.6	103.4	102.2	101.9	101.8
December	103.2	101.0	104.0	103.1	101.6	102.4
March	105.4	101.0	105.0	102.9	102.2	103.3
June	105.9	102.4	106.2	101.9	102.2	103.9
1955-56—September	106.4	102.3	107.6	102.0	103.3	104.4
December March June	105.4 108.4 110.4 115.0	102.3 102.1 101.9 102.6 102.9	107.0 108.9 112.3 113.2 117.2	102.2 102.6 103.6 104.0	106.4 106.7 115.7 117.4	104.9 106.4 109.5 111.9
December March June 1957–58—September	111.0	104.0	117.7	106.5	119.3	111.7
	109.4	105.4	118.9	107.6	119.3	111.7
	110.6	106.6	119.8	108.0	119.7	112.6
	109.8	107.0	121.9	108.4	119.7	112.8
December March June 1958–59—September	111.8	107.7	123.0	108.6	119.7	113.7
	115.1	107.7	123.6	107.9	121.0	115.0
	115.4	108.9	126.9	108.2	121.6	115.9
	116.8	109.1	127.5	108.5	122.2	116.7
December March June 1959-60—September	118.9	109.6	128.1	108.7	123.7	117.9
	122.0	109.4	128.8	109.2	123.9	119.0
	121.5	109.6	129.0	109.6	124.6	119.1
	123.4	110.2	131.5	110.1	124.7	120.2
December March June 1960–61—September	123.4	111.4	132.2	110.5	125.6	120.8
	124.6	112.2	132.7	111.0	125.9	121.6
	125.3	113.9	134.0	110.9	126.2	122.3
	126.9	114.1	136.1	110.6	128.3	123.6
December	130.0	115.0	137.0	110.7	129.5	125.1
March	134.0	115.3	138.4	111.5	129.7	126.7
June	130.5	116.1	139.0	112.3	130.3	126.1
1961–62—September	132.5	116.3	139.7	113.0	130.7	127.0
December	129.7		140.2	112.9	134.0	127.1

⁽a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS, ADELAIDE.

_							
Pe	riod.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Mis- cellaneous.	All Groups.
W1-1	Y						
Year ended							
1949 1950		56.1	58.3	68.7	69.5	67.2	61.6
1950	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	60.7	66.8	71.6	72.0	69.5	66.2
1952		70.1	76.6	75.9	79.2	77.6	74.7
1953		100.0	93.6	85.0	92.8	92.0	91.4
1954		100.0	100.0 101.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1955		106.1	101.4	109.9 113.0	100.6 100.4	99.1 99.1	102.3
1956		110.9	101.7	120.8	100.4	104.1	103.5 106.9
1957		114.7	101.7	120.8	100.1	111.6	111.1
1958		111.8	104.4	133.9	103.2	114.2	111.1
1959		117.5	105.4	137.1	105.0	114.6	111.9
1960		123.1	106.8	140.0	106.0	118.8	114.5
1961		132.2	109.5	148.7	106.1	121.4	122.9
			103.0	11017	100.1	121.4	122.
Quarter—							
1952–53—	September	101.0	98.7	94.3	99.7	99.7	99.4
	December	97.8	99.8	99.1	99.1	99.9	99.0
	March	99.7	100.1	102.0	100.3	100.2	100.2
	June	101.5	101.4	104.6	100.9	100.2	101.4
	September	103.5	101.7	107.5	100.7	100.0	102.3
	December	103.1	101.6	109.7	100.3	98.3	102.0
	March	103.3	101.5	110.8	100.6	99.4	102.4
	June	104.2	100.8	111.4	100.8	98.6	102.4
1934-33-	September	105.2	100.8	111.8	101.1	98.3	102.8
	December	104.8	101.5	112.5	100.6	98.3	102.8
	March June	106.4	101.8	113.1	100.4	98.9	103.6
	September	108.1	102.6	114.5	99.3	100.7	104.7
1933-30	December	109.0 109.5	101.7	115.8	99.4	101.9	105.2
	March	110.1	101.9 101.9	120.5 122.7	99.4	102.2	106.0
	June	114.9	101.9	124.0	99.7 101.7	102.3	106.5
	September	119.0	100.7	125.3	101.7	109.9 110.6	109.9 111.6
	December	115.6	101.2	130.1	101.3	111.6	111.4
	March	111.0	101.7	130.1	103.3	112.1	110.2
	June	113.3	103.0	130.9	103.8	112.2	111.3
1957-58-	September	112.9	103.5	131.7	104.1	113.9	111.9
	December	110.7	104.2	133.9	104.3	114.2	111.6
	March	110.5	104.2	134.4	103.7	114.2	111.5
	June	113.0	105.6	135.5	103.8	114.3	112.7
	September	114.7	105.7	135.9	104.7	114.6	113.5
	December	116.7	105.6	137.0	104.8	114.2	114.2
	March	118.7	105.3	137.5	105.1	114.6	115.0
	June	119.8	104.8	137.9	105.3	114.9	115.3
	September	120.2	105.7	138.7	105.7	117.2	116.3
	December	120.2	106.5	139.5	105.9	118.2	116.9
	March	123.7	107.0	140.3	106.2	118.8	118.3
	June	128.1	108.1	141.3	106.0	121.0	120.6
	September	130.4	108.3	143.4	106.0	121.2	121.5
	December	130.6	109.5	149.1	105.6	121.2	122.4
	March	132.8	109.7	151.1	105.9	121.6	123.4
	June September	134.8	110.6	151.3	106.7	121.4	124.3
	December	131.3	110.6	152.0	107.1	122.3	123.5
J	becember	127.2	111.2	153.7	106.5	122.2	122.5

⁽a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS, PERTH.

(Base of each Index: Year 1952-53 = 100.0.) (a)

Year ended June— 1949 55.0 59.6 62.7 66.5 67.7 60.6 1950 61.0 68.8 66.4 71.1 69.5 66.2 1951 70.0 78.6 74.5 78.1 75.1 74.4 1952 87.2 95.3 87.2 92.7 90.7 90.4 1953 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 1954 106.2 100.0 107.8 102.0 99.5 103.0 1955 109.3 100.1 19.2 102.0 99.5 103.0 1956 111.1 101.4 123.8 102.0 99.5 103.0 1957 116.0 103.1 123.6 104.5 117.0 112.9 1957 116.0 103.1 123.6 104.5 117.0 112.9 1958 114.4 105.7 126.0 105.7 118.3 113.6 1959 115.2 107.2 130.3 105.9 118.7 114.7 1960 118.4 108.2 133.5 107.1 120.9 116.9 1961 124.4 110.8 141.7 107.3 125.2 121.2 Quarter— 1952-53—September. 98.4 99.4 96.1 99.2 98.8 98.6 December 98.2 100.3 99.3 99.0 99.6 99.2 March 100.2 100.0 101.5 100.6 100.8 100.5 109.3 100.1 100.2 100.0 101.5 100.6 100.8 100.5 109.3 100.1 100.2 100.0 100.5 100.6 100.8 100.5 109.3 100.1 100.2 100.2 100.2 100.2 100.8 101.7 1953-54—September. 103.9 100.2 106.2 101.8 99.7 102.1 March 106.7 100.2 106.8 101.9 98.9 102.9 March 106.7 100.2 106.8 101.9 98.9 102.9 March 108.8 109.4 99.3 116.6 102.4 98.9 102.9 March 108.8 100.0 119.9 102.3 99.1 105.0 109.1 100.8 103.1 101.1 100.3 103.1 101.1 100.8 101.7 1953-56—September. 103.9 99.3 116.6 102.4 98.9 102.9 March 108.8 100.0 119.9 102.3 99.1 105.0 109.5 101.5 100.6 100.8 100.5 March 108.8 100.0 119.9 102.3 99.1 105.0 109.5 101.5 100.6 100.8 100.5 100.5 101.5 100.6 100.8 100.5 100.5 101.5 100.6 100.8 101.9 100.1 100.6 103.1 103.1 103.1 103.1 104.1 100.8 101.7 1055-56—September. 109.4 99.3 116.6 102.4 98.9 102.9 104.7 104.9 104.4 104.0 102.2 108.8 104.4 109.3 109.2 100.2 106.8 101.9 108.8 104.4 109.3 109.3 116.6 102.4 103.1 104.1 107.9 109.5 101.5 123.8 101.6 103.1 104.1 107.9 109.5 101.5 103.8 103.6 103.5 104.4 118.4 114.2 1057-58—September. 115.6 101.9 124.1 103.5 113.9 111.7 106.6 103.1 103.1 103.1 103.3 123.5 104.4 118.4 114.2 1057-58—September. 115.6 101.9 124.1 103.5 113.9 111.7 109.5 101.5 123.8 101.6 103.1 118.4 114.2 1195-6-59—September. 115.6 101.9 124.1 103.5 113.9 114.7 114.1 101.3 122.5 101.	Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Mis- cellaneous.	All Groups.
1950	1949						
1952							
1952							
1953							
1955 109.3 100.1 119.2 102.0 99.5 105.2 1956 111.1 101.4 123.8 102.0 105.5 107.9 1957 116.0 103.1 123.6 104.5 117.0 112.9 1958 114.4 105.7 126.0 105.7 118.3 113.6 1959 115.2 107.2 130.3 105.9 118.7 114.7 1960 118.4 108.2 133.5 107.1 120.9 116.9 1961 124.4 110.8 141.7 107.3 125.2 121.2 120.9 116.9 1961 124.4 110.8 141.7 107.3 125.2 121.2 121.2 122.2 122.2 123.3 105.2 123.3 105.1 120.9 116.9 1952-53—September 98.4 99.4 96.1 99.2 98.8 98.6 99.2 98.8 98.6 105.2 100.0 101.5 100.6 100.8 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 10							
1956							
1957							
1958	40.55					117.0	112.9
1959 115.2 107.2 130.3 105.9 118.7 114.7 1960 118.4 108.2 133.5 107.1 120.9 116.9 11			105.7	126.0	105.7	118.3	
1960	40.00		107.2	130.3	105.9		
Quarter— 1952-53—September. 98.4 99.4 96.1 99.2 98.8 98.6 December. 98.2 100.3 99.3 99.0 99.6 99.2 March 100.2 100.0 101.5 100.6 100.8 100.5 June 103.1 100.3 103.1 101.1 100.8 101.7 1953-54—September. 104.9 100.4 104.0 102.2 100.6 102.5 March 106.7 100.2 106.2 101.8 99.7 102.1 June 109.3 99.2 114.0 102.1 98.9 102.9 June 109.3 99.2 114.0 102.1 98.8 104.3 1954-55—September. 109.4 99.3 116.6 102.4 98.9 102.9 June 107.8 99.8 118.6 102.2 98.8 104.7 December. 109.5 101.3 122.5 101.4 102.2 106.6	10.00	118.4	108.2				
1952-53 September 98.4 99.4 96.1 99.2 98.8 98.6 99.2 100.3 99.3 99.0 99.6 99.2 100.5 100.6 100.8 100.5 100.6 100.8 100.5 100.6 100.8 100.5 100.6 100.8 100.5 100.6 100.8 100.5 100.6 100.8 100.5 100.6 100.8 100.5 100.6 100.8 100.5 100.6 100.8 100.5 100.6 100.8 100.5 100.6 100.8 100.5 100.6 100.8 100.5 100.6 100.8 100.7 100.6 100.2 100.6 100.2 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.6 100.5 100.5 100.5 100.5 100.5 100.6 100.5 1	1961	124.4	110.8	141.7	107.3	125.2	121.2
December 98 2 100 3 99 3 99 0 99 6 100 101 100 100 101 100 1	Quarter—						00.6
March 100.2 100.0 101.5 100.6 100.8 100.5							
June 103.1 100.3 103.1 101.1 100.8 101.7							
1953-54—September							
December 103.9 100.2 106.8 101.9 98.9 102.9							
March 106.7 100.2 106.8 101.9 98.9 102.9							
June 109.3 99.2 114.0 102.1 98.8 104.3						98.9	102.9
1954-55	_				102.1	98.8	104.3
March		109.4	99.3	116.6			
June	December	107.8					
1955-56—September 109.5 101.3 122.5 101.4 102.4 106.4 December 109.5 101.5 123.8 101.6 103.1 106.8 March 111.6 101.5 124.5 102.1 104.1 107.5 1956-57—September 115.6 101.9 124.1 103.5 113.9 111.7 December 115.9 103.4 123.5 104.4 117.3 112.3 March 115.9 103.4 123.5 104.4 117.3 112.3 March 115.9 103.4 123.4 104.8 118.2 113.2 June 116.5 105.0 123.9 105.9 118.4 114.0 December 116.5 105.0 123.9 105.9 118.4 114.0 December 113.4 105.4 126.8 105.2 118.4 113.0 March 113.4 105.4 126.8 105.2 118.2 113.2 June 114.8 106.9 127.9 105.3 118.2 114.1 1958-59—September 115.1 107.0 128.8 105.7 118.7 114.4 December 113.8 107.5 130.4 105.7 118.7 114.3 March 114.8 107.2 130.5 106.1 118.9 114.7 June 117.1 106.9 131.4 106.4 118.9 115.5 1959-60—September 115.7 107.7 132.6 107.0 120.4 115.7 March 118.4 108.0 134.2 107.4 121.2 117.1 June 121.6 109.6 135.6 107.0 120.4 115.7 March 118.4 108.0 134.2 107.4 121.2 117.1 June 121.6 109.6 135.6 107.0 123.3 119.0 1960-61—September 122.9 109.8 137.0 107.4 123.7 119.8 December 125.3 110.9 143.5 107.4 125.8 121.9 June 125.3 110.9 143.5 107.4 125.8 121.9 June 126.4 111.6 144.8 107.0 125.6 122.4 1961-62—September 123.8 111.6 145.1 107.5 125.7 121.7							
December 109.5 101.5 123.8 101.6 103.1 106.8							
March							
June 113.6 101.4 124.5 102.9 112.4 110.5 1956-57—September 115.6 101.9 124.1 103.5 113.9 111.7 December 114.6 102.4 123.5 104.4 117.3 112.3 March 115.9 103.4 123.4 104.8 118.2 113.2 June 117.8 104.6 123.2 105.3 118.4 114.2 1957-58—September 116.5 105.0 123.9 105.9 118.4 114.0 December 113.0 105.3 125.3 106.2 118.4 113.0 March 113.4 105.4 126.8 105.2 118.2 113.2 June 114.8 106.9 127.9 105.3 118.2 113.2 113.2 June 114.8 106.9 127.9 105.3 118.2 114.1 1958-59—September 113.8 107.5 130.4 105.7 118.7 114.3 March 114.8 107.2 130.5 106.1 118.9 114.7 June 114.8 107.2 130.5 106.1 118.9 114.7 June 117.1 106.9 131.4 106.4 118.9 115.5 1959-60—September 115.7 107.7 132.6 107.0 120.4 115.7 March 118.4 108.0 134.2 107.4 121.2 117.1 June 121.6 109.6 135.6 107.0 120.4 115.7 March 118.4 108.0 134.2 107.4 121.2 117.1 June 121.6 109.6 135.6 107.0 120.4 115.7 December 122.9 109.8 137.0 107.4 123.2 119.8 March 125.3 110.9 143.5 107.4 125.8 121.9 June 125.3 110.9 143.5 107.4 125.8 121.9 June 125.4 111.6 144.8 107.0 125.6 122.4 1961-62—September 123.8 111.6 145.1 107.5 125.7 121.7							
1956-57—September 115.6 101.9 124.1 103.5 113.9 111.7 December . 114.6 102.4 123.5 104.4 117.3 112.3 March . 115.9 103.4 123.4 104.8 118.2 113.2 June . 117.8 104.6 123.2 105.3 118.4 114.2 1957-58—September . 116.5 105.0 123.9 105.9 118.4 114.0 December . 113.0 105.3 125.3 106.2 118.4 113.0 March . 113.4 105.4 126.8 105.2 118.2 113.2 June . 114.8 106.9 127.9 105.3 118.2 114.1 1958-59—September . 115.1 107.0 128.8 105.4 118.4 114.4 December . 113.8 107.5 130.4 105.7 118.7 114.3 March . 114.8 106.9 127.9 105.3 118.2 114.1 14.4 December . 117.1 106.9 131.4 106.4 118.9 114.7 June . 117.1 106.9 131.4 106.4 118.9 115.5 1959-60—September . 117.8 107.7 132.6 107.0 120.4 115.7 March . 118.4 108.0 134.2 107.4 121.2 117.1 June . 121.6 109.6 135.6 107.0 120.4 115.7 March . 118.4 108.0 134.2 107.4 121.2 117.1 June . 121.6 109.6 135.6 107.0 123.3 119.0 1960-61—September . 122.9 109.8 137.0 107.4 123.7 119.8 March . 125.3 110.9 143.5 107.4 125.8 121.9 June . 126.4 111.6 144.8 107.0 125.6 122.4 1961-62—September . 123.8 111.6 145.1 107.5 125.7 121.7							
December 114.6 102.4 123.5 104.4 117.3 112.3 March 115.9 103.4 123.4 104.8 118.2 113.2 June 117.8 104.6 123.2 105.3 118.4 114.2 1957–58—September 116.5 105.0 123.9 105.9 118.4 114.0 December 113.0 105.3 125.3 106.2 118.4 113.0 March 113.4 105.4 126.8 105.2 118.2 113.2 June 114.8 106.9 127.9 105.3 118.2 114.1 1958–59—September 115.1 107.0 128.8 105.7 118.7 114.4 December 113.8 107.5 130.4 105.7 118.7 114.3 March 114.8 107.2 130.5 106.1 118.9 114.7 June 117.1 106.9 131.4 106.4 118.9 115.5 1959–60—September 117.8 107.3 131.5 106.8 118.8 115.5 December 115.7 107.7 132.6 107.0 120.4 115.7 March 118.4 108.0 134.2 107.4 121.2 117.1 June 121.6 109.6 135.6 107.0 123.3 119.0 1960–61—September 122.9 109.8 137.0 107.4 123.7 119.8 December 122.9 109.8 137.0 107.4 123.7 119.8 March 125.3 110.9 143.5 107.4 125.8 121.9 June 126.4 111.6 144.8 107.0 125.6 122.4 1961–62—September 123.8 111.6 144.8 107.5 125.7 121.7 121.7 121.7 122.8 111.6 144.8 107.5 125.7 121.7 121.7 122.8 111.6 144.8 107.5 125.7 121.7 121.7 122.8 111.6 144.8 107.5 125.7 121.7 122.8 122.9 123.8 111.6 145.1 107.5 125.7 121.7 123.8 123.8 123.8 123.8 123.8 124.0 124.0 125.8 123.8 125.0 125.7 123.8 123.8 123.8 125.0 125.7 123.8 123.8 125.0 125.7 123.8 123.8 123.8 125.0 125.7 123.8 123.8 125.0 125.7 123.8 123.8 125.0 125.7 123.8 123.8 125.0 125.7 123.8 123.8 125.0 125.7 123.8 123.8 125.0 125.7 123.8 123.8 125.0 125.7 123.8 123.8 125.0 125.7 123.8 123.8 125.0 125.7 123.8 125.0 125.7 123.8 125.0 125.7 123.8 125.0 125.7 123.8							
March June 115.9 June 103.4 lune 123.4 lune 104.8 lune 118.2 lune 113.2 lune 1957-58—September. 116.5 lune 105.0 lune 123.2 lune 105.3 lune 118.4 lune 114.0 lune December. 113.4 lune 105.3 lune 125.3 lune 106.2 lune 118.4 lune 113.0 lune 113.4 lune 113.2 lune 113.2 lune 113.2 lune 114.8 lune 106.9 lune 127.9 lune 105.3 lune 118.2 lune 113.2 lune 114.1 lune 114.1 lune 115.7 lune 115.1 lune 107.0 lune 118.4 lune 114.4 lune 115.5 lune 114.4 lune							112.3
1957–58—September . 116.5 105.0 123.9 105.9 118.4 114.0 December . 113.0 105.3 125.3 106.2 118.4 113.0 March . 113.4 105.4 126.8 105.2 118.2 113.2 June . 114.8 106.9 127.9 105.3 118.2 114.1 1958–59—September . 115.1 107.0 128.8 105.4 118.4 114.4 December . 115.1 107.0 128.8 105.7 118.7 114.3 March . 114.8 107.2 130.5 106.1 118.9 114.7 June . 117.1 106.9 131.4 106.4 118.9 115.5 1959–60—September . 117.8 107.3 131.5 106.8 118.8 115.9 December . 115.7 107.7 132.6 107.0 120.4 115.7 March . 118.4 108.0 134.2 107.4 121.2 117.1 June . 121.6 109.6 135.6 107.0 120.4 115.7 March . 118.4 108.0 134.2 107.4 121.2 117.1 June . 121.6 109.6 135.6 107.0 123.3 119.0 1960–61—September . 122.9 109.8 137.0 107.4 123.7 119.8 March . 125.3 110.9 143.5 107.4 125.8 121.9 June . 126.4 111.6 144.8 107.0 125.6 122.4 1961–62—September . 123.8 111.6 144.8 107.0 125.5 125.7 121.7			103.4	123.4	104.8		
December 113.0 105.3 125.3 106.2 118.4 113.0	June	117.8	104.6				~ ~ · · · · ·
March . 113.4 105.4 126.8 105.2 118.2 113.2 June . 114.8 106.9 127.9 105.3 118.2 114.1 1958-59—September . 115.1 107.0 128.8 105.4 118.4 114.4 December . 113.8 107.5 130.4 105.7 118.7 114.3 March . 114.8 107.2 130.5 106.1 118.9 114.7 June . 117.1 106.9 131.4 106.4 118.9 115.5 1959-60—September . 117.8 107.3 131.5 106.8 118.8 115.9 December . 115.7 107.7 132.6 107.0 120.4 115.7 March . 118.4 108.0 134.2 107.4 121.2 117.1 June . 121.6 109.6 135.6 107.0 120.4 115.7 December . 122.9 109.8 137.0 107.4 121.2 117.1 June . 121.6 109.6 135.6 107.0 123.3 119.0 1960-61—September . 122.9 109.8 137.0 107.4 123.7 119.8 December . 122.9 109.8 137.0 107.4 123.7 119.8 December . 125.3 110.9 143.5 107.4 125.8 121.9 June . 126.4 111.6 144.8 107.0 125.6 122.4 1961-62—September . 123.8 111.6 145.1 107.5 125.7 121.7	1957-58—September						
June 114.8 106.9 127.9 105.3 118.2 114.1 1958-59—September. 115.1 107.0 128.8 105.4 118.4 114.4 December. 113.8 107.5 130.4 105.7 118.7 114.3 March 114.8 107.2 130.5 106.1 118.9 114.7 June 117.1 106.9 131.4 106.4 118.9 115.5 1959-60—September. 117.8 107.3 131.5 106.8 118.8 115.9 December. 115.7 107.7 132.6 107.0 120.4 115.7 March 118.4 108.0 134.2 107.4 121.2 117.1 June 121.6 109.6 135.6 107.0 123.3 119.0 1960-61—September. 122.9 109.8 137.0 107.4 123.7 119.8 December. 122.9 110.8 141.6 107.3 125.6 120.8							
1958-59—September 115.1 107.0 128.8 105.4 118.4 114.4 December 113.8 107.5 130.4 105.7 118.7 114.3 March 114.8 107.2 130.5 106.1 118.9 114.7 June 117.1 106.9 131.4 106.4 118.9 115.5 1959-60—September 117.8 107.3 131.5 106.8 118.8 115.9 December 117.8 107.7 132.6 107.0 120.4 115.7 March 118.4 108.0 134.2 107.4 121.2 117.1 June 121.6 109.6 135.6 107.0 120.4 115.7 December 122.9 109.8 137.0 107.4 123.3 119.0 1960-61—September 122.9 109.8 137.0 107.4 123.7 119.8 December 122.9 110.8 141.6 107.3 125.6 120.8 March 125.3 110.9 143.5 107.4 125.8 121.9 June 126.4 111.6 144.8 107.0 125.6 122.4 1961-62—September 123.8 111.6 145.1 107.5 125.7 121.7							
December 113.8 107.5 130.4 105.7 118.7 114.3							
March 114.8 107.2 130.5 106.1 118.9 114.7 June 117.1 106.9 131.4 106.4 118.9 115.5 1959-60—September 117.8 107.3 131.5 106.8 118.8 115.9 December 115.7 107.7 132.6 107.0 120.4 115.7 March 118.4 108.0 134.2 107.4 121.2 117.1 June 121.6 109.6 135.6 107.0 123.3 119.0 1960-61—September 122.9 109.8 137.0 107.4 123.7 119.8 December 122.9 110.8 141.6 107.3 125.6 120.8 March 125.3 110.9 143.5 107.4 125.8 121.9 June 126.4 111.6 144.8 107.0 125.6 122.4 1961-62—September 123.8 111.6 145.1 107.5 125.7 121.7							
June							
1959-60—September 117.8 107.3 131.5 106.8 118.8 115.9 December 115.7 107.7 132.6 107.0 120.4 115.7 March 118.4 108.0 134.2 107.4 121.2 117.1 June 121.6 109.6 135.6 107.0 123.3 119.0 1960-61—September. 122.9 109.8 137.0 107.4 123.7 119.8 December. 122.9 110.8 141.6 107.3 125.6 120.8 March 125.3 110.9 143.5 107.4 125.8 121.9 June 126.4 111.6 144.8 107.0 125.6 122.4 1961-62—September. 123.8 111.6 145.1 107.5 125.7 121.7							115.5
December 115.7 107.7 132.6 107.0 120.4 115.7 March 118.4 108.0 134.2 107.4 121.2 117.1 June 121.6 109.6 135.6 107.0 123.3 119.0 1960-61—September 122.9 109.8 137.0 107.4 123.7 119.8 December 122.9 110.8 141.6 107.3 125.6 120.8 March 125.3 110.9 143.5 107.4 125.8 121.9 June 126.4 111.6 144.8 107.0 125.6 122.4 1961-62—September 123.8 111.6 145.1 107.5 125.7 121.7					106.8	118.8	115.9
March 118.4 108.0 134.2 107.4 121.2 117.1 June 121.6 109.6 135.6 107.0 123.3 119.0 1960-61—September 122.9 109.8 137.0 107.4 123.7 119.8 December 122.9 110.8 141.6 107.3 125.6 120.8 March 125.3 110.9 143.5 107.4 125.8 121.9 June 126.4 111.6 144.8 107.0 125.6 122.4 1961-62—September 123.8 111.6 145.1 107.5 125.7 121.7			107.7	132.6	107.0		
1960-61—September. 122.9 109.8 137.0 107.4 123.7 119.8 December. 122.9 110.8 141.6 107.3 125.6 120.8 March 125.3 110.9 143.5 107.4 125.8 121.9 June 126.4 111.6 144.8 107.0 125.6 122.4 1961-62—September. 123.8 111.6 145.1 107.5 125.7 121.7			108.0				
December 122.9 110.8 141.6 107.3 125.6 120.8 March 125.3 110.9 143.5 107.4 125.8 121.9 June 126.4 111.6 144.8 107.0 125.6 122.4 1961-62—September 123.8 111.6 145.1 107.5 125.7 121.7	June						
March . 125.3 110.9 143.5 107.4 125.8 121.9 June . 126.4 111.6 144.8 107.0 125.6 122.4 1961–62—September . 123.8 111.6 145.1 107.5 125.7 121.7				20			
June . 126.4 111.6 144.8 107.0 125.6 122.4 1961–62—September. 123.8 111.6 145.1 107.5 125.7 121.7							
1961–62—September. 123.8 111.6 145.1 107.5 125.7 121.7							
1901-02—September 123.6							
December 122.5 111.9 143.5 107.4 123.5 121.5							
	December	122.3	111.9	143.3	107.7	120.0	121.0

⁽a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS, HOBART.

(Base of each Index: Year 1952-53 = 100.0.) (a)

F	Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Mis- cellaneous.	All Groups
Year ended	I June—						
1949		56.0	58.0	70.3	68.1	63.1	60.7
1950		59.0	67.8	73.0	70.0	63.5	64.7
1951		67.3	78.4	79.8	77.2	72.6	73.3
1952		87.1	94.3	88.3	92.3	91.7	90.4
1953		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1954		107.9	101.8	107.1	103.0	103.9	105.0
1955		107.1	102.0	110.7	103.7	102.0	104.9
1956		113.7	103.3	121.9	108.6	106.8	110.2
1957		118.6	106.1	133.3	115.2	118.5	116.9
1958		115.1	108.7	137.3	116.0	119.5	117.0
1959		116.8	109.8	141.3	116.8	121.2	118.7
1960		118.5	110.7	148.5	118.5	123.3	120.8
1961		132.1	112.4	156.6	121.1	126.2	127.5
Quarter—							
1952-53-	-September	98.0	99.2	95.3	97.9	98.6	98.1
	December	98.6	99.5	98.6	97.7	99.0	98.8
	March	100.5	99.9	102.0	101.9	101.1	100.8
	June	102.9	101.3	104.1	102.4	101.3	102.3
1953-54-	-September	108.5	101.7	104.8	102.9	105.1	105.2
	December	109.3	101.9	106.1	102.6	104.2	105.5
	March	106.8	101.9	108.1	102.9	104.8	105.0
	June	107.0	101.5	109.4	103.6	101.5	104.4
1954–55–	-September	106.3	101.4	109.6	103.7	101.3	104.2
	December	105.5	101.9	110.4	103.7	101.4	104.1
	March	107.7	102.1	110.9	103.6	102.6	105.2
1055 56	June	108.9	102.6	112.0	103.7	102.8	105.9
1955-56-	-September	110.7	102.7	114.4	107.9	103.5	107.4
	December	113.6	103.0	118.8	108.0	104.1	109.1
	March	114.8	103.1	125.8	108.3	105.2	110.5
1056 57	June -September	115.8 119.7	104.2 104.6	128.7	110.3	114.2	113.6
1930-37-	December	120.1	104.6	129.1 133.4	114.5	117.2	116.2
	March	117.1	105.5	133.4	114.6 115.2	118.6	117.2
	June	117.1	106.3	134.6	115.2	118.9	116.7
1957_58_	-September	114.8	107.8	136.8	116.4	119.1 119.3	117.5 116.7
1/5/-56-	December	115.0	108.1	130.8	115.4	119.3	116.7
	March	115.8	108.5	137.2	115.9	119.3	117.1
	June	114.8	109.7	137.3	116.4	119.3	117.1
195859-	-September	115.2	109.7	138.8	116.4	120.1	117.3
1,000	December	117.0	110.2	140.9	116.5	120.1	118.7
	March	117.8	109.9	141.9	116.7	121.0	119.1
	June	117.3	109.1	143.4	117.2	122.7	119.3
1959-60-	-September	117.5	109.9	144.7	117.5	122.8	119.7
	December	117.2	110.4	147.4	117.8	123.2	120.1
	March	117.8	110.8	150.1	118.4	123.3	120.8
	June	121.4	111.6	151.7	120.1	123.7	122.6
1960-61-	-September	128.4	111.6	153.7	121.3	125.7	125.8
	December	131.7	112.3	155.9	120.3	125.9	127.1
	March	133.9	112.5	158.0	120.8	126.7	128.3
	June	134.4	113.3	158.9	121.9	126.5	128.9
1961-62-	-September	132.9	113.4	160.8	124.9	127.1	129.1
	December	129.5	114.0	163.7	124.1	127.0	128.3

⁽a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX.

					Perce	ntage Weight	s.(a)
I	List of Iten	ns.			Item or Sub-section.	Section Total.	Group Total.
GOOD—							32.069
Cereal Products—						4.065	
70 I					2.254		
Bread Flour—					2.254		
					0.331		
Plain					0.224		
Self-raising					0.763		
Biscuits					0.112		
Oats, flaked					0.071		
Rice	 4 Co o do				0.310		
Prepared breakfas	t loods				1	7.490	
Dairy Produce—						7.470	
Milk—					3.024		
Fresh							
Powdered					0.321		
Condensed					0.147		
Cheese					0.434		
Butter					2.486		
Eggs		_ :-			1.078	1 022	
Potatoes, Onions, Pr	reserved l	ruit and	d Vegetat	oles-		1.922	
Canned fruit					0.404		
Dried fruit					0.360		
Green peas, canno	d				0.173		
Potatoes					0.792		
Onions					0.193		
Soft Drink, Ice Crea	ım and C	onfectio	nery—			3.955	
Soft drink					0.996		
Ice cream					0.980		
Chocolate confect	ionery				1.181		
Sugar confectione	ry				0.798		
Food—Other (except	t Meat)-	-				4.229	
Sugar					1.117		
Jams					0.319		
Golden syrup					0.031		
Honey					0.100		
Meat extract					0.063		
Sandwich spreads					0.184		
Baked beans, can					0.073		
Spaghetti, canned					0.048		
Margarine					0.334		
Sauces					0.224		
Pickles					0.086		
Sardines					0.069		
Herrings, canned					0.058		
Salmon, canned					0.182		
,					0.113		
Soup, canned					0.113		
Baby foods	• •				0.698		
Tea					0.341		
Coffee							
Cocoa					0.059	10.408	
Meat—						10.400	
Beef					0.002		
Sirloin roast					0.882		
Rib roast					0.842		

⁽a) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1956-57 valued at relevant prices of March Quarter, 1960. (See para. 9 on page 20.)

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—continued.

				Perce	ntage Weigh	ts.(a)
	List of It	ems.		Item or Sub-section.	Section Total.	Group Total.
Food—continued.						
Meat-continued.						
Beef—continued.						
Steak-						
Rump				 0.806		
Blade				 0.614		
Chuck				 0.842		
Sausages				 0.295		
Corned silversic	de			 0.658		
Corned brisket				 0.477		
Mutton—						
Leg				 0.516		
Forequarter				 0.278		
Chops—				 0.270		
Loin				 0.476		
Leg				 0.197		
Lamb—				 0.157	• •	
Leg				0.455		
Forequarter				 0.433		
Chops—				 0.230		
Loin				0.460		
	• •			 0.460		
Leg Pork—				 0.136		
				0.000		
Leg				 0.265		
Loin				 0.184		
Chops				 0.182		
Processed—						
Bacon				 0.908		
Cooked corned	beef			 0.433		
Frankfurts				 0.132		
Canned meat				 0.134		
TOTTING IN D.						
CLOTHING AND DRAPE	RY					19.014
Men's Clothing—					4.472	
Suit				 0.624		
Overcoat				 0.177		
Sports coat				 0.365		
Sports trousers				 0.770		
Pullover and card	igan			 0.303		
Work trousers				 0.254		
Overalls				 0.193		
Shirt, ordinary we	ar			 0.546		
Shirt, work				 0.096		
Singlets				 0.164		
Underpants				 0.184		
Pyjamas				 0.226		
Socks				 0.367		
Hat				 0.111		
Handkerchief				 0.092		
Women's Clothing-				 0.092	7.515	
Costume				 0.576		
Skirt				 1.163		
Overcoat				0.855		
Raincoat			• •	 		
T T .			• •	 0.194	• •	
Hats				 0.224		

⁽a) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1956-57 valued at relevant prices of March Quarter, 1960. (See para. 9 on page 20.)

				Perce	ntage Weight	s.(a)
I	List of Ite	ems.		Item or Sub-section.	Section Total.	Group Total
CLOTHING AND DRAPE	RY—con	tinued.				
Women's Clothing-	-continue	ed.				
Frocks				 0.978		
Pullover, cardigan	, etc.			 0.917		
Slip				 0.266		
Undervests				 0.126		
Pantette, etc.				 0.356		
Brassiere				 0.315		
Girdle				 0.254		
Stockings				 0.592		
Gloves				 0.190		
Nightdress				 0.150		
Pyjamas				 0.135		
Umbrella				 0.068		
Apron				 0.079		
Handkerchief				 0.077		
Boys' Clothing—			• •	 	0.571	
Knickers				 0.151		
Shorts				 0.045		
Raincoat				0.014		
Pullover and card	igan			 0.075		
ext. I	_			 0.121		
Cr. 1				 0.029		
				 0.029		
Underpants						
Socks				 0.056		
Pyjamas				 0.036		
Swim trunks				 0.016	0.045	
Girls' Clothing-				0.100	0.945	
Tunic				 0.198		
Overcoat				 0.092		
Blazer				 0.044		
Pullover, cardigan	, etc.			 0.133		
Frock				 0.155		
Slip				 0.036		
Undervests				 0.043		
Pantette, etc.				 0.046		
Pyjamas				 0.038		
Socks				 0.057		
Stockings				 0.027		
Hats				 0.076		
Piecegoods, etc.—					1.064	
Rayon				 0.132		
Cotton				 0.200		
Woollen				 0.442		
Nursery squares				 0.039		
Knitting wool				 0.251		
Footwear—					3.360	
Men's-						
Shoes				 0.853		
Slippers				 0.036		
Sandshoes				0.033		
Working boots		• •	• •	 0.053		
Women's—				 0.137		
				1.676		
Shoes				 0.200		
Slippers				 0.200		
Sandshoes				 0.049		

⁽a) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1956-57 valued at relevant prices of March Quarter, 1960. (See para. 9 on page 20.)

					Perce	ntage Weigh	ts.(a)
Li	st of I	tems.			Item or Sub-section.	Section Total.	Group Total.
CLOTHING AND DRAPER	Yco	ontinued.		-			
Footwear—continued.							
Children's—							
Boys'					0.185		
Girls'					0.171		
Household Drapery-						1.087	
Blankets—						1.007	
Double bed					0.156		
Single bed					0.155		
Bedspread					0.112		
Sheets-					0.112		
Double bed					0.146		
Single bed					0.075		
Pillow slip					0.123		
Towel					0.168		
Table cloth					0.108		
Tea towel					0.061		
Plastic sheeting					0.068		
- 1400110 5110011115					0.000		
Housing							10.718
Rent—						2.873	
Private houses					1.966		
Government houses					0.907		
Home Ownership—						7 045	
House price					4.725	7.845	
Rates					4.725		
Repairs and mainte					2.097		
Household Supplies An					1.023		10 150
Fuel and Light—	ND EQ	OIPMENI-	•			4 165	13.173
Electricity					1 040	4.165	
~					1.849		
Gas Firewood					1.510		
					0.690		
Kerosene					0.116		
Household Appliances						4.454	
Globe, electric					0.039		
Iron, electric					0.075		
Toaster, electric					0.049		
Jug, electric					0.031		
Refrigerator					0.939		
Washing machine					0.410		
Vacuum cleaner					0.158		
Stoves					0.373		
Radio set					0.351		
Radio valves					0.024		
Television set					2.005	. • •	
Other Household Arti	cles-					4.554	
Floor coverings—							
Carpet					0.322		
Linoleum					0.158		
Felt					0.068		
Kitchen utensils—							
Cup and saucer					0.093		
Dinner plate					0.069		
Jug					0.021		
Tumbler					0.012		

⁽a) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1956-57 valued at relevant prices of March Quarter, 1960. (See para. 9 on page 20.)

				Perce	ntage Weight	s.(a)
Lis	t of Iter	ns.		Item or Sub-section.	Section Total.	Group Total
IOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AN	ID FOI	IPMENT-	-continued			
Other Household Arti						
Kitchen utensils—co						
Pie dish				 0.005		
Mixing bowl				 0.020		
Casserole				 0.011		
Cutlery—						
Knife				 0.006		
Teaspoon				 0.008		
Dessert spoon				 0.011		
Fork				 0.021		
				 0.016		
Teapot				0.015		
Kettle				 0.082		
Saucepans				 0.004		
Cake tin						
Frying pan				 0.007		
Boiler				 0.043		
Other utensils—						
Bucket				 0.009		
Brooms				 0.112		
Scrubbing brush				 0.018		
Polishing mop				 0.048		
Gardening and sma						
Axe				 0.011		
Hammer				 0.018		
Spade				 0.012		
and a				 0.008		
				0.004		
				 0.003		1
Hoe				 0.003		
Lawnmower—				0.020		
Hand				 0.028		
Power				 0.262		
Hose				 0.037		
Household sundries	-					
Soap, household				 0.184		
Soap powder				 0.252		
Detergent				 0.303		
Cleanser powder				 0.050		
Starch				 0.019		
Steel wool				 0.013		
Matches				 0.135		
Boot polish				 0.051		
				 0.057		
Toilet paper			• •	 0.057		
Personal requisites-				0.256		
Toilet soap				 		
Toothpaste				 0.141		
Shaving cream				 0 115		
Razor blades				 > 0.165		
Hair creams, etc.				 1		
Face powder						
Face cream, etc.				 > 0.228		
Lipstick						
Talcum powder						
Deodorant				 0.213		
Antiseptic				 7		
Sanitary napkins				 1		

⁽a) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1956-57 valued at relevant prices of March Quarter, 1960. (See para. 9 on page 20.)

^{8773/62.—}**2**

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—continued.

SHOWING THE WEIGHTS OF THE GROUPS, SECTIONS AND ITEMS COMPRISED IN THE INDEX
FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED.

T 1 0.T.			Perc	entage Weigh	its.(a)
List of Items.			Item or Sub-section.	Section Total.	Group Total
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLYES AND E		1			
Household Supplies and Equipm Other Household Articles—contin	ENT—contini	ied.			
Proprietary medicines—	пиеа.				
Adhesive bandage					
Cauch !			0.071		
Tania			0.239		
A aminim at a			0.156		
C			0.140		
Ointmonto			0.085		
Indianation			0.037		
D:11a			0.062		
			0.031		
School requisites—					
Lead pencil			0.016		
Pen holder			0.003		
-			0.004		
Eraser			0.006		
Ruler			0.002		
Pastels			0.008		
Blotting paper			0.007		
Exercise books			0.058		
MISCELLANEOUS-					25.026
Transport—				11.270	23.020
Fares—				111210	
Train			1.628		
Tram and bus			2.754		• •
Private motoring—			2.751		• •
Motor car			3.006		
Petrol			1.463		
Oil			0.153		• •
Lubrication service			0.142		
Tyres			0.211		• •
Tubes			0.012	• •	* *
Tyre retreading			0.110		* *
Battery		1	0.110	• • •	
Repairs			0.142		
Registration			0.340		
Third party insurance					
Driver's licence			0.294		
Tobacco and Cigarettes—			0.054	2 027	
Cigarattas			2 075	3.937	
Tobacco—			2.875		
Cigaratta			0.075	1	
Dim.			0.875		
Cigaratta mamana			0.134		
Beer—			0.053		
Draught				4.084	
Pottled			2.772		
Services—			1.312		
Hairdressing—				2.536	
Man'a hairant					
Man's haircut			0.259		
Boy's haircut			0.118		
Woman's—					
Trim			0.277		
Set, shampoo, etc			0.123		
Permanent wave			0.110		

⁽a) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1956-57 valued at relevant prices of March Quarter, 1960. (See para. 9 on page 20.)

SHOWING THE WEIGHTS OF THE GROUPS, SECTIONS AND ITEMS COMPRISED IN THE INDEX FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED.

				Perce	ntage Weigh	ts.(a)
List	of Ite	ns.		 Item or Sub-section.	Section Total.	Group Total.
Miscellaneous—continued	-1					
Services—continued.	••					
Drycleaning—						
Suit				 0.064		
Sports trousers .				 0.093		
Sports coat .				 0.069		
Frock				 0.166		
Skirt				 0.027		
Overcoat .				 0.109		
Shoe repairs—	•					
Men's				 0.164		
** 7 ? -				 0.055		
Boys'				 0.038		
C:-1-2				 0.034		
Postal services—	•	• •				
D				 0.232		
PD 1				 0.062		
mm 1 1 11				 0.260		
Telephone rental .				 0.276		
Other—	•	• •		 	3.199	
Radio and television	oners	tion-		''		
	. oper			 0.245		
Television licence.				 0.334		
Television mainten				 1.003		
Cinema admission—	anco			 1.000		
A 1 1:				 0.618		
CI II I				 0.026		
			• •	 0.023		
Newspapers— Morning				 0.509		
- ·				 0.464		
Evening			• •	 0.101		
Total				 100.000	100.000	100.000

⁽a) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1956-57 valued at relevant prices of March Quarter, 1960. (See para. 9 on page 20.)

§ 6. Retail Price Index Numbers, 1901 to 1961.

The index numbers shown below are presented as a continuous series, but they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope. The successive indexes used are: from 1901 to 1914, the "A" Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946–47, the "C" Series Retail Price Index; from 1946–47 to 1948–49, a composite of Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and "C" Series Index excluding Rent; and from 1948–49 to 1960, the Consumer Price Index.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED.

(Base: Year 1911 = 100.)

	Y	ear.		Index Number.		Y	ear.		Index Number
1901				88	1931				145
1902				93	1932				138
1903				91	1933				133
1904				86	1934				136
1905				90	1935				138
1906				90	1936				141
1907				90	1937				141
1908				95	1938				143
1909				95	1939				153
1910				97	1940				159
1911				100	1941				167
1912				110	1942				181
1913				110	1943				188
1914 (a)			114	1944				187
1915 (a)			130	1945				187
1916 (a				132	1946				190
1917 (a				141	1947		• • •		190
1918 (a)			150	1948				218
1919 (a				170	1949				240
1920 (a)			193	1950				262
1921 (a				168	1951				313
1922 (a				162	1952				367
1923				166	1953				383
1924				164	1954				386
1925				165	1955				394
1926				168	1956				419
927				166	1957				429
928				167	1958				429
1929				171	1959				443
1930				162	1960				443
				. 02	1961			- : :	471

(a) November.

§ 7. International Comparisons: Retail Price Index Numbers.

The following tables give index numbers of consumer (retail) prices for various countries. Except where otherwise noted, the average prices for the year 1953 are taken as base (= 100). The figures, which have been taken from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* of the Statistical Office of the United Nations, show fluctuations in prices in each country, and do not measure relative price levels as between the various countries included.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CONSUMER (RETAIL) PRICES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(Source: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the Statistical Office of the United Nations.)

(Base: 1953 = 100.)

ALL GROUPS INDEXES.

Period.	ARGENTINA	(Buenos Aires). AUSTRALIA.(a)	BELGIUM.(b)	BRAZIL (Sao Paulo).	CANADA.	France (Paris).	Germany (Western).	INDIA.(b)	Indonesia.(c) (Djakarta).	IRELAND.	ITALY.
1954	1 1 1 1 2 4	00 10 04 10 17 10 32 10 65 11 17 11 64 11 90 12 70 12	1	100 118 142 173 206 237 326 439 607	100 101 101 102 106 108 110 111 112	100 100 101 103 -106- 121 129 134 138	100 100 102 104 107 109 110 111	100 95 90 99 104 109 114 116 118	100 135 167	-100- 100 103 107 112 116 116 117 120	-100- 103 105 109 110 113 113 115 118
June ,, Sept. ,,	6	511 12 556 12 593 12 20 12	3 111 3 111	531 578 623 696	112 112 112 112 112	136 136 137 140	113 114 115 115	116 117 120 120	143 150 158 216	119 120 121 121	117 117 118 119

Period.		JAPAN.	NETHERLANDS.	New Zealand.	Norway.	Pakistan (Karachi).	PHILIPPINES (Manila).	Sweden.	SWITZERLAND.	SOUTH AFRICA.(d)	UNITED KINGDOM.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960		100 106 105 106 109 109 110 114 120	100 104 106 108 115 117 119 121 123	100 105 -107- 111 113 118 123 124 126	100 104 105 109 112 118 -120- 121 124	100 98 94 97 106 110 106 113	100 99 98 100 102 105 104 109 110	100 e-101- 104 109 113 119 120 124 128	100 101 102 103 105 107 106 108 110	100 102 105 107 110 -114 115 117 119	100 102 106 f-112- 116 119 120 121 125	-100- 100 100 102 105 108 109 111 112
March Qtr. June ,, Sept. ,, Dec. ,,	•	117 117 120 124	122 122 123 124	125 125 127 128	121 123 124 126	113 114 117 116	109 108 112 113	126 127 128 128	109 109 110 112	118 119 120 120	123 124 126 128	111 111 112 112

⁽a) Consumer Price Index as converted to base 1953 = 100 by Commonwealth Statistician.

Note.—Symbol - on each side of an index number (e.g. -95-) indicates that two series have been linked at that period.

⁽b) Rent is not included. (c) Base: 1959 = 100. (d) Index for Europeans only. (e) July-December. (f) Linked at January, 1956.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CONSUMER (RETAIL) PRICES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—continued.

(Base: 1953 = 100.)

FOOD GROUP INDEXES.

P	eriod.	ARGENTINA (Buenos Aires).	AUSTRALIA.(a)	BELGIUM.	BRAZIL (Sao Paulo).	CANADA.	France (Paris).	GERMANY (Western).	India.	Indonesia (Djakarta).	IRELAND.(b)	ITALY.
1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959		 100 99 110 125 167 230 537	100 101 105 112 111 112 115	-100- 103 102 104 107 108 109	100 119 142 175 196 220 317	100 100 100 101 105 108 108	100 98 99 101 -102- 121 125	100 101 103 106 108 110 112	100 93 85 97 103 109 115	100 106 141 161 177 258 311	100 100 104 105 109 119 118	100 104 106 111 111 115 112
1960 1961	::	 659 (<i>d</i>)	121 125	109 110	457 616	109 110	127 132	113 114	116 116	c121 168	116 121	113 114
March June Sept. Dec.	Qtr.	 662 704 744 (<i>d</i>)	126 127 125 123	110 110 111 111	542 588 611 722	110 110 110 110	130 129 131 135	113 114 115 115	113 114 118 118	136 (d) 257 394	120 122 120 120	113 114 114 115

Period.		JAPAN.	NETHERLANDS.	NEW ZEALAND.	Norway.	PAKISTAN (Karachi).	PHILIPPINES (Manila).	SWEDEN.	SWITZERLAND.	SOUTH AFRICA.(e)	United Kingdom.(f)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
1953 1954 1955	::	100 108 105	100 104 106	100 105 -108-	100 108 108	100 98 95	100 99 98	100 g-100- 105	100 102 103	100 101 104	100 103 110	-100- 100 98
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960		104 107 106 107 111 118	110 116 116 118 120 121	114 113 115 116 118 119	113 113 122 -125- 124 126	100 113 117 113 123 125	101 105 111 107 114 117	113 115 119 121 128 132	105 106 107 105 106 108	106 110 -114- 114 116 119	102 105 107 108 107 109	99 102 107 105 106 107
March Qtr. June Sept. Dec. ,	::	116 114 117 123	120 120 123 123	118 116 119 120	123 125 128 130	123 123 128 126	113 113 120 121	130 132 132 133	106 107 108 111	118 119 120 118	108 110 110 109	108 107 107 107

⁽a) Consumer Price Index (Food Group) as converted to base 1953 = 100 by Commonwealth Statistician. (b) Base: August, 1953 = 100. (c) Base: 1959 = 100. (d) Not available. (e) Europeans only. (f) Beginning 1956, base: January, 1956 = 100. (g) July-December.

Note.—Symbol – on each side of an index number (e.g. -95-) indicates that two series have been linked at that period. Symbol—between two index numbers indicates that it is not possible to link two series (because of change in scope, etc.) and therefore the index numbers are not comparable with each other even though they are shown on the same base period.

CHAPTER II.—WHOLESALE PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES.

§ 1. General.

Two indexes of wholesale prices are compiled by the Bureau. These are: (i) The Melbourne Wholesale Price Index; and (ii) The Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index. Particulars of the Melbourne Wholesale Price Index, which is now obsolete, are given in § 3 commencing on page 41.

After reviewing the list of items and weighting of the Melbourne Wholesale Price Index, the 1930 Conference of Statisticians resolved that a new index of wholesale prices of basic materials and foodstuffs should be compiled. This index—the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index—which extends back to the year 1928 and is compiled monthly, is a special purpose index and one of a series of wholesale price indexes designed for special purposes.

§ 2. Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

1. Price Quotations.—The prices used in the index have in the main been obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants, and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Apart from locally produced building materials and one or two minor commodities, however, the price movements may be taken as representative of variations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets.

Commodities in the index are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible and in respect of imported materials as nearly as may be at the point where they first make effective impact on the local price structure. Thus the price of imported goods is not taken at the time of import, but rather on an ex-bond (or into factory) basis.

Broadly, where home-consumption prices exist for local products, they have been used in this index. During the year 1950–51 wool for local manufacture was subsidized and the home-consumption price for wool was used to calculate the index numbers shown in the table on page 41.

- 2. Commodities and Grouping.—For purposes of this index "basic" materials (as opposed to certain of the foodstuffs) are commodities in the primary or basic forms in which they first enter into productive processes carried out in Australia. The list of items is divided into seven main groups, each of which is sub-divided into goods which are mainly imported and goods which are mainly home-produced. A full list of these commodities is set out below, showing the quantity-multipliers (weights) for each commodity. The percentage of the total aggregate value in 1960 contributed by each item and group is also shown.
- 3. Method of Construction.—The index is constructed on the simple aggregative fixed-weights formula. The weights (quantity-multipliers) are based on estimates of the average annual consumption of the commodities in Australia during the period 1928–29 to 1934–35 inclusive. Changes in usage, changes of category as between "imported" and "home-produced" for some commodities, and changes in the industrial structure have affected the validity of some of the weights in the index.

During 1956, supplies and prices of potatoes and onions fluctuated violently upwards and downwards between abnormally wide limits. These fluctuations were so great as to dominate the movement of the sections of the index in which these items were included, namely, "Foodstuffs and Tobacco", "Goods Principally Home Produced" and "Total All Groups". In the circumstances neither seasonal adjustment nor conversion of the index to a "changing

weights" formula could be applied to eliminate these transient fluctuations. Accordingly, in order to provide a representative measure of the general trend in wholesale prices, the index was reconstructed as from July, 1936 by omitting potatoes and onions.

Consideration is being given to the enlargement of the index to cover additional groups and to revision of the weighting pattern of the index.

WHOLESALE PRICE (BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS) INDEX.
LIST OF COMMODITIES, UNITS OF MEASUREMENT, QUANTITY-MULTIPLIERS, AND PERCENTAGE
OF TOTAL AGGREGATE IN 1960.

Metals and Coal—						1	1	
Metals and Coal— Principally Imported— Aluminium ton 985 0.04 Principally Imported— Rubber, crude Ib. 24,214,400 Principally Home-produced— Calf skins Ib. 4,455,000 Cattle hides Ib. 57,246,000 Cattle hides Ib. 57,246,000 Cattle hides Ib. 57,246,000 Cattle hides Ib. Total Total Euilding Materials— Principally Imported— Timber, softwoods Total Indicating plants Total Total Indicating plants Indicating plants Indicating plants Indicating plants Indicating plants	er. of Total	multiplier.	Unit.		centage of Total Aggre- gate	multiplier.	Unit.	Commodity.
Ton and steel ton 637,000 4.82 Briquettes ton 243,000 0.21 Ton and steel ton 243,000 0.21 Total To				Principally Imported— Rubber, crude Principally Home-pro- duced—	0.04	985	ton	Principally Imported— Aluminium
Tin, ingots 101 10,400 0.19 1,250 0.23 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	000 1.09 0.09	57,246,000 23,000	lb. ton	Cattle hides Tanning bark	4.82 0.21	637,000 243,000	ton	Iron and steel Briquettes
Tin, ingots 101 10,400 0.19 1,250 0.23 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2.06				10.40	9 300 000		
Cocount oil Company	500 4.19	346,500		Principally Imported—	0.19	1,250	ton ton	Lead, soft pig Tin, ingots
Oils, Fats and Waxes— Principally Imported— Coconut oil deced— ton duced— Bricks 1,000 372,000 Coconut oil ton 6,500 0.26 Cement ton 479,000 Linseed oil gallon 2,250,000 0.45 Glass, window 100 82,370 Kerosene, power gallon 21,000,000 0.41 Lime ton 51,144 Petrol gallon 218,000,000 5.79 Timber, hardwoods 100 2,575,000 Principally Home-produced— beeswax lb. 169,112 0.01 White lead Whiting cwt 247,000	0.06	458,000	gallon	Principally Home-pro-	17.10	• •		Total
Kerosene, power gallon 21,000,000 0.41 Plaster ton 53,000 100 2,575,000 100 2,575,000 2,575,000 2,575,000 2,675,000	000 0.87 000 0.31 0.07	479,000 7,270,000 82,370	ton foot 100 sq. ft.	duced— Bricks Cement Drain-pipes Glass, window	0.45	2,250,000	ton gallon	Principally Imported— Coconut oil Fuel oil Linseed oil
Beeswax	0.21	53,000	ton 100	Plaster Timber, hardwoods	0.41	21,000,000	gallon	Kerosene, power Petrol Principally Home-pro-
20,000 0.32		274,000	_ cwt.	Whiting	0.01 0.32	169,112 26,000	lb. ton	
Total 8.16 Foodstuffs and To-	10.39				8 16			Total
Dacco(a)	460 0.26 000 0.25 520 2.15 340 0.02 760 0.08	104,460 3,642,000 48,954,520 49,340 289,760	cwt. 1b. 1b. doz. 1b. doz. 1b. doz.	bacco(a)— Principally Imported— Tapioca	0.16 0.14 0.02 0.04	5,575 6,160,000 874 2,275	ton Ib. ton ton	Principally Imported— Hemp Kapok Jute fibre Phormium tenax Silk, raw
Tobacco, leaf Tobacco, lea	5.36	18,321,340		Principally Home-pro-				duced— Cotton, raw
Total	0.05	330,640	bushel	Barley Maize				m
Chemicals—	080 5.44 080 0.16 582 5.29 520 14.63 740 1.48 320 3.78 380 1.38 640 6.57	41,880,980 675,980 352,682 7,352,520 87,245,740 458,081,320 49,923,380 204,156,640	bushel bushel ton 100 lb. lb. lb. lb.	Wheat Peas Sugar Beef Lamb Mutton Pork Butterfat	0.02 0.01 0.13 0.01	4,055 2,025 21,400 1,100	ton ton ton	Principally Imported— Ammonium sulphate Potash, muriate Potash, sulphate Soda ash Soda, nitrate Soda, nitrate—
Sulphur	800 5.22 520 0.17 700 0.33 668 0.45	167,838,800 10,391,520 18,893,700	gallon lb, lb.	Milk Currants Sultanas Grapes	0.62	95,500 1,531	ton	Sulphur Principally Home-pro- duced— Arsenic
Methylated spirits . gallon 2.374,000 0.09				Total		2,374,000		Methylated spirits
Soda crystals ton 4,986 0.03 All Groups— Superphosphate ton 704,144 1.44 Sulphuric acid ton 226,450 1.05 Principally Imported Principally Home-pro-	55.74							
Testal duced	23.11			Principally Home-pro-	0.03 1.44	4,986 704,144 226,450	ton	Superphosphate
10tal				Principally Imported Principally Home-produced	0.03 1.44	226,450	ton ton	Superphosphate

⁽a) Includes weights transferred from deleted articles.

4. Index Numbers.—Index numbers for each group of commodities and for all groups combined for the index of wholesale prices of basic materials and foodstuffs are given in the following table. Current index numbers, on the base: Average of three years ended June, 1939 = 100, are published monthly in the mimeographed statistical bulletin Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index and in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics.

WHOLESALE PRICE (BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS) INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base of each Group: Year 1928 = 100.)

				Basi	c Mater	ials.					Materia	
Period.		Metals and Coal.	Oils, Fats and Waxes.	Tex- tiles.	Chemicals.	Rub- ber and Hides.	Build- ing Mat- erials.	Total.	Food- stuffs and To- bacco. (a)	Goods principally Imported.	Goods princi- pally Home- pro- duced. (a)	All Groups (a)
1928		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1929		100	102	83	98	77	98	98	107	101	103	103
1930		95	108	61	95	55	100	93	95	105	92	95
1931		89	109	57	98	58	101	92	81	111	79	87
1932		83	107	54	98	53	98	88	79	108	76	84
1933		82	88	62	95	56	100	83	78	101	75	81
1934		79	82	66	89	60	98	80	81	99	75	81
1935		74	88	62	82	59	97	79	85	103	76	83
1936		72	91	76	82	72	99	82	90	105	81	86
1937		79	95	87	82	89	110	91	95	113	86	92
1938		80	95	61	83	66	104	88	96	109	85	91
1939		81	97	65	84	76	105	90	92	111	83	90
1940		84	123	78	97	93	127	104	99	134	90	100
1941		88	134	82	106	98	137	112	105	156	91	107
1942		97	151	93	116	104	154	125	116	180	99	119
1943		103	160	110	118	106	181	135	121	199	102	126
1944		103	160	108	118	106	183	135	123	200	104	127
1945		103	153	108	117	106	184	133	127	198	106	129
1946		102	142	119	116	104	187	131	129	194	108	129
1947		107	142	165	116	94	194	137	137	202	114	136
1948		129	159	234	127	100	204	157	156	217	135	155
1949		160	166	254	138	96	213	175	172	225	154	172
1950		179	179	382	179	155	258	208	200	263	182	202
1951		235	196	475	229	248	327	261	242	299	232	248
1952		299	216	408	277	193	432	304	272	325	272	285
1953		307	217	467	279	154	394	301	286	307	285	291
1954		305	204	387	260	154	380	290	293	296	286	288
1955		314	203	341	259	228	411	298	304	312	294	298
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960		322 317 311 306 316 310	219 227 220 216 211 204	346 363 272 279 278 286	272 286 278 271 272 274	240 221 197 273 278 238	466 486 457 445 459 460	316 322 304 303 308 308	309 308 311 319 349 331	332 339 318 308 308 301	302 302 300 308 332 319	309 311 304 308 327 314
1961— January February March		314 312 312	207 207 208	273 279 283	274 273 273	244 243 245	460 460 460	304 304 305	341 343 348	305 303 303	325 327 331	320 321 324
April		311	209	297	273	246	460	306	352	304	334	326
May		311	209	296	273	241	460	306	346	303	330	323
June		311	205	293	273	229	460	303	343	301	327	321
July		309	205	293	274	232	460	303	332	301	320	315
August		309	204	293	274	243	460	303	324	300	315	311
September		309	201	289	274	249	460	302	318	298	310	307
October	::	309	200	281	275	238	460	301	307	297	303	301
November		309	199	276	275	224	460	300	305	298	300	300
December		309	199	276	275	216	460	299	309	296	303	301

(a) Excluding potatoes and onions. See para. 3 on page 39. (b) Represents only such imported commodities as are included in the Wholesale Price Index and does not measure changes in prices of all imports.

§ 3. Melbourne Wholesale Price Index.

1. **General.**—An index of Melbourne wholesale prices was first computed in 1912. It relates chiefly to basic materials and foods weighted in accordance with consumption in the years immediately preceding that date. Neither the list of items nor the weighting has been varied. Consequently, the index is outmoded for current use and is a measure of variations in wholesale prices.

based on the weighting originally determined. It has some historical significance as a measure of changes in the prices of its component items combined in the proportions in which they were in common use about the year 1910. It is now published on an annual basis for "All Groups" only and is used mainly as an approximate indication of long-term trends since the year 1861, for which it was first compiled. A description of the index and a list of the commodities included in it were published in Labour Report No. 38, 1949, pages 43–45.

2. Index Numbers.—Index numbers for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups combined, are shown in the following table:—

MELBOURNE WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base of each Group: Year 1911 = 1,000.)

_			(D	ase of eac	n Group:	rear 1	911 = 1	,000.)		
Yea	ar.	Metals and Coal.	Wool, Cotton, Leather, etc.	Agricul- tural Pro- duce, etc.	Dairy Produce.	Gro-ceries.	Meat.	Building Materials.	Chemi- cals.	All Groups.
1861 1871 1881 1891 1901		1,438 1,096 1,178 895 1,061	1,381 1,257 1,115 847 774	1,583 1,236 1,012 1,024 928	1,008 864 935 995 1,029	1,963 1,586 1,421 1,032 1,048	888 1,345	1,070 1,044 1,091 780 841	2,030 1,409 1,587 1,194 917	1,538 1,229 1,121 945 974
1911		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912		1,021	991	1,370	1,206	1,052	1,357	1,057	978	1,170
1913		1,046	1,070	1,097	1,054	1,024	1,252	1,128	995	1,188
1914		1,099	1,032	1,207	1,137	1,021	1,507	1,081	1,253	1,149
1915		1,284	1,017	2,162	1,530	1,133	2,435	1,275	1,528	1,604
1916		1,695	1,423	1,208	1,485	1,322	2,515	1,491	1,760	1,504
1917		2,129	2,008	1,157	1,423	1,343	2,403	1,884	2,171	1,662
1918		2,416	2,360	1,444	1,454	1,422	2,385	2,686	3.225	1,934
1919		2,121	2,363	1,987	1,651	1,514	2,342	2,852	2,896	2,055
1920		2,302	2,625	2,460	2,213	1,920	3,279	3,226	2,834	2,483
1921		2,173	1,361	1,767	2,000	1,977	2,158	2,733	2,303	1,903
1922		1,941	1,681	1,628	1,648	1,869	1,787	2,005	1,965	1,758
1923		1,826	2,148	1,778	1,840	1,746	2,579	2,024	1,933	1,944
1924		1,835	2,418	1,647	1,655	1,721	2,223	1,814	1,806	1,885
1925		1,851	1,966	1,796	1,636	1,723	2,212	1,711	1,790	1,844
1926		1,938	1,582	2,001	1,784	1,730	1,931	1,664	1,816	1,832
1927		1,962	1,650	1,826	1,823	1,724	2,111	1,623	1,866	1,817
1928		1,912	1,781	1,726	1,751	1,707	2,015	1,744	1,923	1,792
1929		1,912	1,555	1,793	1,854	1,689	2,245	1,755	1,943	1,803
1930		1,867	1,127	1,484	1,627	1,666	2,024	1,875	1,982	1,596
1931		1,826	1,040	1,121	1,398	1,794	1,512	2,025	2,166	1,429
1932		1,736	998	1,230	1,304	1,766	1,351	2,043	2,127	1,411
1933		1,713	1,118	1,175	1,194	1,714	1,485	2,061	2,105	1,409
1934		1,660	1,261	1,288	1,274	1,735	1,540	2,015	2,017	1,471
1935		1,602	1,217	1,344	1,325	1,729	1,508	1,964	1,996	1,469
1936		1,566	1,330	1,480	1,351	1,731	1,684	1,969	1,997	1,543
1937		1,772	1,406	1,604	1,451	1,750	1,678	2,430	2,006	1,656
1938		1,746	1,051	1,789	1,549	1,747	1,871	2,238	2,059	1,662
1939		1,758	1,101	1,820	1,557	1,752	1,710	2,220	2,075	1,665
1940		1,854	1,361	1,567	1,567	1,784	1,882	2,890	2,298	1,713
1941		1,960	1,402	1,721	1,554	1,883	1,776	3,138	2,527	1,796
1942		2,146	1,507	1,900	1,665	1,938	2,312	3,409	2,437	1,977
1943		2,272	1,945	1,964	1,716	1,939	2,366	3,764	2,442	2,117
1944		2,278	1,967	2,052	1,721	1,949	2,470	3,768	2,442	2,159
1945		2,270	1,960	2,259	1,726	1,967	2,560	3,770	2,527	2,228
1946		2,262	2,062	1,951	1,722	1,977	2,589	3,772	2,614	2,162
1947		2,390	2,690	2,019	1,763	2,174	2,748	3,800	2,843	2,360
1948		2,829	3,619	2,383	2,104	2,435	2,976	4,631	3,180	2,824
1949		3,502	3,966	2,876	2,309	2,558	3,356	4,611	3,221	3,191
1950		3,902	5,464	3,155	2,459	2,829	4,616	(a) 5,567	3,263	3,816
1951		5,080	7,943	4,512	2,930	2,850	6,438	(a) 7,074	3,294	5,098
1952 1953		6,481 6,615	7,365 6,950	5,038 4,958	4,024 4,533	3,455 3,767	6,303	(a) 9,338 (a) 8,519		5,647 (b) 5,631

⁽a) The list of items and weighing of the original Building Materials group of this index are outmoded in respect of recent years. The movement shown here for this group between 1949 and 1953 has been calculated in accordance with the movement occurring in the Building Materials group of the Basic Materials and Foodstuffs Index. (b) The "All Groups" index numbers for the years 1954, 1955, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961 were 5,384, 5,548, 5,916, 5,814, 5,575, 5,394, 5,857, and 5,909 respectively.

§ 4. International Comparisons: Wholesale Price Index Numbers.

The following table gives index numbers of wholesale prices during the period 1953 to December, 1961 for Australia and other countries. Except where otherwise noted, the average prices in each country for the year 1953 are taken as base (= 100). The figures, which have been taken from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, show fluctuations in prices in each country, and do not measure relative price levels as between the various countries included.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(Source: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the Statistical Office of the United Nations.)
(Base: 1953 = 100.)

Period.	AUSTRALIA.	Belgium.	BRAZIL.	CANADA.	DENMARK.	FRANCE.	GERMANY (Western).	INDIA.	INDONESIA (Djakarta).(a)	
1953 1954 1955 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960	 100 99 103 106 107 105 106 112 108	100 99 101 104 106 102 101 102 102	100 130 147 176 197 222 305 399 549	100 98 99 102 103 103 104 104 106	100 100 -103- 106 106 105 105 105 107	100 98 98 102 108 121 126 130 132	100 98 101 103 105 106 105 107 108	-100- 96 88 99 104 107 111 118 121	100 110 144 136 158 247 (c) (c) (c)	100 98 101 101 108 113 113 113 114
1961— March Qtr June ,, Sept. ,, Dec. ,,	 111 111 107 104	103 102 102 102	467 508 553 655	105 105 106 107	105 107 107 108	134 130 132 136	108 108 108 109	122 121 122 119	(c) (c) (c) (c)	113 114 114 115

Period.	ITALY.	JAPAN (Tokyo).	NETHERLANDS.	New Zealand.	Norway.	PHILIPPINES (Manila).	Sweden.	SOUTH AFRICA.	UNITED KINGDOM:(d)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960	 100 99 100 102 103 101 98 99	100 99 98 102 105 98 99 101	100 101 102 104 107 105 106 103	100 99 100 104 105 108 110 110	100 102 104 109 113 111 111 112	100 95 92 95 99 103 104 108	100 99 103 108 110 107 108 111	100 101 104 105 107 107 107 109 e 100	100 103 107 107 101 102 102	100 100 101 104 107 108 108 109
1961— March Qtr. June Sept. Dec. ,	 99 99 99 100	103 105 106 106	103 102 103 103	109 110 110 109	111 112 113 114	113 113 114 114	113 113 113 113	100 100 101 101	101 101 101 100	109 108 108 108

⁽a) Imported goods. (b) Home-produced goods only. (c) Not available. (d) Basic materials and fuel—Base: 1954 = 100. (e) Base: Nov., 1960 = 100.

Note.—The symbol – on each side of an index number (e.g. -95-) indicates that two series have been linked at that period. The symbol —— between two index numbers indicates that it is not possible to link two series (because of change in scope, etc.) and therefore the index numbers are not comparable with each other even where they are shown on the same base period.

CHAPTER III.-WAGES AND HOURS.

§ 1. Arbitration and Wages Boards Acts and Associated Legislation.

- 1. General.—Particulars regarding the operation of Commonwealth and State Acts for the regulation of wages, hours and conditions of work were first compiled for the year 1913 and particulars for later years have appeared in subsequent issues of the Labour Report.
- 2. Laws Regulating Industrial Matters.—The principal Acts in force regulating rates of wage, hours of labour and working conditions generally in both Commonwealth and State jurisdictions at the end of 1961 are listed below:—

COMMONWEALTH.

Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1961. Public Service Arbitration Act 1920–1960. Coal Industry Act 1946–1958. Stevedoring Industry Act 1956–1961. Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act 1949–1958. Navigation Act 1912–1961.

STATES.

New South Wales .. Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1961.

Coal Industry Act, 1946-1960.

Victoria .. Labour and Industry Acts 1958–1960.

Queensland .. Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act

of 1961.

South Australia .. Industrial Code, 1920–1958.

Public Service Arbitration Act, 1961.

Western Australia Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912–1961.

Mining Act, 1904-1957.

Tasmania ... Wages Boards Act 1920–1961.

Public Service Tribunal Act, 1958-1961.

3. Methods of Administration.—(i) Commonwealth—(a) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—Under placitum (xxxv.) of section 51 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered to make laws with respect to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State". The Parliament has made such a law, namely, the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

This Act defines "an industrial dispute" as "(a) a dispute (including a threatened, impending or probable dispute) as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State; and (b) a situation which is likely to give rise to a dispute as to industrial matters which so extends; and includes (c) such a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, a State or an authority of a State; (d) a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth, whether or not the dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State; and (e) a claim which an organization is entitled to submit to the Commission [see page 48] under section eleven a of the Public Service Arbitration Act 1920–1960 or an application or matter which the Public Service Arbitrator has refrained from hearing, or from

further hearing, or from determining under section fourteen A of that Act, whether or not there exists in relation to the claim, application or matter a dispute as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State ".

The Conciliation and Arbitration Act was extensively amended by Act No. 44 of 1956. This amendment altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial functions from the conciliation and arbitration functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to deal with judicial matters under the Act and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. In recent years a number of other amendments have been made to the Act, the latest amending Act being No. 40 of 1961. A summary of the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1961 is given in the following paragraphs.

(b) The Commonwealth Industrial Court.—The Commonwealth Industrial Court is at present composed of a Chief Judge and three other Judges and the Act provides that the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Industrial Court shall be exercised by not less than two Judges except in the following circumstances. A single Judge may exercise the jurisdiction of the Court with respect to a dismissal or injury of an employee on account of industrial action, interpretation of awards, questions concerning eligibility for membership of an organization, disputes between an organization and its members and a prescribed matter of practice or procedure. A single Judge may refer a question of law for the opinion of the Court constituted by not less than two Judges. The Court is a Superior Court of Record with the same power to punish contempts of its power and authority as is possessed by the High Court. In general, decisions of the Industrial Court are final; however, an appeal lies to the High Court, but only when the latter grants leave to appeal. Provision is made for the registration of employer and employee associations. In matters involving disputed elections in organizations, the Court may direct the Registrar to make investigations, and if necessary order a new election. The Act also provides for the Commission to exercise the powers of the Court with regard to an application for cancellation of registration of an organization. Any such change of jurisdiction must be notified by proclamation. This provision could be used if the powers of the Court in this regard were declared, in whole or in part, to be invalid.

Special provision is made concerning the right of audience before the Commonwealth Industrial Court. Briefly, except in proceedings which, in general, involve questions of law or offences against the Act, parties are able to elect whether to appear personally or to be represented by lawyers or officials. Even in proceedings involving questions of law, except appeals from decisions by other Courts to the Industrial Court on matters arising under this Act or the Public Service Arbitration Act 1920–1960, the parties may, if they wish and the Court grants leave, be represented by officials.

(c) The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.—The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is at present composed of a President, five Deputy Presidents, a Senior Commissioner, eight Commissioners and three Conciliators. The presidential members of the Commission must have been solicitors or barristers of the High Court or of the Supreme Court of a State of not less than five years' standing or Judges of the previously existing Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes by conciliation or arbitration, and to make suggestions and to do such things as appear right and proper for (a) effecting a reconciliation between the parties to industrial disputes; (b) preventing and settling industrial disputes by amicable agreement; and (c) preventing and settling, by conciliation or arbitration, industrial disputes not prevented or settled by amicable agreement. The Commission may exercise its powers of its own motion or on the application of a party.

The President may assign a Commissioner to deal with industrial disputes relating to particular industries, or members of the Commission to deal with a particular industrial dispute. However, subject to the approval of the President, it is the duty of the Senior Commissioner to organize and allocate the work of the Commissioners and Conciliators.

When an industrial dispute occurs or is likely to occur, the Act provides that a Commissioner shall take steps for the prompt prevention or settlement of that dispute by conciliation, or, if in his opinion conciliation is unlikely to succeed or has failed, by arbitration. A Commissioner may arrange with the Senior Commissioner for a Conciliator to assist the parties to reach an amicable agreement and shall do so if the parties so request. If an agreement is reached, a memorandum of its terms shall be made in writing, and may be certified by the Commission. A certified memorandum shall have the same effect as an award.

Only the Commission in Presidential Session, that is, the Commission constituted by at least three presidential members nominated by the President, has the power to make awards, or to certify agreements concerning standard hours, basic wages and long service leave.

An industrial dispute being heard by a Commissioner may be referred to the Commission on the ground of public interest. If a party to a dispute makes an application for such a reference, the Commissioner shall consult with the President, who may direct that the Commission constituted by three members, one of whom is a presidential member and one is, where practicable, the Commissioner concerned, shall hear and determine the dispute, or that part referred to it. In this hearing the Commission may have regard to evidence given and arguments adduced previously before the Commissioner, and it may refer a part of the dispute back to the Commissioner for determination. The President may, before the Commission has been constituted for the referred dispute, authorize a presidential member of the Commission or a Commissioner to take evidence on the Commission's behalf.

An appeal against the decision of a Commissioner shall be heard by not less than three members nominated by the President, of whom at least two shall be presidential members of the Commission. However, an appeal will not be heard unless the Commission considers it is necessary as a matter of public interest. The President, after taking account of the views of the parties to a dispute, may appoint a member of the Commission to take evidence on behalf of a presidential bench of the Commission, so that it can have this evidence before it when it commences its hearing.

Where matters relating to appeals or references to the Commission under both or either of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act and the Public Service Arbitration Act are being heard, and the Commission is not constituted by the same persons for these matters, the President may, if he is of the opinion that they involve a question in common, direct that the Commission in joint session (i.e. comprised of those persons who constituted the Commission in the separate matters) may take evidence and hear argument on that question.

Provision is also made in the Act for a presidential member of the Commission to handle industrial matters in connexion with the maritime industries, the Snowy Mountains Area and the stevedoring industry, except in those matters for which the Act requires that the Commission shall be constituted by more than one member.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission also deals with disputes and industrial matters, interstate or intra-State, associated with undertakings or projects of the Commonwealth Government which have been declared by the Minister to be Commonwealth projects for the purposes of this Act. In effect, this places employees of Commonwealth projects, so declared, under the jurisdiction of the Commission. The Commission may also make an award in relation to an industrial dispute involving such employees. The Minister has the power to exempt certain persons or classes of persons working on these projects from the jurisdiction of the Commission.

The Commission may make an award in relation to an industrial dispute when the Public Service Arbitrator refrains from dealing with claims made by a Public Service employee organization or consents to the claims being presented to the Commission, though such an award may be inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth relating to salaries, wages, rates of pay or terms or conditions of service of employees in the Public Service as defined by section three of the Public Service Arbitration Act 1920-1960, not being the Commonwealth Employees Compensation Act 1930-1959, the Commonwealth Employees' Furlough Act 1943-1959, the Superannuation Act 1922-1959 or any other prescribed Act.

The Act provides that where a State law, or an order, award, decision or determination of a State industrial authority is inconsistent with or deals with a matter dealt with in an award of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, the latter shall prevail, and the former, to the extent of the inconsistency or in relation to the matter dealt with, shall be invalid.

(d) Coal Industry Tribunal.—The Coal Industry Tribunal was established under the Commonwealth Coal Industry Act 1946 and the New South Wales Coal Industry Act, 1946 to consider and determine interstate disputes and, in respect of New South Wales only, intra-State disputes between the Australian Coal and Shale Employees' Federation and employers in the coal-mining industry.

Special war-time bodies were created to deal with specific aspects of the coal industry, reference to which was made in earlier issues of the Labour Report (see No. 40, page 53). Under amending legislation passed jointly by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Parliaments in 1951, the Tribunal was vested with authority to deal with all interstate industrial disputes in the coal-mining industry, irrespective of the trade union involved, and, in the case of New South Wales, intra-State disputes also. The Tribunal consists of one person, who may appoint two assessors nominated by the parties to advise him in matters relating to any dispute. Subsidiary authorities are the Local Coal Authorities and Mine Conciliation Committees, who may be appointed to assist in the prevention and settlement of certain disputes. An amendment to the Commonwealth Coal Industry Act, passed in 1952, makes it obligatory for the Tribunal to use conciliation and arbitration to settle industrial disputes.

(e) Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.—Wages, hours of work and working conditions in the Commonwealth Public Service are regulated by the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, under powers conferred by the Public Service Arbitration Act 1920–1960. The system of arbitration commenced to operate in 1912, cases being heard by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration as part of the ordinary work of that Court. In 1920, however, the control was transferred to the Arbitrator, who is appointed by the government for a term of seven years, and who need not have legal qualifications.

Provision is now made for an organization of employees in the Public Service to submit a claim to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission with the consent of the Public Service Arbitrator or where the Arbitrator has, other than on the ground of triviality, refrained from he ring or determining the claim.

Appeals from decisions of the Arbitrator may be made to the Commission.

(f) Australian Capital Territory Industrial Board.—The regulation of industrial matters in the Australian Capital Territory under a local Industrial Board commenced in the year 1922. However, an amending Ordinance, gazetted on 19th May, 1949, abolished the Board and transferred its functions to authorities established by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. A Commissioner was assigned to the Australian Capital Territory. Matters outside his jurisdiction are now dealt with by the Commonwealth Industrial Court and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

Details of the provisions relating to the Board during its period of jurisdiction may be found in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 37 (see No. 36, p. 51).

- (ii) States—(a) New South Wales.—The controlling authority is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, consisting of a President and five other Judges. Subsidiary tribunals are the Conciliation Commissioners, the Apprenticeship Commissioner, Conciliation Committees and Apprenticeship Councils constituted for particular industries. Each Conciliation Committee consists of a Conciliation Commissioner as Chairman and equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees. The Apprenticeship Commissioner and the members of the Conciliation Committee for an industry constitute the Apprenticeship Council for the industry. These subsidiary tribunals may make awards binding on industries, but an appeal to the Industrial Commission may be made against any award. Special Commissioners with conciliatory powers and limited arbitration powers may be appointed. Compulsory control commenced in 1901, after the earlier Acts of 1892 and 1899 providing for voluntary submission of matters in dispute had proved abortive.
- (b) Victoria.—The authorities are separate Wages Boards for the occupations and industries covered, each consisting of a chairman and equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees, and a Court of Industrial Appeals, the latter presided over by a Judge of the County Court. The system was instituted in the State in 1896, and represented the first example in Australia of legal regulation of wage rates.
- (c) Queensland.—Legal control was first instituted in 1907 with the passing of the Wages Board Act. The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1961 established the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and preserved and continued in existence the Industrial Court. The Industrial

Court is constituted by the President (a Judge of the Supreme Court of Queensland) sitting alone, and the Full Industrial Court by the President and two Commissioners. The Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is constituted by a Commissioner sitting alone and the Full Bench of the Commission by at least three Commissioners. Not more than five Commissioners shall be appointed. A Commissioner shall not be capable of being a member of the Executive Council or of the Legislative Assembly, and shall not take part in the management of any business. For further details *see* pages 52–4.

- (d) South Australia.—The principal tribunal is the Industrial Court, composed of the President (a person eligible for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court) who may be joined by two assessors employed in the industry concerned; Deputy Presidents may also be appointed. There are also Industrial Boards, for the various industries, consisting of a chairman and equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees. Another tribunal provided for under the Industrial Code is the Board of Industry, composed of a President, who shall be the President or a Deputy President of the Industrial Court, and four Commissioners. Broadly speaking, the functions of these three tribunals are:—(i) the Industrial Court delivers awards concerning workers who do not come under the jurisdiction of the Industrial Boards and hears appeals from decisions of Industrial Boards; (ii) the determinations of the Industrial Boards apply to most industries in the metropolitan area; however, for employees of the Public Service, Railways and councils of a municipality or district, determinations of Industrial Boards apply to the whole of the State; (iii) the Board of Industry declares the "living wage".
- (e) Western Australia.—The system of control comprises an Arbitration Court, Industrial Boards, Conciliation Committees and a Conciliation Commissioner. Employers and employees are equally represented on both Boards and Committees. The Court consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court and two members. Commissioners may also be appointed by the Minister for the settlement of particular disputes. Legal control dates back to 1900.

The Western Australian Coal Industry Tribunal has power to determine any industrial matter in the coal-mining industry. It consists of a chairman and four other members (two representatives each of employers and employees). Boards of reference may be appointed by the Tribunal and decisions of the Tribunal may be reviewed by the Court of Arbitration on the application of a party subject to the decision.

- (f) Tasmania.—The authority consists of Wages Boards for separate industries, comprising a Chairman (who is common to all Wages Boards), appointed by the Governor, and equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees, appointed by the Minister administering the Act. The system was instituted in 1910.
- 4. New Legislation and Special Reports.—Information concerning the main provisions of various Industrial Acts in force throughout Australia was given in earlier Reports, and brief reviews are furnished in each issue of the more important aspects of new industrial legislation having special application to the terms of awards or determinations. The year 1961 is covered in this issue.
- (i) Commonwealth.—(a) The Navigation Act 1912–1958 was amended by Act No. 96 of 1961 (assented to on 30th October, 1961). This Act made a number of minor amendments to the principal Act, including repeal of the section relating to the attachment of wages.

(b) The Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1960 was amended by Act No. 40 of 1961, which was assented to on 6th June, 1961 and operated from the same day. It extended the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in regard to the stevedoring industry to include disputes arising out of trade and commerce between a State and a Territory.

Amendments consequent upon changes to the Stevedoring Industry Act, regarding the suspension of payments of attendance money to waterside workers, were also made.

The Commission retained power to determine, by order, the terms and conditions in accordance with which attendance money should be paid to waterside workers but sub-sections dealing with suspension of any such order and its revoking on application by a union were repealed.

(c) The Stevedoring Industry Act 1956–1957 was amended by Act No. 39 of 1961 (assented to on 6th June, 1961). The main provision of the amending Act was to grant to waterside workers a period of thirteen weeks' long service leave after twenty years of qualifying service and a further six and one-half weeks for each subsequent ten years.

Qualifying service, which is the period during which a person has been continuously registered as a waterside worker, is subject to certain conditions, the main ones being:—(a) it has to be undertaken at "continuous ports" on a daily attendance basis ("continuous ports" are those at which regular waterside workers are requested to attend or make themselves available for employment from day to day throughout the year); (b) certain periods may be counted as qualifying service when in seasonal ports, namely, during the season when daily attendance is required; (c) service under Part V. of the war-time National Security (Shipping Co-ordination) Regulations is to count; (d) service after the age of 70 years is not to count; (e) if a worker in a continuous or seasonal port has eight years' qualifying service as a regular waterside worker and becomes irregular by reason of his age or general health, then the days on which he has actually worked as an irregular under such circumstances are to count.

A person shall be deemed not to have ceased to be continuously registered by reason of a break in continuity of his registration:—(a) not exceeding a continuous period of two months, irrespective of the cause of the break; (b) due to illness or injury that rendered him incapable of carrying out the duties of a waterside worker; (c) caused by the suspension of his registration; and (d) caused by the cancellation of his registration through the cancellation of the registration of his employer.

Separate registers of waterside workers in each port shall be kept in two parts, namely A and B. Part B shall contain the names of:—(a) all waterside workers who have attained the age of 70 years; (b) waterside workers who have attained the age of 65 years and who wish to be transferred to the irregular roster; (c) those whose physical or mental condition is such that in their own or the industry's interest they ought not to be required to attend from day to day; and (d) certain other waterside workers considered to be irregular workers.

The name of each other waterside worker shall be entered in Part A of the register.

By being on Part B of the register, waterside workers are permitted to apply for intermittent employment. In addition, they are immediately eligible for long service leave, according to length of qualifying service. If the qualifying service is twenty years the waterside worker receives thirteen weeks; if it is less than twenty years but more than ten years he becomes eligible for pro rata leave. If he was in the industry prior to 28th March, 1947, he would receive thirteen weeks long service leave even if he did not have twenty years' service, provided, however, that he had ten years' service.

Employees 65 years of age and over may elect to be transferred to Part B of the register and are eligible for the same benefits as those 70 years of age and over.

Various penalty provisions are included in the Act. In the event of a port stoppage involving 250 or one-third of the regular waterside workers registered at the port, unless the union satisfies the Commission that the stoppage was justified, each worker will lose for each day of the stoppage attendance money for the next four occasions on which he would otherwise have become entitled to it. The qualifying period for long service leave will also be reduced by a number of days not exceeding 30, as the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission determines. The Act provides for applications to the Commission against such penalties. If the application is upheld the Commission may rescind the declaration generally or in respect of individual waterside workers.

The Act has also extended the grounds on which the Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority may cancel the registration of either an employer or waterside worker. The Authority may suspend the entitlement of a waterside worker to attendance money if, in its opinion, it would be undesirable to suspend his registration.

Provision is also made for appeal to the Commission by a waterside worker against his suspension, loss of entitlement to attendance money or decisions affecting his registration in either Part A or Part B of the register of waterside workers at a port. If the appeal is upheld the Commission may direct the Authority to pay compensation.

The Act includes a number of minor amendments. It clarifies some of the Authority's powers in regard to a number of matters such as leasing of land, facilitating the transfer of workers between ports, stevedoring of ships trading between a State and a Territory of Australia, arranging for the medical examination of waterside workers, and security for payment of wages.

- (ii) New South Wales.—During 1961, the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940–1959, was amended by three separate Acts. A brief summary of the provisions of these Acts is given in the following paragraphs:—
- (a) Act No. 2 of 1961, which was assented to on 10th March, 1961, replaced section 95A of the principal Act dealing with particulars of wages to be furnished to employees.

The new provisions oblige the employer to furnish the following information to employees covered by an award or industrial agreement:—date of payment; classification of the employee under the award or agreement; period for which payment is made; times worked or work done by employee; matters for which payment is made; deductions made; amount paid; and how the amount paid is made up.

An exemption may be granted to an employer where the industrial registrar considers that the arrangements made to furnish his employees with particulars of wages are sufficient to meet the reasonable requirements of the employees, or the industrial union or unions representing the majority of those employees.

(b) Act No. 21 of 1961, assented to on 27th March, 1961, amended those provisions, which, with certain specified exceptions, obliged the President of the Industrial Commission to sit on each Court Session Bench. The new sub-section provides that any three or more members of the Commission

chosen by the President constitute the Commission in Court Session. It also provides for two concurrent Court Session Benches to sit if circumstances warrant it.

(c) The Industrial Arbitration (Basic Wage) Amendment Act, 1961 (No. 29) was assented to on 13th October, 1961, and came into force on 31st October, 1961. Its effect was that the "C" Series Retail Price Index was replaced by the Consumer Price Index for purposes of the automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage. The basic wage for adult males for existing awards and industrial agreements, together with awards and agreements effected after the Act came into force, is to be ascertained by multiplying the appropriate index number by 2,447 and dividing by 1,000, the result being in shillings; that for adult females is to be 75 per cent. of the male basic wage, calculated to the nearest sixpence, threepence to be regarded as sixpence. The basic wage operative from the beginning of the first pay-period in November, 1961 was the first such wage calculated by the new method.

The Banks and Bank Holidays Act, 1912 was amended by Act No. 41 of 1961, which provided that Saturday should be a bank holiday throughout New South Wales, as from the day of proclamation by the Governor. Proclamation was not to be made until the Governor was satisfied that arrangements had been made, and would continue to be carried out, for keeping all banks open for business until 5 p.m. on every Friday that is not a bank holiday. The Act was proclaimed to operate from 20th January, 1962. Should the Governor consider that arrangements have ceased to operate, he may proclaim that Saturday is no longer to be a bank holiday. Agencies of savings banks are not affected by the amending Act. Another amendment permits the proclaiming of half-holidays as bank holidays.

- (iii) Victoria.—No major amendments to Acts affecting the regulation of wages or conditions of employment were made during 1961.
- (iv) *Queensland*.—(a) The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1961 (operative from 2nd May, 1961) repealed the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1932 to 1959, the Trade Union Act of 1915, the Trade Unions (Property) Act of 1922, and sub-section one of section thirty of the Wages Act of 1918.

The principal provisions of the new Act are as follows:—

- (i) *Tribunals*. The Act provides for the constitution of an Industrial Court and an Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission with retention of the system of industrial magistrates, thereby separating the judicial functions from the conciliation and arbitration functions.
- (ii) The Industrial Court. The Industrial Court, which operated under the repealed Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, continued in existence. It consists of a President who, before appointment, was a Judge of the Supreme Court and who continues to hold the position of a Judge of that Court. The President sitting alone exercises all the powers and jurisdiction of the Court, except in relation to proceedings for the cancellation or suspension of the registration of an industrial union and to specified offences and appeals which are to be dealt with by the President and two Commissioners of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. When so constituted the Court is known as the Full Industrial Court.

The President is to allocate the work of the Commission among the Commissioners, and he may assign a Commissioner or Commissioners to a specific dispute.

The Industrial Court may deal with appeals by the Crown or by aggrieved parties from decisions of the Commission or the Registrar on the ground of a

point of law or excess of jurisdiction, but on no other ground. At the request of the Full Bench of the Commission or a Commissioner, the Court is to give its opinion on a point of law arising in proceedings. It deals with appeals from decisions of industrial magistrates regarding offences, damages or recovery of moneys, and appeals from and references by the registrar on matters of law and procedure. It exercises the powers and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court for the purpose of ensuring that the Commission and all industrial magistrates properly exercise their jurisdiction under the Act.

In giving a decision the Court is not limited to any specific relief claimed. Appeals may be made to the Supreme Court against decisions of the Full Court and in respect of decisions regarding contempt of the Court.

Decisions of the Court are not otherwise subject to action before any other Court.

In proceedings before the Full Industrial Court the decision of the President on a question of the jurisdiction of the Court, or as to the construction of an Act, award or agreement, is the decision of the Court; in other matters questions are decided according to the decision of the majority.

(iii) The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission may consist of not more than five persons. A person appointed shall not be capable of being a member of the Executive Council or of the Legislative Assembly, and shall not act as a director or auditor, or otherwise take part in the management of any business.

A Full Bench of the Commission is constituted by not less than three Commissioners, and any question is decided according to the decision of the majority.

The Full Bench of the Commission may declare general rulings relating to any industrial matter and, before doing so, it must give reasonable notice of its intention so that all persons interested will have an opportunity to be heard.

Declarations may be made as to:—(a) the cost of living; (b) the standard of living; (c) the basic wage for males and females; (d) standard hours.

In other matters, except where the Act provides otherwise, the jurisdiction of the Commission is exercised by a Commissioner sitting alone. Certain powers and duties are conferred upon industrial magistrates who are stipendiary magistrates or clerks of petty sessions appointed temporarily as industrial magistrates.

The Act sets out the powers and duties of the Commission in respect of the making of an award which may include such matters as regulation of days and hours of work, annual leave, sick leave and the working of overtime.

An appeal may be made to the Court from any decision of the Commission on the ground of a point of law or excess of jurisdiction but on no other ground. The Full Bench of the Commission, or a Commissioner, may ask the Court for its opinion on a matter of law arising in proceedings.

The Act prescribes the procedures to be followed by a Commissioner or industrial magistrate when an industrial dispute arises or is threatened.

Appeals from decisions of industrial magistrates regarding breaches of awards, offences against the Act and in proceedings for the recovery by a union of fees due are to be made to the Industrial Court. On other matters appeals from decisions of industrial magistrates are to be made to the Full Bench of the Commission.

(iv) Other Provisions. The Act includes provisions for the holding of trade union elections on the request of members or investigations into alleged irregularities in the holding of elections.

Part VI. of the Act relates to industrial agreements that are enforceable in the same manner as awards.

Part VIII. contains provisions for the prohibition of strikes or lock-outs. Generally these are prohibited unless authorized (as provided by the Act) by members of the union or employers in the calling concerned. It also refers to penalties for contempt of Court, offences in relation to the Commission, breaches of awards and contraventions of the Act.

In any proceedings before the Court, the Commission or an industrial magistrate, a union may be represented by a member or an officer. A party may be represented by a lawyer in proceedings before the Court with the consent of all parties concerned or with the permission of the Court, but no party may be represented by a lawyer before the Commission or an industrial magistrate without the consent of all parties concerned.

The section of the Act dealing with industrial unions incorporates provisions of the repealed Trade Union Act with amendments and additions. Other sections of the Act relate to annual holidays and to long service leave.

- (b) The Holidays Acts 1912 to 1954 were amended by Act No. 15 of 1961 (assented to on 29th March, 1961). The amending Act provided that Saturday should be a holiday for banks and insurance companies in Queensland as from the day of proclamation by the Governor in Council. Proclamation was not to be made until the Governor in Council was satisfied that arrangements had been made, and would continue to be carried out, for keeping all banks open until 5 p.m. on every Friday that is not a bank holiday. The Act was proclaimed to operate from 15th April, 1961. Should the Governor in Council consider that the arrangements have ceased to operate he may proclaim that Saturday shall cease to be a bank holiday. Penalties may be imposed for failure to keep Saturday as a holiday for banks and insurance companies. The amending Act does not apply to agencies of savings banks.
- (v) South Australia.—The Public Service Arbitration Act (No. 42 of 1961) was assented to on 16th November, 1961. It provides for the appointment of a Public Service Arbitrator who shall determine the salaries applicable to officers other than those of permanent heads of departments, first division officers and officers in the State Bank of South Australia. Any other conditions of employment, including alterations in the South Australian living wage, are outside the jurisdiction of the Arbitrator.

Claims for determination of salaries may be lodged only with the Arbitrator by the Public Service Commissioner, or an organization or group of employees whose duties are substantially identical. The Arbitrator may determine whether a number of officers constitute a "group" under the Act. The Public Service Board may, if it considers it desirable, have the claim of an individual or group of individuals dealt with by the Arbitrator. All claims shall be lodged with the Public Service Board in the first instance; if acceded to by the Board they are to be embodied in a return giving effect to the claim. If the claim is not acceded to the matter is to be referred to the Arbitrator for decision.

Claims not dealt with by the Arbitrator shall be determined by the Public Service Board. The Act is not to abridge any power of the Industrial Court nor the general provisions of the Public Service Act.

- (vi) Western Australia.—(a) Act No. 17 of 1961 amended the Bank Holidays Act, 1884–1953. It provided that Saturday should be a bank holiday, as from the day of proclamation by the Governor. Proclamation was not to be made until the Governor was satisfied that arrangements had been made, and would continue to be carried out, for keeping all banks open for business until 5 p.m. on every Friday that is not a bank holiday. The Act was proclaimed to operate from 24th November, 1961. Should the Governor consider that the arrangements have ceased to operate, he may proclaim that Saturday is no longer to be a bank holiday. The amending Act does not apply to agencies of savings banks.
- (b) The Industrial Arbitration Act 1912–1952 was amended by Act No. 62 of 1961 (assented to on 28th November, 1961). The amending Act enables the Civil Service Association to object when a group of persons applies for registration as a union of employees and such persons are eligible for membership of that Association. It also protects the position of existing trade unions which already include government officers as members.
- (vii) Tasmania.—(a) The Long Service Leave Act, 1961 (No. 13 of 1961), which was assented to on 4th August, 1961, altered the minimum qualifying period before pro rata long service leave may be given from fifteen to ten years of continuous service for employees who have attained the age of 45 years. Payment in lieu of long service leave can now be given on the death of an employee after ten years of continuous service instead of fifteen years.
- (b) The Public Service Tribunal Act, 1958, was amended by Act No. 27 of 1961 (assented to on 31st October, 1961). The amending Act extended the power of the Tribunal to make amendments to the principal award to conform to variations of salaries of officers of the Public Service in other States or Territories of the Commonwealth. Where an award comes into force on a day before the day of making of the award, unless the contrary is provided, the provisions of the award apply to all those employed on the day when the award comes into force, whether or not they cease to be employees before the date of making of the award.
- (c) Act No. 33 of 1961 (assented to on 4th December, 1961) amended the Wages Boards Act, 1920. The amending Act repealed section 17 of the principal Act and substituted a new section which provided that representative members of wages boards shall hold office for three years and for such further period as the Minister may declare. The Minister may also declare that representative members may continue in office for a further period of three years after their due date of retirement. Before making such an order the Minister shall publish his intention in the Government Gazette and in newspapers published in Hobart, Launceston and Burnie. Objections to the making of such an order may be made by an employer engaged in the trade for which the board has been established or by not less than five employees engaged in that trade. If such an objection is made the Minister shall not make the order. Representative members are to continue in office after their retiring date until either a new board is appointed or an order is made declaring that they are to remain in office for a further period of three years.

Section 21 of the Principal Act relating to the appointment of the chairman of the wages boards was repealed. A new section provides that the chairman shall cease to hold office on attaining the age of 65 years. The section lists a number of grounds on which the Governor may remove the chairman from office.

The Act now permits wages boards to grant up to three weeks' paid recreational leave to employees.

Provision has been made for a wages board in a determination to declare a basic wage, and that basic wage shall be the basic wage of an award of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, whether that award is made before or after the making of the determination of the wages board.

An employer shall not dismiss an employee on the ground that the employee has given information with regard to the conditions under which he is employed to an officer of an organization or association of employees to which he belongs.

Where the Minister has convened a meeting of a wages board for purposes of preventing or settling an industrial dispute, the board is not entitled to consider the determination, definition or demarcation of any functions, operations, or work that should or should not be performed or undertaken by any employees or classes of employees.

(viii) Territories.—No industrial legislation affecting only the Northern Territory or the Australian Capital Territory was passed in 1961.

§ 2. Rates of Wage and Hours of Work.

1. General.—The collection of data for minimum rates of wage in the various occupations in each State was first undertaken by this Bureau in 1913. Particulars were ascertained primarily from awards, determinations and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In those cases where no award, determination or registered agreement was in force, the ruling union or predominant rate of wage was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. This applied mainly in the earlier years; in recent years all occupations included have been covered by awards, etc. In a few cases occupations covered by unregistered agreements have been included, where such agreements are dominant in the industries to which they refer. From the particulars so obtained, indexes of "nominal" (i.e. minimum) weekly wage rates were calculated for a number of industry groups until the end of 1959. for each industry group was the unweighted average of wage rates for selected occupations within the group. These industry indexes were combined into an aggregate index by using industry weights as current in or about 1911.

Results were first published for 1913 in Labour Report No. 2, pages 28–43. Within a few years, the scope of these indexes was considerably extended (see Labour Report No. 5, pages 44–50). On the basis then adopted, weighted average minimum weekly and hourly wage rates and hours of work were published quarterly from 30th September, 1917 to 30th June, 1959, in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, and these were summarized annually in the Labour Report. Less detailed particulars of wage rates were also ascertained for each year back to 1891, and these were published in earlier issues of the Labour Report.

Early in 1960 these indexes were replaced by a new series constructed on the basis of data obtained from investigations which were commenced in 1954, as described in para. 2 below.

2. Indexes of Minimum Weekly and Hourly Wage Rates and Standard Hours of Work.—This section contains indexes (with base: year 1954 = 100) of minimum weekly and hourly rates of wage and standard hours of work for adult males and adult females for Australia and each State. In the indexes

there are 15 industrial groups for adult males and 8 industrial groups for adult females. For relevant periods these indexes replace cognate indexes (base: year 1911 = 1,000 for males and April, 1914 = 1,000 for females) published in issues prior to No. 47, 1959.

The indexes are based on the occupation structure existing in 1954. Weights for each industry and each occupation were derived from two sample surveys made in that year. The first was the Survey of Awards in April, 1954, which showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations and agreements. This provided employee weights for each industry as well as a basis for the Survey of Award Occupations made in November, 1954. This second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc., in the various industries, thereby providing occupation weights.

The industrial classification used in the current indexes, shown in the table on page 58, does not differ basically from the previous classification, the alterations being largely in the arrangement of classes. A comparison was given in Labour Report No. 47, page 23. The former Pastoral, Agricultural, etc., group is not included in the current indexes and the Domestic part of the group, "Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.", is excluded because of coverage difficulties.

The minimum wage rates and standard hours of work used in the new indexes are for representative occupations within each industry. They have been derived entirely from representative awards, determinations and agreements in force at the end of each quarter, commencing with 31st March, 1939, for adult males and 31st March, 1951, for adult females. The index for adult males includes rates for 3,406 award designations. However, as some of these designations are operative within more than one industry, or in more than one State, the total number of individual award occupations is 2,307. For adult females the corresponding numbers are 1,103 and 518. By use of the industry and occupation weights derived from the surveys described above, these rates and hours were combined to give weighted averages for each industrial group for each State and Australia. Weighted averages of the components of the total minimum wage rate, i.e. basic wage, margin and loading, were calculated separately for employees covered by Commonwealth awards, etc., and for those covered by State awards, etc. See page 60.

Because the indexes are designed to measure movements in prescribed minimum rates of "wages" as distinct from "salaries", those awards, etc., which relate solely or mainly to salary earners are excluded.

The particulars given in this chapter show variations in minimum weekly and hourly rates of wage and standard hours of work from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. The amounts should not be regarded as actual current averages but as indexes expressed in money and hour terms, indicative of trends. Neither the amounts nor the corresponding index numbers measure the relative level of wage rates or hours as between States. Tables showing particulars of wage rates and index numbers as at the end of each quarter from 31st March, 1939 (for adult males), and 31st March, 1951 (for adult females) to 31st December, 1961, will be found in Sections IV. and V. of the Appendix. More detailed particulars of weekly rates and index numbers will be found in the statistical bulletins S.B. 123—Minimum Weekly Wage Rates, 1939 to 1959 and S.B. 124—Minimum Weekly Wage Rates, January, 1960 to June, 1962. Current figures are published in the monthly bulletin Wage Rates and Earnings.

In Sections VII. and VIII. of the Appendix, particulars of wage rates are given for a large number of the more important occupations in each industrial group, and a comparison of wage rates and hours of work for certain occupations in Australia, the United Kingdom and New Zealand will be found in Section IX.

3. Weekly Wage Rates.—(i) Adult Males.—(a) Industrial Groups, States. The following table shows the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers, for a full week's work, at 31st December, 1961, together with corresponding index numbers, in each of the principal industrial groups.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 31st DECEMBER, 1961.(a)

Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Rates payable for a Full Week's Work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in Awards, Determinations and Agreements, and Index Numbers of Wage Rates.

Industrial Group.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	RAT	ES OF V	AGE (b)				
Mining and Quarrying(c) Manufacturing—	s. d. 445 4	s. d. 362 2	s. d. 437 3	s. d. 347 4	s. d. 394 2	s. d. 369 8	s. d. 424 0
Engineering, Metals Vehicles, etc. Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Food, Drink and Tobacco Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing, etc. Other Manufacturing All Manufacturing Groups Building and Construction Railway Services Road and Air Transport Shipping and Stevedoring(d) Communication Wholesale and Retail Trade Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Com-	363 8 355 10 364 11 367 10 387 5 366 0 365 5 378 6 377 8 377 8 359 0 400 7 372 1	359 2 350 9 372 8 351 1 396 8 355 9 360 11 368 8 338 5 357 2 395 10 368 5	358 3 351 0 352 7 344 6 394 0 346 2 354 10 348 2 363 8 338 4 352 7 394 1 362 8	357 10 340 3 348 8 353 10 381 2 350 5 355 7 353 9 342 0 347 11 355 3 393 6 355 3	367 0 353 2 365 3 355 9 413 10 364 0 360 6 348 6 366 8 352 7 394 8 363 5	370 3 345 6 357 10 354 9 366 7 352 10 361 8 361 2 360 8 358 9 353 4 392 0 366 6	361 6 352 0 363 0 356 5 390 3 361 9 366 3 357 8 363 4 356 3 397 1 367 4
munity and Business Services Amusement, Hotels, Personal Ser-	368 11	354 6	352 5	339 3	347 3	374 10	357 10
vice, etc	357 8 373 4	339 10 362 1	342 8 359 10	339 0 354 7	349 4 363 9	348 7 362 10	348 2 365 8

INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia, 1954 = 100.)

Mining and Quarrying(c)		157.7	128.2	154.8	123.0	139.6	130.9	150.1
Manufacturing—		137.7	120.2	154.0	123.0	137.0	130.5	130.1
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles	oto	128.8	127.2	126.9	126.7	129.9	131.1	128.0
Tautiles Clathing and Factor	, etc.							
Textiles, Clothing and Foot		126.0	124.2	124.3	120.5	125.1	122.3	124.6
Food, Drink and Tobacco		129.2	132.0	124.8	123.5	129.3	126.2	128.5
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc.		130.2	124.3	122.0	125.3	126.0	125.6	126.2
Paper, Printing, etc		137.2	140.5	139.5	135.0	146.5	129.8	138.2
Other Manufacturing		129.6	126.0	122.6	124.1	125.7	124.9	127.0
All Manufacturing Groups		129.4	127.8	125.6	125.9	128.9	128.1	128.1
Building and Construction		134.0	130.5	123.3	125.3	127.6	127.9	129.7
Railway Services		132.2	119.7	128.8	121.1	123.4	127.7	126.6
Road and Air Transport		133.7	126.9	119.8	123.2	129.8	127.0	128.6
Shipping and Stevedoring(d)		127.1	126.5	124.8	125.8	124.8	125.1	126.1
Communication		141.8	140.2	139.5	139.3	139.7	138.8	140.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade		131.7	130.5	128.4	125.8	128.7	129.8	130.1
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and C	om-							
munity and Business Services		130.6	125.5	124.8	120.1	123.0	132.7	126.7
Amusement, Hotels, Personal		150.0	125.5	124.0	120.1	125.0	152.1	120.1
		1200	120.2	121 2	120 0	100 7	122 4	122.2
vice, etc.		126.6	120.3	121.3	120.0	123.7	123.4	123.3
All Industrial Groups(a)		132.2	128.2	127.4	125.6	128.8	128.5	129.5

⁽a) Excludes rural industry. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (c) For mining, the average rates of wage are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. They include lead bonuses, etc. (d) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than masters, officers and engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of keep, where supplied.

(b) Summary, States. The following table shows, for each State and Australia, the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers for a full week's work at the dates specified. Index numbers with the weighted average for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100) are also shown.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS.(a)

Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Rates payable for a Full Week's Work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in Awards, Determinations and Agreements, and Index Numbers of Wage Rates.

Date.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
		RAT	ES OF V	VAGE.(b)		7		
31st December, 1939 ,, ,, 1945 ,, ,, 1950	:: ::	s. d. 100 1 122 6 206 2	s. d. 97 1 121 1 201 9	s. d. 99 5 118 1 195 2	s. d. 94 1 116 0 197 11	s. d. 100 6 120 4 200 7	s. d. 92 2 115 7 198 0	s. d 98 120 202
" 1952 " 1953 " 1954 " 1955 " 1956		280 2 287 4 293 3 305 3 322 9	270 8 278 7 284 10 295 7 309 7	258 6 264 8 275 7 283 6 302 9	270 10 273 6 281 7 285 0 296 4	275 6 283 8 287 2 300 1 312 10	272 3 283 4 287 8 293 7 313 11	273 280 286 1 297 313
,, ,, 1957 ,, ,, 1958 ,, ,, 1959 ,, ,, 1960		324 6 329 3 350 3 362 10	316 0 319 8 344 2 349 11	304 4 317 10 334 4 350 8	306 11 312 5 339 11 342 2	321 7 324 0 340 9 358 1	318 6 323 7 347 1 351 6	317 322 1 344 355
Bist March, 1961 Both June, 1961 Both September, 1961 Bist December, 1961		365 4 366 10 373 9 373 4	350 2 350 6 362 2 362 1	354 1 357 4 359 8 359 10	342 4 342 4 354 5 354 7	360 1 362 5 365 0 363 9	352 3 352 4 362 9 362 10	356 357 365 1 365

INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia, 1954 = 100.)

31st E	ecembe	er, 1939 1945 1950			35.4 43.4 73.0	34.4 42.9 71.4	35.2 41.8 69.1	33.3 41.1 70.1	35.6 42.6 71.0	32.6 40.9 70.1	34.8 42.7 71.5
9) 99 99	>> >> >> >> >>	1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	::		99.2 101.7 103.8 108.1 114.3	95.8 98.6 100.9 104.7 109.6	91.5 93.7 97.6 100.4 107.2	95.9 96.8 99.7 100.9 104.9	97.5 100.4 101.7 106.3 110.8	96.4 100.3 101.9 104.0 111.2	96.7 99.2 101.6 105.2 110.8
>> >> >>	>> >> >>	1957 1958 1959 1960		::	114.9 116.6 124.0 128.5	111.9 113.2 121.9 123.9	107.8 112.5 118.4 124.2	108.7 110.6 120.4 121.2	113.9 114.7 120.7 126.8	112.8 114.6 122.9 124.5	112.4 114.3 122.0 125.7
30th 3 30th 5	March, 19 Septemb	61 ber, 1961			129.4 129.9 132.3 132.2	124.0 124.1 128.2 128.2	125.4 126.5 127.4 127.4	121.2 121.2 125.5 125.6	127.5 128.3 129.2 128.8	124.7 124.8 128.4 128.5	126.3 126.7 129.6 129.5

⁽a) Excludes rural industry. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

⁽c) Industrial Groups, Australia.—The following table shows for Australia the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage for each industrial group, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, except rural. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRIAL GROUPS,(a) AUSTRALIA.

Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Rates payable for a Full Week's Work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in Awards, Determinations and Agreements, and Index Numbers of Wage Rates.

Industrial Group.			At 31	st Decem	per—)
industrial Group.	1939.	1945.	1950.	1955.	1959.	1960.	1961.
10 July 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	RAT	ES OF W	/AGE.(b)				
Mining and Quarrying(c) Manufacturing—	s. d. 109 11	s. d. 138 8	s. d. 259 7	s. d. 366 10	s. d. 407 1	s. d. 414 8	s. d. 424 0
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Food, Drink and Tobacco Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing, etc. Other Manufacturing All Manufacturing Groups Building and Construction Railway Services Road and Air Transport Shipping and Stevedoring(d) Communication Wholesale and Retail Trade Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Com-	99 10 93 1 99 1 97 1 97 1 96 5 98 8 99 3 94 6 99 1 91 0 97 10 98 6	122 2 115 10 119 11 117 11 127 8 118 7 120 8 119 8 117 9 121 7 117 7 123 9 119 5	201 8 197 5 201 5 196 0 214 3 197 7 200 10 198 10 197 11 196 7 213 4 200 10	294 9 285 0 295 9 288 10 312 6 291 4 294 1 295 6 290 11 294 3 276 11 316 6 297 9	344 9 331 10 339 8 335 1 365 0 335 10 341 9 343 9 346 10 340 11 338 5 383 7 341 2	350 2 340 5 352 3 346 2 379 2 347 2 350 6 357 6 346 6 352 6 344 7 384 11 357 1	361 6 352 0 363 0 356 5 390 3 358 9 361 9 366 3 357 8 363 4 356 3 397 1 367 4
munity and Business Services Amusement, Hotels, Personal Ser-	91 11	113 9	192 1	289 10	334 5	348 1	357 10
vice, etc All Industrial Groups(a)	94 1	115 3 120 7	192 4 202 0	283 7 297 0	328 0 344 8	337 4	348 2 365 8
	IN	DEX NU	MBERS.				
(Base: Weighted Ave	rage Wee	ekly Wag	e Rate,	Australia	, 1954 =	100.)	
Mining and Quarrying(c) Manufacturing—	38.9	49.1	91.9	129.9	144.1	146.8	150.1
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Food, Drink and Tobacco Sawmilling, Furniture, etc.	35.3 33.0 35.1 34.5	43.3 41.0 42.5 41.8	71.4 69.9 71.3 69.4	104.4 100.9 104.7	122.1 117.5 120.3	124.0 120.5 124.7	128.0 124.6 128.5

Manufacturing—	50.5	77.1	21.9	129.9	144.1	140.8	150.1
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	35.3	43.3	71.4	104.4	122.1	124.0	128.0
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	33.0	41.0	69.9	100.9	117.5	120.5	124.6
Food, Drink and Tobacco	35.1	42.5	71.3	104.7	120.3	124.7	128.5
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc	34.5	41.8	69.4	102.3	118.6	122.6	126.2
Paper, Printing, etc	37.0	45.2	75.9	110.7	129.2	134.3	138.2
Other Manufacturing	34.1	42.0	70.0	103.2	118.9	122.9	127.0
All Manufacturing Groups	34.9	42.7	71.1	104.1	121.0	124.1	128.1
Building and Construction	35.1	42.4	70.3	104.6	121.7	126.6	129.7
Railway Services	33.5	41.7	69.3	103.0	119.3	122.7	126.6
Road and Air Transport	35.1	43.0	70.1	104.2	120.7	124.8	128.6
Shipping and Stevedoring (d)	32.2	41.6	69.6	98.1	119.8	122.0	126.1
Communication	34.6	43.8	75.5	112.1	135.8	136.3	140.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	34.9	42.3	71.1	105.4	120.8	126.4	130.1
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Com-							
munity and Business Services	32.5	40.3	68.0	102.6	118.4	123.2	126.7
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Ser-	22.2	40.0					
vice, etc.	33.3	40.8	68.1	100.4	116.1	119.4	123,3
All Industrial Groups(a)	34.8	42.7	71.5	105.2	122.0	125.7	129.5

(a) Excludes rural industry. (b) See note (b) to previous table. (c) For mining, the average rates of wage are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. They include lead bonuses, etc. (d) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than masters, officers and engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include the value of keep, where supplied.

(d) Components of Total Wage Rate.—A dissection of weighted average minimum weekly wage rates for adult males into the three components of the total minimum wage, i.e. basic wage, margin and loading, is given in the following two tables, separate particulars being shown for employees covered by awards, etc., within Commonwealth and State jurisdictions. For the purposes of the index the Commonwealth jurisdiction embraces awards of or agreements registered with, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, and determinations of the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator. State jurisdictions embrace awards or determinations of, or agreements registered with, State industrial tribunals, together with certain unregistered agreements, where these are dominant in the particular industries to which they refer.

The basic wage rates shown in this section are weighted averages of the rates prescribed in awards, etc., for the occupations included in the index for each State. For industries other than mining, metropolitan basic wage rates have

generally been used. However, there are a number of occupations for which basic wage rates other than the metropolitan rate are prescribed. Also, in some States at various times State Government employees under Commonwealth awards have been paid State basic wage rates, and the basic wage rates of some employees have been subject to automatic quarterly adjustments while those of other employees within the same jurisdiction have remained unchanged. In all such cases the basic wage rate actually paid is used in tables below. For these and other reasons, the weighted average basic wage rates differ, in the majority of cases, from the metropolitan basic wage rates shown in other sections of this chapter.

Margins are minimum amounts, in addition to the basic wage, awarded to particular classifications of employees for features attaching to their work, such as skill, experience, arduousness and other like factors.

Loadings are minimum amounts, in addition to the basic wage and margin (if any), awarded for various kinds of disabilities associated with the performance of work, or to meet particular circumstances. They include payments such as industry loadings and other general loadings prescribed in awards, etc., for the occupations included in the index.

For a more detailed description of this dissection of weekly wage rates into components and for tables for each State and Australia, according to jurisdiction, extending back to 1939, see the statistical bulletins S.B. 123—Minimum Weekly Wage Rates, 1939 to 1959 and S.B. 124—Minimum Weekly Wage Rates, January, 1960 to June, 1962.

The following table shows the components of the total minimum weekly wage rate for each State and Australia as at 31st December, 1961, according to jurisdiction.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF TOTAL WAGE RATE(a), 31st DECEMBER, 1961.

Weighted Averages of Minimum Weekly Rates Payable for a Full Week's Work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in Awards, Determinations and Agreements.

Jurisdiction and Components of Total Wage Rate.(b)		Vic.	Q1d.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.	
Commonwealth Awards,	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Basic Wage	294 10	287 4	278 7	283 6	288 4	293 8	289 9	
Margin	72 3	67 2	80 5	72 9	86 7	62 3	70 7	
Loading	4 11	2 10	5 2	1 5	2 10	2 0	3 6	
Total Wage Rate	372 0	357 4	364 2	357 8	377 9	357 11	363 10	
State Awards, etc.—								
Basic Wage	300 10	287 10	284 11	283 1	298 2	294 2	293 5	
Margin	67 11	80 5	69 6	56 9	60 7	68 2	68 11	
Loading	6 1	4 8	4 5	7 10	3 3	8 3	5 3	
Total Wage Rate	374 10	372 11	358 10	347 8	362 0	370 7	367 7	
All Awards, etc.—								
Basic Wage	297 8	287 6	283 9	283 5	297 1	293 10	291 6	
Margin	70 2	71 2	71 6	67 10	63 6	64 7	69 9	
Loading	5 6	3 5	4 7	3 4	3 2	4 5	4 5	
Total Wage Rate	373 4	362 1	359 10	354 7	363 9	362 10	365 8	
() = 4 4 4 4 4								

⁽a) Excludes rural industry. The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(b) For definitions see text above.

The components of the total minimum weekly wage rate for Australia, according to jurisdiction, are shown in the following table.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF TOTAL WAGE RATE(a), AUSTRALIA.

Weighted Averages of Minimum Weekly Rates(b) payable for a Full Week's Work (excluding overtime).

Jurisdiction and Components of Total Wage Rate.(c)		At 31st December—													
		1939.		1945.		1950.		1955.		1960.		1961.			
			s.	d.	S.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Commonwealth Av	vards, etc.														
Basic Wage			79	5	97	3	162	2	239	0	278	2	289	9	
Margin			17	3	19	4	35	8	52	8	70	1	70	7	
Loading			0	4	4	1	3	11	2	4	3	2	3	6	
Total Wage	Rate		97	0	120	8	201	9	294	0	351	5	363	10	
State Awards, etc.															
Basic Wage			81	11	98	1	161	8	244	8	285	2	293	5	
Margin			17	4	20	0	35	3	50	6	68	5	68	11	
Loading			0	6	2	5	5	5	5	0	5	3	5	3	
Total Wage	Rate		99	9	120	6	202	4	300	2	358	10	367	7	
All Awards, etc.—															
Basic Wage			80	8	97	8	161	11	241	10	281	7	291	6	
Margin			17	3	19	8	35	6	51	7	69	3	69	9	
Loading			0	5	3	3	4	7	3	7	4	2	4	5	
Total Wage	e Rate		98	4	120	7	202	0	297	0	355	0	365	8	

For footnotes see table on page 61.

(ii) Adult Females.—(a) Industrial Groups, States. The following table shows the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage payable to adult female workers, for a full week's work, at 31st December, 1961, in each of the principal industrial groups.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1961.(a)

Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Rates payable for a Full Week's Work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in Awards, Determinations and Agreements, and Index Numbers of Wage Rates.

Industrial Group.	N.S.	W.	Vio	с.	Qld.		S.A.		W.A.		Tas.		Aust.	
RATES OF WAGE.														
Manufacturing—	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufacturing	264 251 268 262 258	7 4 1 5 9	254 248 250 253 250	1 6 3 4	249 249 251 255 251	5 4 10 11 4	247 250 246 246 247	5 2 3 4 8	254 252 240 251 250	7 11 10 7 1	250 242 243 244 243	0 3 10 11 11	258 249 256 257 253	3 8
Transport and Communication Wholesale and Retail Trade Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Com-	276 288	11	265 270	7 10	267 260	6 11	263 258	8	265 255	5	268 247	2	269 273	
munity and Business Services Amusement, Hotels, Personal Ser-	275		265		254	2	253		251	8	273	8	266	
vice, etc All Industrial Groups	260 269	7	247 256	9	247 255	7	238 252	11	271 256	5	244 248	9	254 261	7

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE: ADULT FEMALES-continued.

Industrial Group.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
(Dann Wainkad Ana		EX NUM		4	1054	100	
(Base: Weighted Aver	rage wee	rkiy wag	e Kate, A	Australia,	1954 =	100.)	
Manufacturing— Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufacturing All Manufacturing Groups Transport and Communication Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Com-	132.9 126.2 134.7 131.8 130.0 138.7 145.1	128.0 124.6 125.8 127.2 125.7 133.4 136.0	125.3 125.2 126.5 128.6 126.2 134.4 131.1	124.3 125.7 123.7 123.7 124.4 132.4 129.9	127.9 127.0 121.0 126.4 125.6 133.3 128.3	125.6 121.7 122.5 123.0 122.5 134.7 124.2	129.8 125.3 128.6 129.3 127.4 135.3 137.3
munity and Business Services Amusement, Hotels, Personal Ser-	138.6	133.2	127.7	127.5	126.4	137.5	133.
vice, etc	130.9 135.2	124.4 128.9	124.2 128.4	120.0 126.6	136.3 128.9	122.9 124.7	127. 131.

(a) See note (b) to table on page 59.

(b) Summary, States. The following table shows the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and Australia at the dates specified. Index numbers with the weighted average for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100) are also shown. This series has not been compiled for the years prior to 1951.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES.

Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Rates payable for a Full Week's Work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in Awards, Determinations and Agreements, and Index Numbers of Wage Rates.

		Date.		N.S.	W.	Vio	.	Qlo	1.	S.A	۱.	W	A.	Та	s.	Au	st.
				R	ATE	S OF	W	AGE.	(a)								
31st D	ecember, 1	951 955	 	s. 172 209	<i>d</i> . 4 8	s. 172 210	<i>d</i> . 2 5	s. 161 194	<i>d</i> . 2 3	s. 170 201	<i>d</i> . 3 9	s. 162 197	<i>d</i> . 6 9	165 200	d. 7 0	170 206	
;; ;; ;;	,, 1 ,, 1	956 957 958 959 960	 	221 223 229 249 261	5 8 0 3 3	220 225 227 241 246	3 0 6 3 7	202 206 215 229 239	11 1 3 8 4	209 219 223 239 242	3 6 9 2 11	206 212 214 224 251	3 5 1 1 2	215 219 221 234 238	3 0 3 3 10	217 221 225 242 251	3 8 2 8
30th Ju 30th Se	farch, 1961 ine, 1961 eptember, 1 ecember, 19		 	262 263 269 269	10 9 2 2	246 246 255 256	8 8 10 7	241 253 255 255	6 0 7 7	242 242 252 252		252 254 257 256	4 8 8 7	239 239 248 248	3 3 3	252 254 261 261	7 5 0 2

INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia, 1954 = 100.)

								The second second second		
31st De	cembe		 	86.6	86.5	81.0	85.5	81.6	83.2	85.6
99	99	1955	 	105.3	105.7	97.6	101.3	99.3	100.5	103.9
39 99 99 99	;; ;; ;;	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960	 	111.2 112.4 115.0 125.2 131.2	110.6 113.0 114.3 121.2 123.9	101.9 103.5 108.1 115.4 120.2	105.1 110.3 112.4 120.1 122.0	103.6 106.7 107.5 112.6 126.2	108.1 110.0 111.1 117.7 120.0	109.1 111.1 113.4 121.6 126.4
31st Ma 30th Jun 30th Sen 31st De	ne, 196 ptembe	61 er, 1961	 	132.0 132.5 135.2 135.2	123.9 123.9 128.5 128.9	121.3 127.1 128.4 128.4	122.0 122.0 126.6 126.6	126.7 127.9 129.4 128.9	120.2 120.2 124.7 124.7	126.9 127.8 131.1 131.2

(a) See note (b) to table on page 59.

(c) Industrial Groups, Australia. The following table shows for Australia the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage for each of the industrial groups in which the number of females is significant, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, at the dates specified. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA.

Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Rates payable for a full Week's Work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in Awards, Determinations and Agreements, and Index Numbers of Wage Rates.

Industrial Group.			At 31st D	ecember—		
moustrial Group.	1951.	1955.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.

RATES OF WAGE.(a)

1. 1. T. J.		s.	đ.	s.	d.								
Manufacturing—				-									
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	. 11	70	11	206	6	225	4	241	4	249	9	258	5
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	11	71	2	200	11	221	0	237	3	240	8	249	6
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1	65	9	206	10	220	2	236	0	246	4	256	0
Other Manufacturing		68	9	203	7	222	5	238	5	248	Ó	257	3
All Manufacturing Groups	1	69	11	203	4	222	0	238	1	244	7	253	8
Transport and Communication		77	6	213	10	232	3	255	3	260	2	269	10
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1 1	71	1	213	0	232	2	248	0	263	7	273	
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community			_	-11			_						
and Business Services	1.1	70	1	209	8	228	0	245	4	257	9	266	6
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.		66	9	201	8	220	11	236	8	245	0	254	7
All Industrial Groups		70	4	206	11	225	8	242	2	251	8	261	2
THE ELICUSCIAN CLOUDS	1	, 5	7	200		223	9	272	_	201	9	201	_
				1	-	1				1			

INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia, 1954 = 100.)

S. Company of the Com	,	1				
Manufacturing—						
Engineering Metals, Vehicles, etc.	85.9	103.7	113.2	121.2	125.5	129.8
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	86.0	100.9	111.0	119.2	120.9	125.3
Food, Drink and Tobacco	83.3	103.9	110.6	118.5	123.7	128.6
Other Manufacturing	84.8	102.3	111.7	119.8	124.6	129.2
All Manufacturing Groups	85.4	102.1	111.5	119.6	122.9	127.4
Transport and Communication	89.2	107.4	116.7	128.2	130.7	135.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	85.9	107.0	116.6	124.6	132.4	137.5
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community						
and Business Services	85.4	105.3	114.5	123.2	129.5	133.9
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc	83.8	101.3	111.0	118.9	123.1	127.9
All Industrial Groups	85.6	103.9	113.4	121.6	126.4	131.2

⁽a) See note (b) to table on page 59.

4. Hourly Wage Rates.—(i) Adult Males.—(a) Industrial Groups, States. The following table shows the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers at 31st December, 1961.

HOURLY RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1961.(a)

Weighted Average Minimum Hourly Rates payable and Index Numbers of Hourly Rates.

Industrial Group.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.

RATES OF WAGE.(b) (Pence.)

Mining and Quarrying(c)	135.56	108.65	131.18	104.20	121.97	110.90	128.74
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	109.10	107.75	107.48	107.35	110.10	111.08	108.45
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	106.75	105.23	105.30	102.08	105.95	103.65	105.60
Food, Drink and Tobacco	109.64	111.80	105.77	104.60	109.58	107.35	108.95
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc	110.35	105.32	103.35	106.15	106.73	106.43	106.93
Paper, Printing, etc	116.23	119.18	118.20	114.35	126.65	109.97	117.22
Other Manufacturing	109.80	106.83	103.85	105.39	106.28	105.93	107.68
All Manufacturing Groups	109.65	108.30	106.45	106.73	109.25	108.50	108.55
Building and Construction	113.55	110.60	104.45	106.13	108.15	108.35	109.88
Railway Services	112.05	101.53	109.10	102.60	104.55	108.20	107.33
Road and Air Transport	113.30	107.53	101.50	104.38	110.00	107.63	109.00
Communication	120.17	118.75	118.22	119.27	118.40	118.82	119.27
Wholesale and Retail Trade	111.62	110.53	108.80	106.58	109.03	109.95	110.20
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Com-	111.02	110.55	100.00	100.50	105.05	107.75	110.20
munity and Business Services	112.85	109.27	107.01	103.77	105.28	114.19	109.40
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Ser-	112.03	107.27	107.01	105.77	103.20	114.17	102.40
	107.30	101.95	102.80	101.70	104.80	104.86	104.45
	112.27	101.93	102.00	106.46	109.53	104.80	109.89
All Industrial Groups	112.27	100.73	100.03	100.40	109.33	109.11	109.09

INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia, 1954 = 100.)

Mining and Quarrying(c)	159.7	128.0	154.5	122.7	143.7	130.6	151.6
Manufacturing—	128.5	126.9	126.6	126.4	129.7	130.8	127.7
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.			124.0	120.4	124.8	122.1	124.4
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	125.7	123.9			124.6	126.4	128.3
Food, Drink and Tobacco	129.1	131.7	124.6	123.2	129.1	125.4	
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc	130.0	124.1	121.7	125.0			125.9
Paper, Printing, etc	136.9	140.4	139.2	134.7	149.2	129.5	138.1
Other Manufacturing	129.3	125.8	122.3	124.1	125.2	124.8	126.8
All Manufacturing Groups	129.2	127.6	125.4	125.7	128.7	127.8	127.9
Building and Construction	133.7	130.3	123.0	125.0	127.4	127.6	129.4
Railway Services	132.0	119.6	128.5	120.8	123.1	127.4	126.4
Road and Air Transport	133.5	126.7	119.6	122.9	129.6	126.8	128.4
Communication	141.5	139.9	139.2	140.5	139.5	140.0	140.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	131.5	130.2	128.2	125.5	128.4	129.5	129.8
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Com-							
munity and Business Services	132.9	128.7	126.0	122.2	124.0	134.5	128.9
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Ser-	100 4	120 1	121.1	119.8	123.4	123.5	123.0
vice, etc.	126.4	120.1					
All Industrial Groups	132.2	128.1	127.3	125.4	129.0	128.5	129.4
		1	1	1	1		

⁽a) Excludes rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Minimum Wage Rate Index and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly wage rates are not available.

(b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(c) For mining, the average rates of wage are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. They include lead bonuses, etc.

⁽b) Summary, States. The following table shows the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult males in each State and Australia at the dates specified. Index numbers are also given for each State with the weighted average for Australia for the year 1954 as base (=100).

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS.(a)

Weighted Average Minimum Hourly Rates payable and Index Numbers of Hourly Rates.

At 31	st Decemb	ber—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
				RATES	OF WAG	E.(b)			
				(Pence.)				
1939			27.48	26.44	27.49	25.45	27.15	25.14	26.91
1945			33.64	33.05	32.63	31.72	32.83	31.71	33.05
1950			61.96	60.58	58.60	59.44	60.35	59.42	60.70
1955			91.89	88.87	85.22	85.68	90.50	88.45	89.36
1958			99.00	96.02	95.45	93.79	97.57	97.25	97.05
1959			105.28	103.35	100.35	102.08	102.56	104.38	103.55
1960			109.09	105.08	105.35	102.73	107.87	105.70	106.71
1961			112.27	108.73	108.05	106.46	109.53	109.11	109.89
				INDEX	NUMBE	RS.			
	(Basi	e: Weig	hted Aver	age Hourl	y Wage R	ate, Austr	alia, 1954	= 100.)	
1939			32.4	31.1	32.4	30.0	32.0	29.6	31.7
1945			39.6	38.9	38.4	37.4	38.7	37.3	38.9
1950			73.0	71.4	69.0	70.0	71.1	70.0	71.5
1955			108.2	104.7	100.4	100.9	106.6	104.2	105.3
1958			116.6	113.1	112.4	110.5	114.9	114.5	114.3
1959			124.0	121.7	118.2	120.2	120.8	122.9	122.0
1960			128.5	123.8	124.1	121.0	127.1	124.5	125.7
1961			132.2	128.1	127.3	125.4	129.0	128.5	129.4

(a) All industrial groups except rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Minimum Wage Rate Index and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly wage rates are not available.

(b) See note (b) to table on page 65.

(c) Industrial Groups, Australia.—The following table shows for Australia weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage for each industrial group, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, except rural industry. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA.(a) Weighed Average Minimum Hourly Rates payable and Index Numbers of Hourly Rates.

Industrial Comm			At 31	st Decem	ber—		
Industrial Group.	1939.	1945.	1950.	1955.	1959.	1960.	1961.
	RATE	S OF W	AGE.(b)				
		(Pence.)				
Mining and Quarrying(c) Manufacturing—	31.85	40.69	78.70	111.41	123.64	125.91	128.74
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Food, Drink and Tobacco Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing, etc. Other Manufacturing All Manufacturing Groups Building and Construction Rail way Services	27.24 25.37 27.06 26.59 28.64 26.30 26.93 27.07 25.78	33.35 31.60 32.88 32.17 35.16 32.41 32.99 32.66 32.12	60.50 59.22 60.40 58.80 64.36 59.29 60.25 59.57 58.76	88.43 85.50 88.77 86.65 93.87 87.44 88.25 88.65 87.30	103.43 99.55 101.95 100.52 109.64 100.80 102.55 103.13 101.07	105.05 102.13 105.73 103.85 113.90 104.20 105.18 107.25 103.98	108.45 105.60 108.95 106.93 117.22 107.60 108.55 109.80 107.33
Road and Air Transport Communication Wholesale and Retail Trade Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Com-	26.90 26.73 26.55	33.20 33.81 32.55	59.38 64.05 60.25	88.28 95.02 89.33	102.28 115.22 102.35	105.75 115.62 107.12	109.0 119.2 110.2
munity and Business Services Amusement, Hotels, Personal Ser-	25.88	32.09	58.72	88.61	102.24	106.42	109.4
vice, etc	25.26 26.91	31.21 33.05	57.50 60.70	85.07 89.36	98.40 103.55	101.20 106.71	104.4 109.8

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ETC.—continued.

At 31st December—										
1939.	1945.	1950.	1955.	1959.	1960.	1961.				
IND	EX NUM	BERS.								
rage Ho	urly Wag	e Rate, A	Australia,	, 1954 =	100.)					
37.5	47.9	92.7	131.2	145.6	148.3	151.6				
32.1 29.9 31.9 31.3 33.7 31.0 31.7	39.3 37.2 38.7 37.9 41.4 38.2 38.9	71.3 69.8 71.1 69.3 75.8 69.8 71.0	104.2 100.7 104.6 102.1 110.6 103.0 103.9	121.8 117.3 120.1 118.4 129.1 118.7 120.8	123.7 120.3 124.5 122.3 134.2 122.7 123.9	127.7 124.4 128.3 125.9 138.1 126.8 127.9				
31.9 30.4 31.7 31.5 31.3	38.5 37.8 39.1 39.8 38.3	70.2 69.2 69.9 75.4 71.0	104.4 102.8 104.0 111.9 105.3	121.5 119.0 120.5 135.7 120.6	126.3 122.5 124.6 136.2 126.2	129.4 126.4 128.4 140.5 129.8				
30.5	37.8	69.2 67.7	104.4	120.4	125.3 119.2	128.9 123.0 129.4				
	IND: rage Hotel 37.5 32.1 29.9 31.9 31.3 33.7 31.0 31.7 31.9 30.4 31.7 31.5 31.3	INDEX NUM rage Hourly Wag 37.5 47.9 32.1 39.3 37.2 31.9 38.7 31.3 37.9 33.7 41.4 31.0 38.2 31.7 38.9 31.9 38.5 30.4 37.8 31.7 39.1 31.5 39.8 31.3 38.3 30.5 37.8 29.8 36.8	1939. 1945. 1950. INDEX NUMBERS. Prage Hourly Wage Rate, A 37.5 47.9 92.7 32.1 39.3 71.3 29.9 37.2 69.8 31.9 38.7 71.1 31.3 37.9 69.3 33.7 41.4 75.8 31.0 38.2 69.8 31.7 38.9 71.0 31.9 38.5 70.2 30.4 37.8 69.2 31.7 39.1 69.9 31.5 39.8 75.4 31.3 38.3 71.0 30.5 37.8 69.2 29.8 36.8 67.7	1939. 1945. 1950. 1955. INDEX NUMBERS. rage Hourly Wage Rate, Australia 37.5 47.9 92.7 131.2 32.1 39.3 71.3 104.2 29.9 37.2 69.8 100.7 31.9 38.7 71.1 104.6 31.3 37.9 69.3 102.1 33.7 41.4 75.8 110.6 31.7 38.9 71.0 103.9 31.7 38.9 71.0 103.9 31.7 38.9 71.0 103.9 31.7 38.9 71.0 103.9 31.7 38.9 71.0 103.9 31.7 38.9 71.0 103.9 31.7 39.1 69.9 104.0 31.5 39.8 75.4 111.9 31.3 38.3 71.0 105.3 30.5 37.8 69.2 104.4 29.8 36.8 67.7 100.2	1939. 1945. 1950. 1955. 1959. INDEX NUMBERS. **rage Hourly Wage Rate, Australia, 1954 == 37.5 47.9 92.7 131.2 145.6 32.1 39.3 71.3 104.2 121.8 29.9 37.2 69.8 100.7 117.3 31.9 38.7 71.1 104.6 120.1 31.3 37.9 69.3 102.1 118.4 33.7 41.4 75.8 110.6 129.1 31.7 38.9 71.0 103.9 120.8 31.7 38.5 70.2 104.4 121.5 30.4 37.8 69.2 104.4 120.5 31.5 39.8 75.4 111.9 135.7 31.3 38.3 71.0 105.3 120.6 30.5 37.8 69.2 104.4 120.4 29.8 36.8 67.7 100.2 115.9	INDEX NUMBERS. **rage Hourly Wage Rate, Australia, 1954 = 100.)* 37.5 47.9 92.7 131.2 145.6 148.3 32.1 39.3 71.3 104.2 121.8 123.7 29.9 37.2 69.8 100.7 117.3 120.3 31.9 38.7 71.1 104.6 120.1 124.5 33.3 37.9 69.3 102.1 118.4 122.3 33.7 41.4 75.8 110.6 129.1 134.2 31.0 38.2 69.8 103.0 118.7 122.7 31.7 38.9 71.0 103.9 120.8 123.9 31.9 38.5 70.2 104.4 121.5 126.3 30.4 37.8 69.2 104.4 120.5 124.6 31.5 39.8 75.4 111.9 135.7 136.2 31.3 38.3 71.0 105.3 120.6 126.2 30.5 37.8 69.2 104.4 120.4 125.3 29.8 36.8 67.7 100.2 115.9 119.2				

(a) Excludes rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Minimum Wage Rate Index and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly rates of wage are not available. (b) See note (b) to table on page 65. (c) For mining, the average rates of wage are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. They include lead bonuses, etc.

(ii) Adult Females.—(a) Industrial Groups, States. The following table shows the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers at 31st December, 1961, in the principal industrial groups, and corresponding index numbers.

HOURLY RATES OF WAGE: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1961.(a)

Weighted Average Minimum Hourly Rates payable and Index Numbers of Hourly Rates.

Industrial Group.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	RAT	ES OF W	AGE.				
		(Pence.))				
Manufacturing— Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufacturing All Manufacturing Groups Transport and Communication Wholesale and Retail Trade Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Com-	79.43 75.49 80.42 79.14 77.78 87.12 87.66	76.73 74.42 75.15 76.09 75.16 84.00 81.25	74.83 74.80 75.55 76.78 75.40 84.90 78.28	74.23 75.05 73.88 74.16 74.36 83.56 77.60	76.37 75.88 72.25 75.47 75.02 84.08 76.63	75.00 72.68 73.15 73.48 73.18 88.62 74.15	77.64 74.89 76.80 77.43 76.20 85.41 82.52
munity and Business Services	86.02	81.07	77.73	77.75	76.57	87.11	82.15
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc	79.36 81.71	74.44 77.34	74.37 77.25	71.95 76.04	81.59 77.40	74.47 75.30	77.03 79.00

INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia, 1954 = 100.)

Manufacturing— Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	131.9	127.4	124.3	123.3	126.8	124.6	128.9
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	125.4	123.6	124.2	124.6	126.0	120.7	124.4
Food, Drink and Tobacco	133.6	124.8	125.5 127.5	122.7	120.0	121.5 122.0	127.6 128.6
Other Manufacturing All Manufacturing Groups	131.4 129.2	126.4 124.8	127.3	123.2 123.5	125.3 124.6	122.0	126.6
Transport and Communication	144.7	139.5	141.0	138.8	139.6	147.2	141.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	145.6	134.9	130.0	128.9	127.3	123.2	137.1
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services	142.9	134.6	129.1	129.1	127.2	144.7	136.4
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service etc.	131.8	123.6	123.5	119.5	135.5	123.7	127.9
All Industrial Groups	135.7	128.5	128.3	126.3	128.5	125.1	131.2

1958

1959

1960

1961

(b) Summary, States. The following table shows the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers in each State and Australia at the dates specified. Index numbers are also given for each State with the weighted average for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS.

Weighted Average Minimum Hourly Rates payable and Index Numbers of Hourly Rates.

At 31	st Decemi	ber	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE.(a)									
				(Pence.)				
1951			52.30	51.90	48.72	51.37	49.02	50.23	51.51
1955			63.65	63.43	58.72	60.88	59.65	60.67	62.59
1957			67.90	67.82	62.29	66.23	64.08	66.43	66.93
1958			69.52	68.58	65.06	67.51	64.58	67.11	68.26
1959			75.66	72.72	69.42	72.17	67.57	71.06	73.26
1960			79.31	74.33	72.34	73.30	75.77	72.45	76.13
1961			81.71	77.34	77.25	76.04	77.40	75.30	79.00
				INDEX	K NUMBE	RS.			
	(Base	e: Weig	hted Aver	age Hourl	y Wage R	ate, Austr	alia, 1954	= 100.)	
1951			86.9	86.2	80.9	85.3	81.4	83.4	85.6
1955			105.7	105.3	97.5	101.1	99.1	100.8	104.0
1957			112.8	112.6	103.5	110.0	106.4	110.3	111.2

^{135.7 | 128.5 | 128.3 | 126.3} (a) See note (b) to table on page 65.

108.1

115.3

120.1

112.1

119.9

121.7

107.3

112.2

125.8

128.5

111.5

118.0

120.3

125.1

113.4

121.7

126.4

131.2

115.5

125.7

131.7

113.9

120.8

123.5

(c) Industrial Groups, Australia. The following table shows for Australia weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage for each of the industrial groups in which the number of females is significant, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, at the dates specified. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA.

Weighted Average Minimum Hourly Rates payable and Index Numbers of Hourly Rates.

		A	At 31st De	cember—		
Industrial Group.	1951.	1955.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.
RAT	ES OF W	AGE.(a)				
	(Pence.	.)				
Manufacturing— Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufacturing All Manufacturing Groups Transport and Communication Wholesale and Retail Trade Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. All Industrial Groups	s. d. 51.35 51.38 49.73 50.79 51.04 56.19 51.56 52.43 50.37 51.51	s. d. 62.04 60.31 62.05 61.27 61.08 67.69 64.19 64.63 61.02 62.59	s. d. 67.70 66.33 66.05 66.94 66.68 73.52 69.97 70.28 66.84 68.26	s. d. 72.51 71.21 70.80 71.76 71.51 80.80 74.74 75.62 71.61 73.26	s. d. 75.04 72.24 73.90 74.64 73.47 82.35 79.43 79.45 74.13 76.13	s. d. 77.64 74.89 76.80 77.43 76.20 85.41 82.52 82.15 77.03 79.00

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, ETC.—continued.

Today dal Come	At 31st December—							
Industrial Group.	1951.	1955.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.		

INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia, 1954 = 100.)

Manufacturing— Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufacturing All Manufacturing Groups Transport and Communication Wholesale and Retail Trade Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. All Industrial Groups	85.3	103.0	112.4	120.4	124.6	128.9
	85.3	100.2	110.2	118.3	120.0	124.4
	82.6	103.1	109.7	117.6	122.7	127.6
	84.4	101.8	111.2	119.2	124.0	128.6
	84.8	101.4	110.7	118.8	122.0	126.6
	93.3	112.4	122.1	134.2	136.8	141.9
	85.6	106.6	116.2	124.1	131.9	137.1
	87.1	107.3	116.7	125.6	132.0	136.4
	83.7	101.3	111.0	118.9	123.1	127.9
	85.6	104.0	113.4	121.7	126.4	131.2

(a) See note (b) to table on page 65.

5. Standard Hours of Work.—(i) General. In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. The hours of work so prescribed form the basis of the compilation of the weighted averages and index numbers on pages 65 to 73.

The main features of the reduction of hours to 44 and later to 40 per week are summarized below. In considering such changes it must be remembered that even within individual States the authority to alter conditions of work is divided between Commonwealth and State industrial tribunals and the various legislatures, and that the State legislation usually does not apply to employees covered by awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. However, it may do so in respect of matters not treated in Commonwealth awards.

(ii) The 44-hour Week.—No permanent reduction to a 44-hour week was effected until 1925, although temporary reductions had been achieved earlier. In 1920 the New South Wales legislature granted a 44-hour week to most industries, but in the following year this provision was withdrawn. Also in 1920 the President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration (Higgins J.), after inquiry, granted a 44-hour week to the Timber Workers' Union, and in the following year extended the same privilege to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. In 1921, however, a reconstituted Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration unanimously rejected applications by five trade unions for the shorter standard week and reintroduced the 48-hour week in the case of the above-mentioned two unions then working 44 hours. During 1924 the Queensland Parliament passed legislation to operate from 1st July, 1925, granting the 44-hour standard week to employees whose conditions of work were regulated by awards and agreements of the Queensland State industrial authority. Similar legislative action in New South Wales led to the re-introduction of the 44-hour week in that State as from 4th January, 1926.

In 1927 after an exhaustive inquiry the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44-hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. Applications for the shorter hours by other unions were, however, treated individually, the nature of the industry, the problem of production, the financial status and the amount of foreign competition being fully investigated. The economic depression delayed the extension of the standard 44-hour week until the subsequent improvement in economic conditions made possible its general extension to employees under Commonwealth awards.

In States other than New South Wales and Queensland no legislation was passed to reduce the standard hours of work so that, for employees not covered by Commonwealth awards, the change had to be effected by decisions of the appropriate industrial tribunals. In these cases the date on which the reduction to 44 hours was implemented depended on the decision of the tribunals in particular industries, employees in some industries receiving the benefit of the reduced hours years ahead of those in others. In these States the change to the shorter week extended over the years from 1926 to 1941.

(iii) The 40-hour Week.—(a) Standard Hours Inquiry, 1947.—Soon after the end of the 1939–45 War, applications were made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the introduction of a 40-hour week, and the hearing by the Court commenced in October, 1945. Before the Court gave its decision the New South Wales Parliament passed legislation granting a 40-hour week, operative from 1st July, 1947, to industries and trades regulated by State awards and agreements, and in Queensland similar legislation was introduced in Parliament providing for the 40-hour week to operate from 1st January, 1948.

The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, in its judgment on 8th September, 1947, granted the reduction to the 40-hour week from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in January, 1948. The Queensland Act was passed, and was proclaimed on 10th October, 1947. On 27th October, 1947, the South Australian Industrial Court, after hearing applications by unions, approved the incorporation of the 40-hour standard week in awards of that State. The Court of Arbitration of Western Australia on 6th November, 1947, approved that, on application, provision for a 40-hour week could be incorporated in awards of the Court, commencing from 1st January, 1948.

In Victoria and Tasmania the Wages Boards met and also incorporated the shorter working week in their determinations, so that from the beginning of 1948 practically all employees in Australia whose conditions of work were regulated by industrial authorities had the advantages of a standard working week of 40 hours or, in certain cases, less.

(b) Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, 1952–53.—In the 1952–53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry the employers sought an increase in the standard hours of work per week, claiming that one of the chief causes of the high costs and inflation had been the loss of production due to the introduction of the 40-hour week. This claim was rejected by the Court as it considered that the employers had not proved that the existing economic situation called for a reduction of general standards in the matter of the ordinary working week. (See also page 88.)

- (c) Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, 1961. In this Inquiry the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission was asked by the employers to increase the number of ordinary working hours per week from 40 to 42, with a concomitant increase in weekly wages by an amount equal to two hours' pay at ordinary rates, and to effect certain other consequential variations. This was to have been a temporary measure, effective for four years, after which time weekly hours would have reverted to 40, but the increased wage would have remained. The application was rejected by the Commission. (See also page 104.)
- (iv) Weighted Average Standard Weekly Hours of Work.—(a) Industrial Groups, States.—The 40-hour week has operated in Australia generally from 1st January, 1948 and in New South Wales from 1st July, 1947 (see para. 5 (iii), page 70). However, the number of hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs between occupations and/or between States. The following table shows, for each State and Australia, the weighted average standard hours (excluding overtime) prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements for a full working week in respect of adult males and adult females at 31st December, 1961.

WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME): INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1961.(a)

Weighted Average Standard Hours of Work (excluding overtime) for a Full Working Week.

0	,	,	0	, ,			_
Industrial Group.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	AD	ULT MA	LES.				
Mining and Quarrying(b)	39.42	40.00	40.00	40.00	38.78	40.00	39.5
Manufacturing— Food, Drink and Tobacco Paper, Printing, etc. Other Manufacturing All Manufacturing Groups Railway Services Communication	39.94 40.00 40.00 39.99 40.00 40.00	40.00 39.94 39.96 39.99 39.96 40.00	40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00	40.00 40.00 39.90 39.98 40.00 39.59	40.00 39.21 40.09 39.98 40.00 40.00	40.00 40.00 39.97 40.00 40.00 39.59	39.9 39.9 39.9 39.9 39.9
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services Amusement, Hotels, Personal Ser-	39.23	38.93	39.52	39.23	39.58	39.39	39.2
vice, etc. \dots All Other Groups(c) \dots All Industrial Groups(d) \dots	40.00 40.00 39.95	40.00 40.00 39.97	40.00 40.00 39.98	40.00 40.00 39.96	40.00 40.00 39.89	39.89 40.00 39.97	40.0 40.0 39.9
	ADU	JLT FEM	IALES.	-			
Manufacturing— Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufacturing All Manufacturing Groups Transport and Communication Wholesale and Retail Trade Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Com-	39.97 39.95 40.00 39.79 39.92 38.04 39.55	39.87 40.00 40.00 39.94 39.97 37.94 40.00	40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 37.81 40.00	40.00 40.00 40.00 39.86 39.97 37.84 40.00	40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 37.88 40.00	40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 36.30 40.00	39.9 39.9 40.0 39.8 39.9 37.9 39.8
munity and Business Services Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc	38.49 39.40 39.53	39.25 39.94 39.81	39.24 39.91 39.70	39.19 39.85 39.77	39.44 39.92 39.78	37.70 39.44 39.56	38.9 39.6 39.6

⁽a) The hours of work shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes, indicative of trends.
(b) For mining, the average hours are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.
(c) Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.; Textiles, Clothing and Footwear; Sawmilling, Furniture, etc.; Building and Construction; Road and Air Transport; and Wholesale and Retail Trade.
(d) Excludes Rural, and Shipping and Stevedoring. The former is not included in the Minimum Wage Rate Index and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of average hours of work are not available.

(b) Summary, States.—The following table shows, for each State and Australia, the weighted average standard hours (excluding overtime) in a full working week for adult males during the period 31st March, 1939 to 31st December, 1961, and for adult females during the period 31st March, 1951 to 31st December, 1961. Index numbers are given for each State with the weighted average hours of work for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

Dates have been selected so as to indicate when the more important change occurred.

WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME).(a)

Weighted Average Standard Hours of Work (excluding overtime) for a Full Working Week
and Index Numbers of Hours of Work.

Date.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	ADULT	MALES-	-HOURS	OF WORK	.(b)		
31st March, 1939	43.81	44.46	43.55	44.62	44.57	44.32	44.10
30th September, 1941	43.76	44.02	43.51	43.92	44.12	43.95	43.85
30th September, 1947	41.83	43.82	43.48	43.83	43.95	43.73	43.00
31st March, 1948	40.02	40.03	40.01	40.11	40.06	40.22	40.04
30th September, 1953	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.99	39.96
31st December, 1961	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.97	39.96
	ADUL	T MALES	—INDEX	NUMBER	S.		
(Base: We	eighted Av	erage Hou	rs of Wor	k, Austral	ia, 1954 =	= 100.)	
31st March, 1939	109.6	111.3	109.0	111.7	111.5	110.9	110.4
30th September, 1941	109.5	110.2	108.9	109.9	110.4	110.0	109.7
30th September, 1947	104.7	109.7	108.8	109.7	110.0	109.4	107.6
							20
31st March, 1948	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.4	100.3	100.7	100.2
30th September, 1953	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.1	100.0
31st December, 1961	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0
	ADULT	FEMALES	—H O URS	OF WOR	K.(b)		
31st March, 1951	39.54	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.87	39.56	39.68
30th June, 1953	39.53	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.78	39.56	39.67
31st December, 1961	39.53	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.78	39.56	39.67
	ADULT	Γ FEMALI	ES—INDE	X NUMBE	RS.		
(Base: We						= 100.)	
31st March, 1951	99.7	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.5	97.7	100.0
	99.6	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	99.7	100.0
30th June, 1953		100.7	100.1	100.5	100.3	27.1	100.0

⁽a) Weighted average standard weekly hours of work for all industrial groups except rural, and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the index and for the latter definite particulars are not available. (b) The figures shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in hours, indicative of trends.

⁽c) Industrial Groups, Australia.—The following tables show for Australia, for adult males and adult females, the weighted average standard weekly hours of work in the principal industrial groups, at the dates specified. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME): ADULT MALES, INDUSTRIAL GROUPS(a), AUSTRALIA.

Weighted Average Standard Hours of Work (excluding overtime) for a Full Working Week and Index Numbers of Hours of Work.

	31st	30th	30th	31st	30th	31st
Industrial Group.	March, 1939.	Sept., 1941.	Sept., 1947.	March, 1948.	Sept., 1953.	Dec., 1961.
He	OURS OF W	ORK.(b)		1		
Mining and Quarrying(c) Manufacturing— Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Food, Drink and Tobacco Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing, etc. Other Manufacturing All Manufacturing Groups Building and Construction Railway Services Road and Air Transport Communication Wholesale and Retail Trade Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community a	. 41.49 . 44.03 . 44.25 . 44.21 . 44.10 . 43.90 . 44.08 . 44.08 . 44.08 . 44.09 . 43.99 . 43.99 . 43.92 . 44.76	41.11 43.96 43.99 43.84 44.00 43.79 43.91 43.93 43.97 43.99 43.95 43.95 43.95	40.80 43.43 43.69 42.70 43.53 42.94 42.80 43.21 42.71 43.96 43.11 43.92 42.64	39.62 40.01 40.02 40.04 40.06 40.08 40.03 40.06 40.62 39.97 40.13	39.52 40.00 40.00 39.98 40.00 39.95 39.98 39.99 40.00 39.97 40.00 39.25	39.52 40.00 40.00 39.98 40.00 39.95 39.99 40.00 39.99 40.00 39.95 40.00
Business Services Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. All Industrial Groups(a)	42.62 45.13 44.10	42.61 44.37 43.85	41.17 43.55 43.00	40.29 40.04	40.00 39.96	40.00

INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base: Weighted Average Hours of Work, Australia, 1954 = 100.)

Mining and Quarrying(c)			103.8	102.9	102.1	99.1	98.9	98.9
Manufacturing—								
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles,	etc.		110.2	110.0	108.7	100.1	100.1	100.1
Textiles, Clothing and Footwe			110.7	110.1	109.3	100.2	100.1	100.1
Food, Drink and Tobacco			110.6	109.7	106.9	100.2	100.0	100.0
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc.			110.4	110.1	108.9	100.1	100.1	100.1
Paper, Printing, etc			109.9	109.6	107.5	100.3	100.0	100.0
Other Manufacturing			110.2	109.9	107.1	100.3	100.0	100.0
All Manufacturing Groups			110.3	109.9	108.1	100.2	100.1	100.1
Building and Construction			110.3	110.0	106.9	100.1	100.1	100.1
Railway Services			110.1	110.1	110.0	100.3	100.1	100.1
Road and Air Transport			112.8	110.1	107.9	101.7	100.1	100.1
Communication			109.9	109.9	109.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade			112.0	110.4	106.7	100.4	100.1	100.1
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Cor	nmunity	and						
Business Services	-		106.7	106.6	103.0	98.6	98.1	98.2
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Se	rvice, etc		112.9	111.0	109.0	100.8	100.1	100.1
All Industrial Groups(a)			110.4	109.7	107.6	100.2	100.0	100.0
all lineson and appears								

⁽a) Excludes rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. (b) See note (b) to table on page 72.
(c) For mining, the average hours of work are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME): ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA.

Weighted Average Standard Hours of Work (excluding overtime), for a Full Working Week and Index Numbers of Hours of Work.

	Hou	rs of Wor	k.(a)	Index Numbers.(b)		
Industrial Group.	31st March 1951.	30th June, 1953.	31st Dec., 1961.	31st March, 1951.	30th June, 1953.	31st Dec., 1961.
Manufacturing— Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufacturing All Manufacturing Groups Transport and Communication Wholesale and Retail Trade Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. All Industrial Groups	39.94 39.98 40.00 39.87 39.95 37.91 39.82 38.97 39.73 39.68	39.94 39.98 40.00 39.87 39.95 37.91 39.82 38.93 39.66 39.67	39.94 39.98 40.00 39.87 39.95 37.91 39.82 38.93 39.66 39.67	100.7 100.8 100.8 100.5 100.7 95.6 100.4 98.2 100.2	100.7 100.8 100.8 100.5 100.7 95.6 100.4 98.1 100.0 100.0	100.7 100.8 100.8 100.5 100.7 95.6 100.4 98.1 100.0 100.0

⁽a) See note (a) to table on page 71. (b) Base: Weighted Average Hours of Work, Australia, 1954 = 100,

§ 3. Average Weekly Earnings.

1. Average Weekly Total Wages and Salaries Paid and Average Earnings, All Industries.—The following figures are derived from employment and wages and salaries recorded on Pay-roll Tax returns, from other direct collections and from estimates of the unrecorded balance. Pay of members of the defence forces is not included. The figures are not seasonally adjusted, but a seasonally adjusted quarterly index of average weekly earnings is shown in para. 2 below. Current figures are published in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics and the monthly bulletin Wage Rates and Earnings. A table showing quarterly and annual figures from September quarter, 1947, will be found in Section VI. of the Appendix.

AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES PAID AND AVERAGE EARNINGS.(a)

Period.		N.S.W. (b)	Vic.	Qld.	S.A. (c)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
Average Weekly Total Wages and Salaries Paid. (£'000.)								
1956–57 1957–58 1958–59 1959–60 1960–61		20,943 21,664 22,414 24,816 26,823	14,925 15,510 16,240 18,123 19,204	6,457 6,585 6,970 7,441 7,819	4,507 4,635 4,823 5,392 5,661	3,177 3,284 3,347 3,618 3,886	1,635 1,671 1,725 1,878 1,969	51,644 53,349 55,519 61,268 65,362
1961— March Quar June ,,, September ,,,		25,649 27,073 26,276 28,407	18,518 19,065 18,924 20,130	7,271 7,840 7,966 8,130	5,497 5,639 5,643 5,945	3,691 3,972 3,964 4,110	1,945 2,040 1,937 2,069	62,571 65,629 64,710 68,791

Average Weekly Earnings per Employed Male Unit.(d) $(\pounds$,)

1050 (0		19.89 20.44 21.04 22.77 24.03	19.70 20.22 20.69 22.28 23.32	17.50 17.94 18.63 19.89 21.00	18.28 18.68 19.10 20.61 21.33	17.48 18.05 18.19 19.46 20.57	18.79 18.95 19.33 20.71 21.42	19.16 19.67 20.19 21.76 22.86
1961— March June September December	,,,	22.86 24.48 23.92 25.58	22.29 23.34 23.54 24.80	19.76 21.33 21.66 22.52	20.64 21.32 21.60 22.48	19.56 21.10 21.07 21.73	21.00 22.18 21.40 22.78	21.81 23.15 23.03 24.33

⁽a) Includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, etc. (b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes the Northern Territory. (d) Total wages and salaries, etc., divided by total civilian employment expressed in male units. Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings. As it is not possible to estimate the ratio of female to male earnings in the several States, the same ratio has been used in each State. Because the actual ratio of female to male earnings may vary between States, precise comparisons between average earnings in different States cannot be made on the basis of the figures above.

NOTE.—Comparisons as to trend should be made for complete years or corresponding periods of incomplete years. Quarterly totals and averages are affected by seasonal influences.

2. Average Weekly Earnings Index Numbers.—The following table shows, for "All Industries" and for "Manufacturing", the movement in average weekly earnings from 1951–52 to the December Quarter, 1961. The "All Industries" index is based on Pay-roll Tax returns and other data. The index for manufacturing industries is based on the average earnings of male wage and salary earners employed in factories as disclosed by annual Factory Censuses.

The index numbers for "All Industries" and "Manufacturing" show the movement in average earnings over a period of time. However, they do not give, at any point of time, a comparison of actual earnings in the two groups. The base of each series is the year 1953-54 = 100 and both series have been seasonally adjusted.

A table showing annual and quarterly index numbers from September Quarter, 1947, will be found in Section VI. of the Appendix.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS(a) INDEX NUMBERS: AUSTRALIA.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED. (*Base*: 1953-54 = 100.)

	Year.	All Indus- tries.(b)	Manufac- turing.	Quarter.	All Indus- tries.(b)	Manufac- turing.
1951-52 1952-53 1953-54 1954-55 1955-56 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60	••	 87.1 95.2 100.0 105.4 112.2 118.2 121.3 124.5 133.6 140.5	88.4 95.4 100.0 106.9 113.8 118.3 122.0 125.6 135.4 141.1	1960—March Quarter June September ,, December ,, 1961—March June ,, September ,, December ,,	135.5 138.5 138.2 141.3 141.3 141.1 141.8 144.6	137.5 139.5 140.2 141.7 142.4 140.2 (c)142.2 (c)144.1

(a) Includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, etc.

(b) Average earnings per male unit employed. Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings.

(c) Interim estimates based on Pay-roll Tax returns.

§ 4. Surveys of Wage Rates and Earnings.

1. General.—Towards the end of 1960 a statistical survey of the wage structure of Australia was undertaken by this Bureau. The object of the survey was to obtain information as to marginal rates of wage and actual weekly earnings of adult male employees (excluding part-time and casual employees) for the last pay-period in September, 1960. The results of this survey are summarized in para. 2 below.

A survey as at the last pay-period in October, 1961, provided similar information as to actual weekly earnings. Because marginal rates of wage had changed very little since the Margins Cases of 1959 (see page 131), this survey was confined to weekly earnings. A summary of the results is given in para. 3.

Both surveys were based on returns from stratified random samples of private employers subject to Pay-roll Tax. They did not include government or semi-government employment. Because of insufficient data, employees in rural industry and private domestic service were excluded, as also were employees of religious, benevolent and other similar bodies exempt from Pay-roll Tax. In addition, the 1960 survey excluded: the shipping and stevedoring industry; the motion picture industry; certain businesses such as those of accountants, consultant engineers, etc.; trade associations, etc.

2. Survey of Wage Rates and Earnings, September, 1960.—The results of this survey were based on returns received from more than 3,000 employers, representing a response rate of about 90 per cent. of those approached. The sample was designed to provide accurate particulars only for Australia as a whole; hence no State details are shown in the tables below.

Definitions relevant to the survey are as follows:—

- (a) Number of employees refers to adult male employees on the pay-roll on the last pay-day in September, 1960, and includes employees who, although under 21 years of age, were paid at the adult rate prescribed in the appropriate award. Part-time and casual employees and those absent in the defence forces were excluded.
- (b) The term awards, as used herein, denotes awards or determinations of, or agreements registered with, Commonwealth or State industrial tribunals. Employees whose rates of pay and working conditions were not regulated by awards, and employees covered by formal, though unregistered, agreements between employee organizations and employers are shown as "not covered by awards".
- (c) Margins are minimum amounts, in addition to the basic wage, awarded to particular classifications of employees for features attaching to their work, such as skill, experience, arduousness or other like factors. For the purposes of this survey the following were not included in margins:—special allowances prescribed in awards, such as shift, dirt and height money, leading hand allowances, etc.; and other payments such as commission, payments above the minimum rate for contract and piece work, etc. (see paragraphs (e) and (g) below) and also § 6. Wage Margin.) In the case of contract work, etc., the margin was determined by the minimum amount prescribed in the award for the class of work performed. Where the marginal rate of wage for an occupation was not specified in an award, the margin was assumed to be the difference between the total minimum prescribed rate of wage for the occupation and the appropriate Commonwealth or State basic wage. For employees not covered by awards, and whose margins were not specified in unregistered agreements. the margin was assumed to be the difference between the appropriate basic wage in the State jursidiction and the agreed rate of pay for a standard working week (or the weekly equivalent of the agreed rate).
- (d) Total Weekly Earnings include ordinary time earnings at award rates (and, for employees not covered by awards, payments at agreed rates for a standard working week), overtime earnings and all other payments. Annual or other periodical bonuses were included only at the appropriate proportion for one week. For employees paid other than weekly, only the proportion of earnings equivalent to one week was included.
- (e) Ordinary Time Earnings at Award Rates represent the total weekly payment to adult male employees (excluding part-time and casual employees) for hours of work paid for up to the standard or award hours, calculated at award rates of pay or, for employees not covered by awards, at agreed rates. It includes payments for sick leave, proportion of annual leave, special allowances prescribed in awards, etc. (see paragraph (c) above).

- (f) Overtime Earnings represent the total weekly payment to adult male employees (excluding part-time and casual employees) for time worked in excess of award or agreed hours.
- (g) Other Earnings include all payments other than those in paragraphs (e) and (f) above, such as commission, payments above the minimum rate for contract work, incentive scheme, piece-work and profit-sharing scheme payments, proportion of annual or other periodical bonuses, points system payments, attendance or good time-keeping bonuses, etc. (see paragraph (c) above).
- (i) Marginal Rates of Wage.—(a) Industrial Groups. In the following table adult male employees in each of the main industrial groups are classified according to weekly margin above the basic wage.

ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (EXCLUDING PART-TIME AND CASUAL EMPLOYEES) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MARGINAL RATES OF WAGE AND INDUSTRIAL GROUP, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER, 1960.(a)

	Ma	nufacturing	ζ.	Building			
Weekly Margin.(b)	Engi- neering, Metal Works, etc.	Other Manu- facturing.	Total Manu- facturing.	and Construction.	Wholesale and Retail Trade.	Other Industries.	Total.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ('000).(b)

Amount above Basic Wage— Less than 20s. (incl. nil) 20s. and less than 30s. 30s. ", ", 40s. 40s. ", ", 60s. 60s. ", ", 80s. 80s. ", ", 100s. 100s. ", ", 120s. 120s. and over	6.1 32.6 26.2 41.3 37.5 65.7 26.9 52.5	9.0 21.0 25.7 68.3 54.0 51.2 29.5 87.8	15.1 53.6 51.9 109.6 91.5 116.9 56.4 140.3	0.9 4.6 2.9 7.0 12.1 11.6 10.5 31.3	3.3 4.6 5.5 31.4 48.0 30.4 22.9 68.5	6.1 9.9 6.5 19.5 21.5 28.3 17.8 64.2	25.4 72.7 66.8 167.5 173.1 187.2 107.6 304.3
Total	288.8	346.5	635.3	80.9	214.6	173.8	1,104.6

PROPORTION OF TOTAL (PER CENT.).

Amount above Basic Wage— Less than 20s. (incl. nil) 20s. and less than 30s. 30s. ", ", 40s. 40s. ", ", 60s. 65°. ", ", 80s. 80s. ", ", 100s. 100s. ", ", 120s. 120s. and over	2.1 11.3 9.1 14.3 13.0 22.7 9.3 18.2	2.5 6.1 7.4 19.7 15.6 14.8 8.5 25.4	2.4 8.4 8.2 17.2 14.4 18.4 8.9 22.1	1.2 5.6 3.5 8.6 15.0 14.4 13.0 38.7	1.6 2.1 2.6 14.6 22.4 14.2 10.6 31.9	3.5 5.7 3.7 11.2 12.4 16.3 10.3 36.9	2.3 6.6 6.0 15.2 15.7 17.0 9.7 27.5
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(a) See page 75 for particulars of the coverage of the survey. (b) For definitions, see page 76. (c) For some employees, allowances for sick leave, public holidays, etc., have been included in the marginal rates shown.

(b) Jurisdiction. In the following table adult male employees are classified according to weekly margin above the basic wage, separate particulars being shown for employees under Commonwealth or State jurisdiction and for those not covered by awards.

ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (EXCLUDING PART-TIME AND CASUAL EMPLOYEES) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MARGINAL RATES OF WAGE AND JURISDICTION, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER, 1960.(a)

	Numb	er of Emp	oloyees ('C	Proportion of Total (Per Cent.).				
Weekly Margin.(b)	Under Com- mon- wealth Awards.	Under State Awards.	Not Covered by Awards.	Total.	Under Com- mon- wealth Awards.	Under State Awards.	Not Covered by Awards.	Total
Less than 20s. (incl. nil) 20s. and less than 30s. 30s. , , , , 40s. 40s. 40s. , , , , , 80s. , , , , 100s. 100s. , , , , , 120s. and over	12.2 42.3 32.6 73.5 72.1 110.8 48.0 61.9	11.4 29.5 32.7 91.2 96.7 71.8 54.0 87.3	1.8 0.9 1.5 2.8 4.3 4.6 5.6 155.1	25.4 72.7 66.8 167.5 173.1 187.2 107.6 304.3	2.7 9.3 9.3 16.2 15.9 24.4 10.6 13.7	2.4 6.2 6.2 19.2 20.4 15.1 11.4 18.4	1.0 0.5 0.5 1.6 2.5 2.6 3.2 87.8	2.3 6.6 6.6 15.2 15.7 17.0 9.7 27.5

⁽a) See page 75 for particulars of the coverage of the survey. (b) For definitions, see page 76.

(ii) Total Weekly Earnings.—(a) Ordinary Time, Overtime and Other Earnings. In the following table the total wages and salaries paid to adult male employees during the last pay-week in September, 1960, are shown for the main industrial groups, separate particulars being given for ordinary time earnings at award rates, overtime earnings and all other earnings.

TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES PAID TO ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (EXCLUDING PART-TIME AND CASUAL EMPLOYEES) DURING LAST PAY-WEEK IN SEPTEMBER, 1960: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA.(a)

Industrial Group.	Ordinary Time Earnings at Award Rates.	Overtime Earnings.(b)	Other Earnings.(b)	Total.	
	(£'000.)				
Manufacturing— Engineering, Metal Works, etc. Other Manufacturing Total Manufacturing Building and Construction Wholesale and Retail Trade Other Industries Total	5,469 6,961 12,430 1,672 4,521 3,837 22,460	1,012 849 1,861 263 238 380 2,742	724 700 1,424 169 425 475	7,205 8,510 15,715 2,104 5,184 4,692 27,695	
Propor	RTION OF TOTA	L (PER CENT.)			
Manufacturing— Engineering, Metal Works, etc. Other Manufacturing Total Manufacturing Building and Construction Wholesale and Retail Trade Other Industries	75.9 81.8 79.1 79.5 87.2 81.8	14.0 10.0 11.8 12.5 4.6 8.1	10.1 8.2 9.1 8.0 8.2 10.1	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	
Total	81.1	9.9	9.0	100.0	

⁽a) See page 75 for particulars of the coverage of the survey. (b) For definitions, see page 76.

(b) Industrial Groups. Adult male employees in the main industrial groups covered by the survey are classified in the following table according to total weekly earnings.

ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (EXCLUDING PART-TIME AND CASUAL EMPLOYEES) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS AND INDUSTRIAL GROUP, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER, 1960.(a)

			,			,		
		M	anufacturir	ng.				
Total Weekly Earnings.(b)		Engi- neering, Metal Works, etc.	Other Manu- facturing.	Total Manu- facturing.	Building and Construc- tion.	Wholesale and Retail Trade.	Other Industries.	Total.
		Nume	BER OF EM	MPLOYEES ('000). (b)			
£14 and less than £16 £16 " " £18 £18 " " £20 £20 " " £22 £22 " " £24 £24 " " £26 £26 " " £30 £30 " £30		6.6 8.9 23.9 33.4 37.9 36.3 30.5 47.7 34.3 29.3	7.2 16.7 44.7 55.1 47.8 38.5 34.2 40.8 29.0 32.5	13.8 25.6 68.6 88.5 85.7 74.8 64.7 88.5 63.3 61.8	1.7 1.4 5.2 9.0 11.0 14.3 8.0 11.5 9.7 9.1	1.7 4.4 37.4 42.2 31.9 23.1 17.1 23.6 14.4 18.8	1.9 5.0 16.0 21.3 20.2 18.3 17.4 26.0 21.5 26.2	19.1 36.4 127.2 161.0 148.8 130.5 17.2 149.6 108.9 115.9
Total		288.8	346.5	635.3	80.9	214.6	173.8	1,104.6
		Propor	TION OF	Готаl (Pe	ER CENT.).	,		
£14 and less than £16 £16 " " £18 £18 " " £20 £20 " " £22 £22 " " £24 £24 " " £26 £26 " " £30 £30 " #330		2.3 3.1 8.3 11.6 13.2 12.6 10.4 16.5 11.9	2.1 4.8 12.9 15.9 13.8 11.1 9.9 11.8 8.3 9.4	2.2 4.0 10.8 13.9 13.5 11.8 10.2 13.9 10.0 9.7	2.2 1.7 6.5 11.1 13.6 17.7 9.8 14.2 12.0	0.8 2.0 17.4 19.7 14.9 10.7 8.0 11.0 6.7 8.8	1.1 2.9 9.2 12.3 11.6 10.5 10.0 14.9 12.4 15.1	1.7 3.3 11.5 14.6 13.5 11.8 9.7 13.5 9.9 10.5
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) See page 75 for particulars of the coverage of the survey. (b) For definitions, see page 76. (c) Inquiry indicated that many of the adult males in this group worked less than a full week because of absenteeism, changing jobs, etc.

3. Survey of Weekly Earnings, October, 1961.—For this survey, returns were received from all employers selected in the sample, numbering more than 3,500. The sample was designed so that particulars of the distribution of earnings in each State could be obtained as well as those for Australia (see below), but it was not possible, without a considerable increase in the number of returns, to obtain particulars for each industry group in each State. State details were therefore restricted to the two major groups, manufacturing and non-manufacturing; those for Australia were obtained for eight separate industry groups. Because of limitations of space, it has not been possible to include all figures in the tables herein. For further details, reference should be made to Statistical Bulletin No. 22—Survey of Weekly Earnings, October, 1961, 14th February, 1962.

Within each State, each published industry group was divided into eight size groups, using male employment as recorded on the Pay-roll Tax returns for March, 1961, as a measure of size. This measure was also used to improve the reliability of the sample estimate, using ratio estimation. This technique

involved estimating the ratio of adult male employment in a particular earnings class in October, 1961, within each industry group and State, to total male employment in March, 1961, in that industry group and State (derived from expansion of the sample). Since total male employment by industry group and State in March, 1961, was known accurately from Pay-roll records, estimates of adult male employment in these earning classes in October, 1961, were obtained by applying the estimated ratios to the corresponding known totals. The estimates thus obtained were considerably more reliable than any which could have been produced had this supplementary information not been taken into account.

The businesses selected in the sample were allocated by State and by industry and size group in such a way that the precision of the sample estimates for total manufacturing and total non-manufacturing, expressed as percentages of the estimates themselves, would be approximately the same in each State.

Definitions relevant to the survey are as follows:—

Number of Employees refers to adult male employees on the pay-roll of the last pay-period in October, 1961, and includes employees who, although under 21 years of age, were paid at the adult rate prescribed for their particular occupation. Part-time and casual employees and those absent in the defence forces were excluded. Executive, clerical and sales staff were included, as were employees working short time who would normally have been full-time employees.

Total Weekly Earnings (i.e. gross earnings before taxation and other deductions) include ordinary time earnings, overtime earnings and all other payments, such as holiday and sick pay, commission, payments above the minimum rate for contract work, incentive scheme, piece-work and profitsharing scheme payments, points system payments, attendance bonuses, etc. Annual or other periodical bonuses were included only at the appropriate proportion for one week. For employees paid other than weekly, only the proportion of earnings equivalent to one week was included.

(i) States.—(a) All Industries. In the following table adult male employees in each State are classified according to total weekly earnings. The proportions of employees in each earnings group and at various levels of earnings are also shown.

ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (EXCLUDING PART-TIME AND CASUAL EMPLOYEES) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS, OCTOBER, 1961.(a)

Total Weekly Earnings.(b)		N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.				
Number of Employees.(b)												
Less than £14(c) £14 and less than £16 £16 " £18 £18 " £20 £20 " £20 £22 £22 £22 £24 £24 £30 £30 " £35 £35 and over		4,699 4,239 28,596 57,709 58,261 54,108 50,563 65,691 49,649 59,894	2,911 5,542 30,362 48,429 49,596 44,498 36,034 42,401 33,157 40,418	870 4,175 18,119 23,737 18,100 10,834 9,626 12,046 9,471 10,642	793 1,991 10,802 16,865 16,290 12,070 9,206 11,701 8,509 7,674	209 1,698 8,103 10,906 9,379 6,665 5,019 6,546 4,463 5,410 58,398	395 670 3,699 5,115 4,777 4,163 3,335 3,803 2,806 2,949	9,877 18,315 99,681 162,761 156,403 132,338 113,783 142,188 108,055 126,987				

For footnotes see next page.

ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (EXCLUDING PART-TIME AND CASUAL EMPLOYEES) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS, OCTOBER, 1961.(a)—continued.

Total Weekly Earnings	s.(b)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
		PROPORT	TION OF T	OTAL (PE	R CENT.)			
Less than £14(c) £14 and less than £16 £16, £18 £18, £20 £20, £20 £22, £22 £22, £24 £24, £26 £26, £30 £30, £30 £33 and over		1.1 1.0 6.6 13.3 13.4 12.5 11.7 15.2 11.4 13.8	0.9 1.7 9.1 14.5 14.9 13.4 10.8 12.7 9.9 12.1	0.8 3.6 15.3 20.0 15.3 9.3 8.2 10.3 8.1 9.1	0.8 2.1 11.2 17.6 17.0 12.6 9.6 12.2 8.9 8.0	0.3 2.9 13.9 18.7 16.1 11.4 8.6 11.2 7.6 9.3	1.2 2.1 11.7 16.1 15.1 13.1 10.5 12.0 8.9 9.3	0.9 1.7 9.3 15.2 14.6 12.4 10.6 13.3 10.1 11.9
Total	'TIMITI	100.0	OPORTION	OF TOTA	100.0	100.0 ENT.).(d)	100.0	100.0
£35 and over £26 , , ,		13.8 25.2 40.4 52.1 64.6 78.0 91.3 97.9 98.9	12.1 22.0 34.7 45.5 58.9 73.8 88.3 97.4	9.1 17.2 27.5 35.7 45.0 60.3 80.3 95.6 99.2	8.0 16.9 29.1 38.7 51.3 68.3 85.9 97.1	9.3 16.9 28.1 36.7 48.1 64.2 82.9 96.8 99.7	9.3 18.2 30.2 40.7 53.8 68.9 85.0 96.7 98.8	11.9 22.0 35.3 45.9 58.3 72.9 88.1 97.4

(a) See page 75 for particulars of the coverage of the survey. (b) For definitions, see page 80. (c) Inquiry indicated that the majority of the adult males in this group did not work a full week because of absenteeism, changing jobs, etc. Others were working short time. (d) These percentages indicate the proportion of the total employees in each State whose weekly earnings were as shown.

(b) Manufacturing and Non-manufacturing. The proportion of adult male employees in each earnings group is shown for manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries in the following table.

ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (EXCLUDING PART-TIME AND CASUAL EMPLOYEES) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS: MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER, 1961.(a)

PROPORTION OF TOTAL (PER CENT.).

N.S.W. Vic. Qld. S.A. W.A. Tas. Total. Total Weekly Earnings.(b) MANUFACTURING. 0.4 4.2 16.8 20.2 17.6 1.5 2.0 12.3 13.8 15.5 12.6 1.1 2.1 10.5 14.8 15.2 12.8 1.0 Less than £14(c) 1.2 7.8 12.6 13.9 13.7 11.5 15.5 1.1 2.2 10.6 17.5 17.2 13.1 10.0 12.3 9.0 7.0 5.3 18.3 £14 and less than £16 $\frac{2.1}{11.0}$ £18 £16 18.3 20.6 16.8 9.2 8.0 9.4 5.8 5.3 14.6 15.5 12.8 £18 £20 £22 £24 £20 ,, ,, ,, 10.5 8.2 10.0 5.9 £22 22 22 ,, 10.6 12.5 9.6 10.3 10.6 13.4 9.6 £24 11.4 12.8 £26 £30 8 . ŏ £30 6.2 9.2 9.9 £35 and over 11.6 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 Total Non-manufacturing. 0.9 0.7 5.0 14.3 12.8 0.5 2.0 12.1 17.7 0.3 2.0 11.9 17.7 15.0 12.0 0.8 2.3 10.8 19.2 14.5 13.8 9.4 0.7 1.2 7.7 15.8 13.9 11.8 10.6 13.2 10.7 0.4 Less than £14(c) £14 and less than 1.0 6.2 14.5 13.9 2.2 £16 £18 19.6 14.2 £20 £22 £18 ,, ,, 16.8 £20 ,, 10.8 11.8 14.7 12.1 11.8 9.1 12.0 8.7 9.3 14.2 9.3 £24 ,, 11.1 13.1 10.5 8.8 12.1 £24 £26 £30 11.0 11.0 £26 ,, ,, 8.8 9.4 £30 9 8 8.8 £35 £30 ,, ,, £35 and over 14.9 14.4 12.0 11.4 16.9

(a) See page 75 for particulars of the coverage of the survey. (b) For definitions, see page 80. (c) Inquiry indicated that the majority of the adult males in this group did not work a full week because of absenteeism, changing jobs, etc. Others were working short time.

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

Total

(ii) Australia, Industrial Groups. Adult male employees in the main industrial groups covered by the survey are classified in the following table according to total weekly earnings.

ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (EXCLUDING PART-TIME AND CASUAL EMPLOYEES) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER, 1961.(a)

		Manufa	cturing.					
Total Weekly Earnings.(b)	En- gineer- ing, Metal Works, etc.	Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Other Manu- factur- ing.	Total Manu- factur- ing.	Building and Con- struc- tion.	Whole- sale and Retail Trade.	Other Indus- tries.	Total.
		Number	OF EM	PLOYEES.(b)			
Less than £14(c) £14 and less than £16 £16 , , , £18 £18 , , , £20 £20 , , , £22 £22 , , , , £24 £24 , , , , £26 £26 , , , , £35 £35 and over	3,391 4,397 21,334 36,358 42,864 37,473 28,827 36,221 26,198 25,540	1,143 1,974 10,175 17,249 12,838 10,458 9,029 11,351 7,646 7,005	2,260 6,028 31,617 34,769 35,286 28,772 25,844 32,359 23,680 26,739	6,794 12,399 63,126 88,376 90,988 76,703 63,700 79,931 57,524 59,284	1,020 713 2,704 7,616 11,048 12,733 11,396 9,083 6,317 7,664	884 2,718 21,669 45,930 33,436 25,644 20,912 25,264 17,616 23,999	1,179 2,485 12,182 20,839 20,931 17,258 17,775 27,910 26,598 36,040	9,87 18,31 99,68 162,76 156,40 132,33 113,78 142,18 108,05 126,98
Total	262,603	88,868	247,354	598,825	70,294	218,072	183,197	1,070,38
	Prof	ORTION	оғ Тота	L (PER	Cent.).			
Less than £14(c) £14 and less than £16 £16 "" £18 £18 "" £20 £20 "" £22 £22 "" £24 £24 "" £26 £26 "" £30 £35 and over	1.3 1.7 8.1 13.8 16.3 14.2 11.0 13.8 10.0 9.8	1.3 2.2 11.4 19.4 14.4 11.8 10.2 12.8 8.6 7.9	0.9 2.4 12.8 14.1 14.3 11.6 10.4 13.1 9.6 10.8	1.1 2.1 10.5 14.8 15.2 12.8 10.6 13.4 9.6 9.9	1.5 1.0 3.9 10.8 15.7 18.1 16.2 12.9 9.0 10.9	0.4 1.2 9.9 21.1 15.3 11.8 9.6 11.6 8.1 11.0	0.6 1.4 6.7 11.4 11.4 9.4 9.7 15.2 14.5	0.9 1.7 9.3 15.2 14.6 12.4 10.6 13.3 10.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Сим	ULATIVE	Propor	TION OF	TOTAL (PER CEN	T.).(d)		
35 and over	9.8 19.8 33.6 44.6 58.8 75.1 88.9 97.0 98.7	7.9 16.5 29.3 39.5 51.3 65.7 85.1 96.5 98.7	10.8 20.4 33.5 43.9 55.5 69.8 83.9 96.7 99.1	9.9 19.5 32.9 43.5 56.3 71.5 86.3 96.8 98.9	10.9 19.9 32.8 49.0 67.1 82.8 93.6 97.5 98.5	11.0 19.1 30.7 40.3 52.1 67.4 88.5 98.4 99.6	19.7 34.2 49.4 59.1 68.5 79.9 91.3 98.0 99.4	11.9 22.0 35.3 45.9 58.3 72.9 88.1 97.4

⁽a) See page 75 for particulars of the coverage of the survey. (b) For definitions, see page 80. (c) Inquiry indicated that the majority of the adult males in this group did not work a full week because of absenteeism, changing jobs, etc. Others were working short time. (d) These percentages indicate the proportion of the total employees in each industry group whose weekly earnings were as shown.

§ 5. Basic Wages in Australia.

1. The Basic Wage.—The concept of a "basic" or "living" wage is common to rates of wage determined by industrial authorities in Australia. Initially the concept was interpreted as the "minimum" or "basic" wage necessary to maintain an average employee and his family in a reasonable state of comfort. However, it is now generally accepted "that the wage should be fixed at the highest amount which the economy can sustain and that the 'dominant factor' is the capacity of the community to carry the resultant wage levels".*

^{*} Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 77, p. 494.

Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (prior to June, 1956 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration) may, for the purpose of preventing or settling an industrial dispute extending beyond the limits of any State, make an order or award altering the basic wage (that is to say, that wage, or that part of a wage, which is just and reasonable, without regard to any circumstance pertaining to the work upon which, or the industry in which, the person is employed) or the principles upon which it is computed.

In practice, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission holds general basic wage inquiries from time to time and its findings apply to industrial awards within its jurisdiction. Prior to the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, announced on 12th September, 1953, discontinuing the automatic adjustment of basic wages in Commonwealth awards in accordance with variations occurring in retail price index numbers, the relevant basic wage of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration was adopted to a considerable extent by the State Industrial Tribunals. In New South Wales and South Australia the State industrial authorities adopted the relevant Commonwealth basic wage. Victoria and Tasmania, where the Wages Boards system operates, no provision was included in the industrial Acts for the declaration of a basic wage, although Wages Boards generally adopted basic wages based on those of the Commonwealth Court. In Queensland and Western Australia the determination of a basic wage is a function of the respective State Industrial or Arbitration Courts and, subject to State law, they have had regard to rates determined by the Commonwealth Court. Following the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to discontinue automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage, the various State industrial authorities determined State basic wages in accordance with the provisions of their respective State industrial legislation. Details of the action taken in each State and subsequent variations in State basic wages are set out in para. 5. (See also Sections X. and XI. of the Appendix.)

In addition to the basic wage, "secondary" wage payments, including margins for skill, loadings and other special considerations peculiar to the occupations or industry, are determined by these authorities. The basic wage and the "secondary" wage, where prescribed, make up the "minimum" wage for a particular occupation. The term minimum wage (as distinct from the basic wage) is used currently to express the lowest rate payable for a particular occupation or industry.

In §1 of this chapter (pages 44–56) particulars are given of the current Commonwealth and State industrial Acts and the industrial authorities established by these Acts. The powers of these authorities include the determination and variation of basic wage rates.

2. The Commonwealth Basic Wage.—(i) Early Judgments.—The principle of a living or basic wage was propounded as far back as 1890 by Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland, but it was not until the year 1907 that a wage, as such, was declared by a Court in Australia. The declaration was made by way of an order in terms of section 2 (d) of the Excise Tariff 1906 in the matter of an application by H. V. McKay that the remuneration of labour employed by him at the Sunshine Harvester Works, Victoria, was "fair and reasonable". Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, discussed at length the meaning of "fair and reasonable", and defined the standard of a "fair and reasonable" minimum wage for unskilled labourers as that appropriate to "the normal needs of the average

employee, regarded as a human being living in a civilized community".* The rate declared by the President in his judgment (known as the "Harvester Judgment") was 7s. a day or £2 2s. a week for Melbourne, the amount considered reasonable for "a family of about five".† According to a rough allocation by the Judge, the constituent parts of this amount were £1 5s. 5d. for food, 7s. for rent, and 9s. 7d. for all other expenditure.

The "Harvester" standard was adopted by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for incorporation in its awards, and practically the same rates continued until the year 1913, when the Court took cognizance of the retail price index numbers, covering food and groceries and rent of all houses ("A" Series) for the 30 more important towns of Australia, which had been published by the Commonwealth Statistician for the first time in the preceding year. The basic wage rates for towns were thereafter varied in accordance with the respective retail price index numbers. Court practice was to equate the retail price index number 875 for Melbourne for the year 1907 to the "Harvester" rate of 42s, a week (or the base of the index (1,000) to 48s, a week). At intervals thereafter, as awards came before it for review, the Court usually revised the basic wage rate of the award in proportion to variations in the retail price index. In some country towns certain "loadings" were added by the Court to wage rates so derived to offset the effect of lower housing standards, and consequently lower rents, on the index numbers for these towns.

During the period of its operation, the adequacy of the "Harvester" standard was the subject of much discussion, the author of the judgment himself urging on several occasions the need for its review. During the period of rapidly rising prices towards the end of the 1914–18 War, strong criticism developed that this system did not adequately maintain the "Harvester" equivalents. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1919 to inquire what it would actually cost a man, wife and three children under fourteen years of age to live in a reasonable standard of comfort, and how the basic wage might be automatically adjusted to maintain purchasing power. The Commission's Reports were presented in November, 1920 and April, 1921. An application by the unions to have the amounts arrived at by the inquiry declared as basic wage rates was not accepted by the Court because they were considerably in advance of existing rates and grave doubts were expressed by members of the Court as to the ability of industry to pay such rates. Further details of the recommendations of the Commission were published in Labour Report No. 41, page 102.

The system of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in direct ratio to variations in the retail price index ("A" Series) was introduced in 1921. The practice then adopted was to calculate the adjustments to the basic wage quarterly on the index number for the preceding quarter. Previously adjustments had been made sporadically in relation to retail price indexes for the previous calendar year or the year ended with the preceding quarter. The new method would have resulted in a basic wage lower than that to which employees would have been entitled had the previous practice been continued, and in 1922‡ the Court added to the basic wage a general loading of 3s. (known as the "Powers 3s."), "a sum . . . which did, to the extent of 3s. per week, relieve the employees from the detrimental effect so far as they were concerned of the change which the Court was then making in its method of fixing the basic wage." This loading continued until 1934.

^{*} Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 2, p. 3. † For particulars of information then available on the average number of dependent children per family, see Labour Report No. 41, footnote on page 73. † 16 C.A.R., p. 32. § Ibid., p. 841.

The practice adopted by the Commonwealth Court in 1921 of making automatic quarterly adjustments continued until the Court's judgment of 12th September, 1953. (See page 88.)

(For a description of the several series of retail price indexes referred to in these paragraphs *see* page 5.)

- (ii) Basic Wage Inquiries, 1930-31, 1932, 1933.—No change was made in the method of fixation and adjustment of the basic wage until the onset of the depression, which began to be felt severely during 1930. Applications were then made to the Court for some greater measure of reduction of wages than that which resulted from the automatic adjustments due to falling retail prices. The Court held a general inquiry, and, while declining to make any change in the existing method of calculating the basic wage, reduced all wage rates under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent. from 1st February, 1931.* In June, 1932, the Court refused applications by employee organizations for the cancellation of the 10 per cent. reduction in wage rates.† In May, 1933 the Court again refused to cancel the 10 per cent. reduction in wage rates, but decided that the existing method of adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with the "A" Series retail price index number had resulted in some instances in a reduction of more than 10 per cent. In order to rectify this the Court adopted the "D" Series of retail price index numbers for future quarterly adjustments of the basic wage. 1
- (iii) Basic Wage Inquiry, 1934.—The "Harvester" standard, adjusted to retail price variations, continued to be the theoretical basis of the basic wage of the Commonwealth Court until the Court's judgment, delivered on 17th April, 1934,§ declared new basic wage rates to operate from 1st May, 1934. The new rates were declared on the basis of the respective "C" Series retail price index numbers for the various cities for the December quarter, 1933, and ranged from 61s. for Brisbane to 67s. for Sydney and Hobart, the average wage for the six capital cities being 65s.

The 10 per cent. special reduction in wages referred to above ceased to operate upon the introduction of the new rates, and the automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers was transferred from the "A" and the "D" Series to the "C" Series Retail Price Index. The base of the index (1,000) was taken by the Court as equal to 81s. a week. The new basic wage for the six capital cities was the same as that previously paid under the "A" Series, without the "Powers 3s." and without the 10 per cent. reduction. For further particulars of the judgment in this inquiry see Labour Report No. 26, page 76.

(iv) Basic Wage Inquiry, 1937.—In May and June, 1937, the Commonwealth Court heard an application by the combined unions for an increase in the basic wage. The unions asked that the equivalent of the base (1,000) of the "C" Series index be increased from 81s. to 93s., which on index numbers then current would have represented an average increase of about 10s. a week. The chief features of the judgment, delivered on 23rd June, ¶ were:—(a) Amounts were added to the basic wage not as an integral, and therefore adjustable, part of that wage, but as "loadings" additional to the rates payable under the 1934 judgment. The wage assessed on the 1934 basis was designated in the new judgment as the "needs" portion of the total resultant basic wage. These loadings, referred to as "Prosperity" loadings, were 6s. for Sydney,

^{*} Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 30, p. 2. † 31 C.A.R., p. 305. ‡ 32 C.A.R., p. 90. For further particulars see Labour Report No. 22, pp. 45–8, and Labour Report No. 23, pp. 45–6. § 33 C.A.R., p. 144. || For a description of the "A", "C" and "D" Series see page 5 of this Report. ¶ 37 C.A.R., p. 583.

Melbourne and Brisbane; 4s. for Adelaide, Perth and Hobart; and 5s. for the six capitals basic wage. "Prosperity" loadings for the basic wage for provincial towns in each State, for combinations of towns and combinations of capital cities, and for railway, maritime and pastoral workers were also provided for in the judgment. (b) The minimum adjustment of the basic wage was fixed at 1s. a week instead of 2s. (c) The basis of the adjustment of the "needs" portion of the wage in accordance with the variations shown by retail price index numbers was transferred from the "C" Series to a special "Court" Series based upon the "C" Series. (See page 6.) (d) Rates for females and junior males were left for adjustment by individual judges when dealing with specific awards.

The main parts of the judgment were reprinted in Labour Report No. 28, pages 77-87.

- (v) Judgment, December, 1939.—The Commonwealth Court on 19th December, 1939 heard an application by trade unions for an alteration in the date of adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with the variations in the "Court" Series of index numbers. On the same day, the Court directed that such adjustments be made operative from the beginning of the first payperiod to commence in February, May, August or November, one month earlier than the then current practice.*
- (vi) Basic Wage Inquiry, 1940.—On 5th August, 1940 the Full Court commenced the hearing of an application by the combined unions for an increase in the existing basic wage by raising the value of 1,000 (the base of the "C" Series index upon which the "Court" Series was based) from 81s. to 100s. a week, and the incorporation of the existing "Prosperity" loadings in the new rate. In its judgment of 7th February, 1941† the Court unanimously refused to grant any increase, and decided that the application should not be dismissed but stood over for further consideration after 30th June, 1941. The application was refused mainly because of the uncertainty of the economic outlook.

Concerning the concept of a basic wage providing for the needs of a specific family unit, Chief Judge Beeby in his judgment stated:—"The Court has always conceded that the 'needs' of an average family should be kept in mind in fixing a basic wage. But it has never, as the result of its own inquiry, specifically declared what is an average family, or what is the cost of a regimen of food, clothing, shelter and miscellaneous items necessary to maintain it in frugal comfort, or that a basic wage should give effect to any such finding. In the end economic possibilities have always been the determining factor. . . what should be sought is the independent ascertainment and prescription of the highest basic wage that can be sustained by the total of industry in all its primary, secondary and ancillary forms. . . . More than ever before wage fixation is controlled by the economic outlook."

The Chief Judge suggested that the basic wage should be graded according to family responsibilities and that, notwithstanding the increase in aggregate wages, a reapportionment of national income to those with more than one dependent child would be of advantage to the Commonwealth. The relief afforded to those who needed it would more than offset the inflationary tendency of provision for a comprehensive scheme of child endowment. If a scheme of this nature were established, future fixations of the basic wage would be greatly simplified. (The Commonwealth Child Endowment Act came into operation on 1st July, 1941. See § 9 of this chapter for the main features as at 31st December, 1961.)

(vii) "Interim" Basic Wage Inquiry, 1946.—The Court, on 25th November, 1946, commenced the hearing of this case as the result of (a) an application made on 30th October, 1946 (during the course of the Standard Hours Case) by the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth for the restoration to the Full Court List of certain adjourned 1940 basic wage applications (see (vi) above); (b) a number of fresh cases which had come to the Court since 1941; and (c) an application by the Australian Council of Trade Unions on behalf of trade unions for an "interim" basic wage declaration.

In its judgment of 13th December, 1946,* the Court granted an increase of 7s. in the adjustable portion of the six capital cities basic wage, to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month of December, 1946, except in the case of casual and maritime workers, for whom the increases operated from 1st December.

For the purpose of automatic quarterly adjustments a new "Court" Series of index numbers was created by increasing the base index number (1923–27) from 81.0 to 87.0. The "Court" Series index number calculated on this base for the September quarter, 1946 effected an increase in the basic wage for the weighted average of the six capital cities from 93s. to 100s. A similar increase in the basic wage resulted for each capital city except Hobart, where the amount was 6s. All "loadings" on the basic wage were retained at their existing amounts unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

The new series was designated "Court Index (Second Series)" to distinguish it from the "Court Index (First Series)", which was introduced after the 1937 Basic Wage Inquiry. The new "Court" index numbers were obtained by multiplying the "C" Series retail price index numbers (Base: 1923-27 = 1,000) by the factor 0.087, and taking the result to the first decimal place.

The wage rates for adult females and juveniles were to be increased proportionately to the increase granted to adult males, the amount of the increase being determined by the provisions in each award. For further particulars of the judgment *see* Labour Report No. 38, page 79.

(viii) Basic Wage Inquiry, 1949–50.—This finalized the case begun in 1940 and continued in 1946 (see above). In 1946, during the hearing of the Standard Hours Inquiry and following the restoration to the Full Court List of applications for an increased basic wage, the Chief Judge ruled that the claim for an increase in the basic wage should be heard concurrently with the "40-hour week" claims then before the Court. The unions, however, objected to this course being followed, and, on appeal to the High Court, that Court in March, 1947, gave a decision which resulted in the Arbitration Court proceeding with the "Hours" Case to its conclusion.

The Basic Wage Inquiry, 1949–50, finally opened in February, 1949, and the general hearing of the unions' claims was commenced on 17th May, 1949. Separate judgments were delivered on 12th October, 1950;† in the judgments, which were in the nature of general declarations, a majority of the Court (Foster and Dunphy JJ.) was of the opinion that the basic wage for adult males should be increased by £1 a week, and that for adult females should be 75 per cent. of the adult male rate. Kelly C.J., dissenting, considered that no increase in either the male or the female wage was justified.

The Court, on 24th October and 17th and 23rd November, 1950, made further declarations concerning the "Prosperity" and other loadings. The "Prosperity" loading of 1937 (see page 85), which was being paid at rates of between 3s. and 6s. a week according to localities, was standardized at a uniform rate of 5s. a week for all localities and was declared to be an adjustable part of the basic wage, the "War" loadings were declared to be not part of the basic wage, and any other loading declared to be part of the basic wage ceased to be paid as a separate entity.

The new rates operated from the beginning of the first pay-period in December, 1950, in all cases being the rate based on the Court Index (2nd Series) for the September quarter, 1950 plus a flat-rate addition of £1, together with the standardized "Prosperity" loading of 5s. The declaration provided that the whole of the basic wage would be subject to automatic quarterly adjustments as from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in February, 1951, on the basis of the index numbers for the December quarter, 1950. For this purpose the new rate of £8 2s. was equated to the "C" Series retail price index number 1572 for the six capital cities (weighted average) for the September quarter, 1950. From this equation was derived a new "Court" Index (Third Series) with 103.0 equated to 1,000 in the "C" Series Index.

Further particulars of the judgment may be found in Labour Report No. 39, p. 81.

(ix) Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, 1952–53.—On 5th August, 1952, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration began hearing claims by the Metal Trades Employers' Association and other employers' organizations that (a) the basic wage for adult males be reduced; (b) the basic wage for adult females be reduced; (c) the standard hours of work be increased; (d) the system of adjusting the basic wages in accordance with variations occurring in retail price index numbers be abandoned; and by the Metal Trades Federation, an association of employees' organizations, that the basic wage for adult males be increased. This would also have resulted in increasing the amount of the basic wage for adult females, though not the proportion it bore to the basic wage for adult males.

A number of governments, organizations and other bodies obtained leave to intervene and in this role the Australian Council of Trade Unions supported the claims of the Metal Trades Federation.

The decision of the Court, announced on 12th September, 1953,* was as follows:—the employers' applications for reduction of the basic wages for adult males and females and for an increase of the standard hours of work were refused; the employers' applications for omission or deletion of clauses or sub-clauses providing for the adjustment of basic wages were granted; the unions' applications for increases of basic wages were refused.

The Court in the course of its judgment said that nothing had been put before it during the inquiry in support of a departure from its well-established principle that the basic wage should be the highest that the capacity of the community as a whole could sustain. If the Court was at any time asked to fix a basic wage on a true needs basis, the question of whether such a method was correct in principle and all questions as to the size of the family unit remained open.

In order to remove certain misconceptions about its function, the Court stated that it was neither a social nor an economic legislature, and that its

^{*} Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 77, p. 477.

function under section 25 of the Act was to prevent or settle specific industrial disputes. However, these must be settled upon terms which seem just to the Court, having regard to conditions which exist at the time of its decision.

The Court intimated that time would be saved in future inquiries if the parties to the disputes, in discussing the principle of the "capacity to pay", directed their attention to the broader aspects of the economy, as indicated by a study of employment, investment, production and productivity, oversea trade, oversea balances, the competitive position of secondary industry and retail trade.

In accordance with its decision to abolish the automatic adjustment clause from its awards, the Court, commencing on 21st October, 1953, amended all awards listed before it as a result of application by one of the parties to the awards. Afterwards the Court, of its own motion under section 49 of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, listed those awards not the subject of an application by one of the parties and then proceeded to delete the clauses providing for the automatic adjustment of the basic wage.

The power of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to vary awards not the subject of an application by one of the parties was unsuccessfully challenged in the High Court of Australia.

For further particulars of the judgment see Labour Report No. 46, p. 64.

(x) Basic Wage Inquiry, 1956.—On 14th February, 1956, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration commenced hearing an application for alteration of the basic wage in the following respects:—namely, for an increase in the basic wage to the amount it would have reached if automatic quarterly adjustments deleted by the Court in September, 1953, had remained in force; an increase of a further £1 in the basic wage; the re-introduction of automatic quarterly adjustments; and the abolition of what was known as the 3s. country differential. This application was regarded as a general application for variation of the basic wage in all awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

All the claims made by the unions were opposed by the respondent employers. The Commonwealth Government appeared not as a party to the dispute but in the public interest and supplied much factual and statistical material in a review of the economy from 1953. However, the Commonwealth opposed the re-introduction of automatic adjustments. The States of New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania supported the unions' claims for the re-establishment of the system of automatic adjustments and the raising of the basic wage to the levels indicated by current "C" Series index numbers, but the State of South Australia opposed these claims. The State of Victoria neither supported nor opposed the unions' claims.

The judgment was delivered on 26th May, 1956. The Court rejected each claim made by the unions but decided to increase the adult male basic wage by 10s. a week, payable from the beginning of the first pay-period in June. As a result of this decision, the basic wage for adult females was increased by 7s. 6d. a week with proportionate increases for juniors of both sexes and for apprentices.

The Court took the view that its decision in 1953 to abandon the system of quarterly adjustments was clearly right and that "so long as the assessment of the basic wage is made as the highest which the capacity of the economy can

sustain, the automatic adjustment of that basic wage upon price index numbers cannot be justified, since movements in the index have no relation to the movements in the capacity of the economy ".* The Court was satisfied " that a basic wage assessed at the highest amount which the economy can afford to pay cannot in any way be arrived at on the current price of listed commodities. There is simply no relationship between the two methods of assessment ".†

"The Court's examination of the economy and of its indicators—employment, investment, production and productivity, overseas trade, overseas balances, the competitive position of secondary industry and retail trade—and its consideration of inflation and its possible disastrous extension has led to the Court's conclusion that the nation now has not the capacity to pay a basic wage of the amount to which automatic quarterly adjustments would have brought it.";

In the course of setting out the reasons for its decision the Court considered the period over which the capacity of the economy should be assessed, and concluded: "A year has been found almost universally to be a sensible and practicable period for such a purpose in the case of trading institutions the world over. The Court considers—fortified by the Judges' experience of considering from time to time Australia's capacity—that a yearly assessment of the capacity of Australia for the purpose of fixing a basic wage would be most appropriate. We would encourage any steps to have the Court fulfil such a task each year . . ."‡

For further details see Labour Report No. 46, p. 67.

(xi) Basic Wage Inquiry, 1956–57.—On 13th November, 1956, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in Presidential Session commenced to hear claims for alteration of the basic wage prescribed in the Metal Trades Award, as follows:—For the increase of the basic wage to the amount it would have reached if there had remained in the award provisions for automatic quarterly adjustments, and for the re-insertion in the award of the provisions for automatic quarterly adjustments.§ In accordance with past practice this application was treated by the Commission as a general application for alteration of the basic wage in all Federal awards.

The unions' claims were opposed by the respondent employers. The Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Associations intervened in support of the applicant unions. Victoria and South Australia were the only States to appear before the Commission and the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth intervened in the public interest. Victoria neither supported nor opposed the application by the unions. South Australia opposed the unions' claims and suggested that, if an increase in the basic wage were granted, the Commission should decide on the increase to be added to the six capitals basic wage and then apportion that increase amongst the six capital cities on a basis accurately reflecting the differences in their cost of living. The Commonwealth opposed the restoration of the automatic adjustment system, whatever index were used for this purpose.

The Commission decided that before it could reach a decision it would have to examine, in detail, three main issues, namely, (a) should the system of automatic adjustment be restored? (b) should there be an increase in the basic wage, and, if so, of what amount? and (c) should the increase, if there were one, be of a uniform amount, or should it be variable as between capital cities?

^{*} Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 84, p. 175. † Ibid., p. 176. ‡ Ibid., p. 177. § 87 C.A.R., p. 439.

After hearing submissions by counsel for the unions that automatic quarterly adjustments of the basic wage should be restored and argument as to the appropriateness of using the "C" Series index for this purpose, the Commission reaffirmed the decision of the Court in 1953, which, it said, "was primarily based on the view that there is no justification for automatically adjusting in accordance with a price index a wage assessed as the highest that the capacity of the community as a whole can sustain".* Accordingly, the claim for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments was refused.

The Commission, having considered all aspects of the state of the economy, decided that the basic wages in Federal awards should be increased and that the increase to the six capital cities basic wage should be 10s, a week for adult males, to come into effect from the first pay-period to commence on or after 15th May, 1957. The basic wage for adult females was increased by 7s. 6d. with proportionate increases for juniors of both sexes and for apprentices.

The historical background of differential rates of basic wage for different localities was examined by the Commission and it acknowledged that the Federal basic wage had two components. The first and greater component differed for each capital city and represented a rate of wage calculated by the use of "C" Series retail price index numbers for the June quarter, 1953, and the second component, common to all places, was the uniform 10s. awarded by the Court in 1956. On the question of whether the increase should be of a uniform amount the alternative courses open to the Commission appeared to be either to follow what the Court did in 1956 (i.e. to award a uniform increase), or to recalculate the inter-capital-city differentials of the newly-fixed standard basic wage according to the latest "C" Series index numbers. The Commission decided to grant an increase of a uniform amount.

Judgment was delivered on 29th April, 1957. The Commission advised that it approved an annual review of the basic wage and would be available for this purpose in February, 1958. However, although favouring an annual review of the basic wage, the Commission considered that "it would not be proper for it nor would it wish to curtail the existing right of disputants to make an application at whatever time they think it necessary to do so ".†

A more detailed summary of the judgment may be found in Labour Report No. 46, p. 68.

(xii) Basic Wage Inquiry, 1958.—On 18th February, 1958, the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in Presidential Session commenced hearing an application by respondent unions for variation of the Metal Trades Award, by increasing the amounts of basic wage prescribed therein to the figure each would have reached had the quarterly adjustment system based on the "C" Series retail price index numbers been retained, plus an addition of 10s., and by making provision for future adjustment of each of the new amounts at quarterly intervals by the application thereto of the same index numbers.‡

The claims for the restoration of quarterly adjustments and for basic wage increases were opposed by private employers and by the State of South Australia, which also contended that, as the cost of living was much lower in Adelaide than in Melbourne and Sydney, greater disparities in basic wage rates than then existed should be determined if, against its submission, any general increase in the basic wage were decided upon. Tasmania, the only other State represented, made no submissions. The Attorney-General of the Commonwealth intervened in the public interest under section 36 (1.) of the Conciliation and Arbitration Ac

and leave to intervene was granted to the Professional Officers' Association of the Commonwealth Public Service, three other organizations of medical and scientific workers employed in the Commonwealth Public Service and the Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Associations.

In its judgment, delivered on 12th May, 1958, the Commission rejected the submission by counsel for the Professional Officers' Association "that if the Commission is satisfied that there is in the community capacity to pay a higher wage bill, consideration should be given to the question whether that increased capacity should be reflected in an increased basic wage only, or extended also to the marginal or secondary contents of aggregate wages and salaries."* The Commission also rejected the submission by counsel for the Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Associations that when the Commission looked at the capacity of industry to pay and gave an increase in the basic wage, it "always kept something in hand for a marginal claim which would probably be coming up".†

The claim of the unions for the restoration of the 1953 basic wage standard was rejected by the Commission on the same grounds as in its 1957 judgment, during which it had said "it would be most unsafe to assume that the economy was then, or thereafter, capable of sustaining that year's rate as a 'standard' in real terms."

The Commission then considered the three specific issues before it, namely, (a) should the system of automatic adjustments be restored? (b) should the basic wage be increased, and if so, by what amount? and (c) should there be uniform or disparate increases?

Counsel for the unions submitted that the unions still regarded the "C" Series index as a proper guide for the determination of basic wage levels but that if this contention continued to be unacceptable to the Commission, as it had been in the three previous inquiries, there should be an immediate decision upon principle and later, if need be, an inquiry in an effort to ascertain a proper price index. He also submitted that there should be, from time to time, additions to wages to afford to workers their proper share of increased productivity and efficiency and that although the unions had never claimed that increments for increased productivity could under present circumstances be made by way of automatic adjustment, the objective of wage increases commensurate with price increases could best be achieved by the use of an automatic adjustment system. After having considered the submissions and without hearing arguments against the proposition, the Commission, on 21st February, 1958, rejected the application for the restoration of automatic adjustments and for a deferred inquiry thereon.

In the reasons for its judgment the Commission stated that there was nothing in the submission to justify a departure from the decisions of 1953, 1956 and 1957 to reject automatic wage adjustments. The Commission also again expressed the opinion that a yearly assessment of the capacity of Australia for the purpose of fixing a basic wage would be most appropriate.

After hearing arguments for and against an increase in the basic wage rates and submissions, mainly statistical, on behalf of the Commonwealth, the Commission was unanimously of the opinion that the position of the economy regarded as a whole was such as to justify an increase in the basic wage. Kirby C.J. and Gallagher J., considered that it was undesirable in the interests of all to grant an increase higher than 5s.; Wright J., considered that a basic wage level substantially higher than that proposed by the majority was justified.

Under section 68 of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1956 the majority opinion prevailed. Accordingly the decision of the Commission was that the rates of basic wage for adult males under Federal awards should each be increased by 5s. a week.

The South Australian Government submitted that economically there was no scope at all for a basic wage increase anywhere in Australia; and, as in the 1957 inquiry, again pursued the question of inter-city differentials in those awards where they applied, as an answer to the union claim that the amount of the basic wage in Adelaide should be calculated by reference to the "C" Series retail price index numbers for that city. It was claimed that the actual cost of living was so much lower in Adelaide than in Melbourne and Sydney that the basic wage for Adelaide should be approximately 10 per cent. below the rate fixed for Sydney instead of approximately 5 per cent. below, as it then was, subject to a stipulation that no reduction should be made in the existing Adelaide rate. In the Commission's view the employers had not spoken on this matter unitedly or unanimously, nor had any one supported the proposal as put to the Commission. It concluded that the claim must be rejected on the ground that it would not be wise or just to apply it in South Australia in view of the fact that it was neither sought nor supported by any other party, and its application to the government and its instrumentalities alone was not sought.

The Commission indicated that the issues involved in inter-city differential wage rates were complex and could not be decided after a brief hearing.

The decisions of the Commission were as follows:—The claim for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments and the claim of the South Australian Government for special treatment were refused; and the basic wages of adult male employees covered by Federal awards were increased by a uniform amount of 5s. a week, to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 21st May, 1958.*

The basic wage for adult females was increased to 75 per cent. of the new basic wage for adult males with proportionate increases for juniors and apprentices of both sexes.

(xiii) Basic Wage Inquiry, 1959.—On 24th February, 1959, the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, constituted in Presidential Session by Kirby CJ., Foster and Gallagher JJ., commenced hearing an application by respondent unions for variation of the Metal Trades Award by increasing the amounts of basic wage prescribed therein for respective cities, towns and localities to the figure each would have reached had the quarterly adjustment system based on the "C" Series retail price index numbers been retained, plus an addition of 10s. to each basic wage and by making provision for future adjustment of each of the new amounts at quarterly intervals by the application thereto of the same index numbers.†

A large number of applications for similar variation of other awards were ordered to be treated as involved in the inquiry and as such to be decided upon the evidence, material and submissions made from the beginning of the hearing.

The application of the unions was opposed by private employers generally, and by the State of South Australia and two of its instrumentalities. Tasmania was the only other State represented and it appeared in support of the application of the unions in regard to the increase of the basic wage to the amount it would have reached had the adjustment system been retained and the

^{*} Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 89, p. 285. † 91 C.A.R., pp. 683-4.

restoration of that system. Counsel for the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, who intervened pursuant to his statutory right, submitted on behalf of the Commonwealth that the application for restoration of the automatic adjustment system should be refused. The Commonwealth again supplied, for the benefit of the Commission and the parties, economic and statistical information and material. In addition the Commonwealth, without making a particular submission as to whether there should be an increase or its amount, made a general submission on the state of the national economy. The Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Associations was granted leave to intervene, and submissions were also presented on behalf of fixed income earners and pensioners generally.

Counsel for the employers also appeared for The Graziers' Association of New South Wales and other organizations of employers in the pastoral industry to reduce the basic wage in the Pastoral Award, 1956, by £1 5s., being the aggregate amount of the increases granted by the Court in 1956 and the Commission in 1957 and 1958. The Commission decided to join these applications in the main hearing on 17th March, 1959, as a matter of procedure only and without deciding affirmatively that the Commission as constituted for that hearing had power to grant them in whole or in part. At the conclusion, on 5th May, 1959, of submissions in support of these applications and without calling upon counsel for the Australian Workers Union in reply, the Commission stated that it would reject the applications for reduction of the basic wage in the Pastoral Award and again indicated that the question of jurisdiction as to whether the Commission had the power to decide a different basic wage remained "undecided and open".

On 5th June, 1959, the three Judges delivered separate judgments. On the question of whether the system of automatic quarterly adjustments should be restored the members of the Commission were divided in opinion and therefore the question was decided in accordance with the decision of the majority. The majority decision, namely, that of Kirby C.J. and Gallagher J., was that the claim of the unions for restoration of the system should be refused. Foster J. dissented.

The members of the Commission were unanimous in the opinion that there should be an increase in the basic wage, but as to the amount of the increase they were divided in opinion as follows:—

The President, Kirby C.J., was of opinion that the increase should be 15s. a week, payable as from the beginning of the first-pay-period commencing on or after 11th June, 1959. Foster J. was of opinion that the increase should be 20s. a week, payable as to 10s. as from the first pay-period in July, 1959, and as to the balance by increases of 2s. 6d. for four quarters commencing 1st January, 1960. Gallagher J. was of opinion that the increase should be 10s. a week, payable as from the date chosen by the President. Foster J., while holding his opinion, decided to concur in the decision proposed by the President.

A summary of the separate reasons for judgment is set out in the following paragraphs.

Kirby C.J.—The President said that apart from the question of the basic wage in the pastoral industry, which had already been decided, there were two issues for the Commission's decision: (a) should the automatic adjustment system be restored? (b) should the basic wage in the Commission's awards generally be increased and, if so, by what amount?

The President stated that in his view nothing had been put at the inquiry which would justify a restoration of the system, and the decisions against the retention or restoration of the system made by the Court in 1953 and 1956 and by the Commission in 1957 and 1958 were correct. He said: "I have come to this conclusion on the material and submissions before the Commission at this hearing and quite independently of the admitted shortcomings since 1953 of the 'C' series index. I would emphasize that the annual review of the amount of the basic wage by a presidential session of this Commission is a substitute in every way for arbitrary adjustment by an index which has to do with one factor only of the many making up the economy. Its aim in practice as well as theory is to fix a basic wage at the highest amount the economy can afford to pay. . . . A period of one year—in the absence of exceptional circumstances calling for a different period—remains in my view the ideal period between reviews of the basic wage."* He considered that assessment of the many factors making up national economic capacity proved difficult enough when assessing a money sum, and that the difficulties of assessment of these many factors would be increased immeasurably if the task were to add a fluctuating sum to an already fluctuating wage even if the task were to be undertaken at longer intervals. He also stated that his rejection of the adjustment system was based not on the imperfections of the available indexes but on the system's intrinsic demerits when compared with a system based on judgment of all factors of the economy including judgment on the movement in prices.

The President considered various indicators of the state of the economy and said that they justified a basic wage increase of a not insignificant amount. He agreed that the worker was entitled to an increase in the basic wage because of increased productivity but he could not agree that on the available material the growth of productivity could be accurately measured or that basic wage increases were the only or main means of ensuring the worker his share of the fruits of increased productivity. Nevertheless, he felt that some allowance should be made for the growth of productivity in assessing an increase in the basic wage. After considering all the material before the Commission and the submissions made on behalf of the parties, he was of opinion that the basic wage should be increased by 15s. a week.

Foster J.—Foster J., in considering the powers and functions of the Commission and the form of the inquiry, questioned whether such inquiries were adequate to achieve their avowed function.† He referred to some of the powers and duties entrusted to the Commission which revealed and emphasized the extraordinary differences between the Commission and a traditional court of law, and to the fact that the matters for the Commission's determination were far wider than the particular points of view of the interests which assumed the roles of contestants before it. In his view, the data made available by the Commonwealth Government, as intervener, were in effect the foundations of the opinions and conclusions of all the expert witnesses as well as of all the contentions of the representatives of the various contestants, and upon this material and interpretation the Commission had ultimately to base its decision. He suggested that experts in consultation with the Commission in the presence of representatives of the economic interests concerned might well bring far more satisfactory results than a proceeding modelled misleadingly upon a civil action at law.

Foster J. stated that the purpose of the inquiry was to fix a money sum for a basic wage which, at the time of its pronouncement, would represent a standard of living which the Commission found to be within the capacity of

^{*} Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 91, p. 685.

the economy to sustain throughout the period it determined for the duration of its award. For this reason he considered that the basic wage should be automatically adjustable at quarterly intervals. As to whether such adjustment should be made by the application of a price index, he said that it was, in his opinion, the only satisfactory method of preventing the Commission's awards from becoming to some extent illusory and potentially mischievous.* In his view, the decision in 1953 to abandon the quarterly adjustment system was wrong.

Foster J. was of opinion that the basic wage should be increased so as to restore, in part at least, the standard of living awarded in 1950 and maintained by quarterly adjustments until 1953 and to secure to the basic wage earner some share of the increased productivity of the community. The amount of the increase would depend on whether or not the quarterly adjustment system was to be restored. If it were restored, the increase in the basic wage should be 16s. a week payable at the first pay-period in July, 1959, adjustable quarterly by the "C" Series index, the first adjustment to be for the quarter ending 30th June, 1959. If quarterly adjustments were not restored, the ultimate increase should be 20s. a week, the amount of the increase to be spread over a period of eighteen months, payable as to 10s. as from the first pay-period in July, 1959, with an increase of 2s. 6d. on each of the first pay-periods in January, April, July and October, 1960.

Although reluctant to depart from his views on the amount of the increase, Foster *J.* decided to concur in the proposed decision of the President, in order that the Commission might reach an effective decision.

Gallagher J.—On the question of whether there should be a restoration of the quarterly adjustment system, Gallagher J. said that he was in complete agreement with Kirby C.J., and with the reasons which the President had given for his conclusion, and added:—"Between December, 1950, and November, 1952, the operation of quarterly adjustments caused the basic wage for Sydney to move from 165s. to 237s. A system which, without any examination of the capacity of the economy to pay, added a sum of £3 12s. weekly to a basic wage in so short a time was quite unsuitable for modern conditions. . ."† In his opinion the economy of the country could sustain a higher basic wage, but the amount claimed by the unions was too high. He considered that every male employee working under an industrial award almost certainly received something over and above the basic wage, and this should be taken into account in the determination whether he was receiving his proper share of the national wealth.

Taking into account the improved state of the economy, the undoubtedly heavy losses which were suffered by the country because of the combined effect of the 1957 drought and of reduced export prices, and the fact that amongst the employers who would be called upon to meet basic wage increases were farmers who had recently suffered a big loss of income, he was of the opinion that 10s. was the highest weekly increase that the economy could sustain. As to the application for a lower basic wage in the pastoral industry, he said "it would in the absence of the most exceptional circumstances be wholly undesirable and against the interests of industrial peace that there should be for employees in the rural industries a basic wage lower than that which is prescribed for other employees."‡

(xiv) Basic Wage Inquiry, 1960.—On 16th February, 1960, the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, constituted in Presidential Session by Kirby C.J. (President), Ashburner and Moore J.J. (Deputy Presidents), commenced hearing

^{*} Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 91, p. 709.

an application by respondent unions for the restoration to the Metal Trades Award of quarterly adjustments to the basic wage and for an increase in the amount of the basic wage.* On the six capital cities rate the amount of the increase sought was 22s. a week. This amount was composed of two parts—firstly, an addition of 5s. a week to restore to the basic wage the same real value as it had in 1953 and, secondly, a further amount of 17s. representing the unions' minimum estimate of the increase in productivity which had occurred in the period since the automatic adjustment system was abolished.

The Commonwealth Government intervened in the public interest in accordance with the provisions of Section 36 of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1959 and all States except New South Wales were represented. The Commonwealth Government again presented a detailed analysis of the economic situation of Australia, together with comments on fiscal and budgetary policy. It also announced its opposition to the unions' application both for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments and for an increase in the basic wage.

The State of South Australia presented material to the Commission to show the effect which wage increases would have on its finances and opposed the unions' application. Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia presented information to show how the finances of those States would be affected by wage increases, but neither supported nor opposed the claims of the applicants. Tasmania indicated that it supported the application for restoration of quarterly adjustments but made no submissions in support of its attitude.

In its judgment, delivered on 12th April, 1960, the Commission refused the unions' application. A summary of the judgment is given in the following paragraphs.

In view of the submissions made by counsel for the employers, the Commission made the following observations regarding the role of Governments in basic wage proceedings:—"In its complex and difficult task of assessing the capacity of the economy the Commission welcomes whatever assistance it can get from parties and from interveners. Governments are in a special position to give the Commission a proper conspectus of the public sector of the economy, the state of which is an important factor for our consideration. They can also of course give us assistance in our task of reviewing the economy as a whole. It is a matter for each Government concerned to decide whether it will appear before the Commission, and if so whether it will present material or state an attitude or both. It is obvious enough that the more comprehensive the material presented to the Commission by a Government, the greater the assistance the Commission derives from it, but it is not our province to attempt to influence Governments as to their attitude to basic wage cases."†

During the proceedings the general matter of the role of the "indicators" in basic wage cases was raised, and in its judgment the Commission made the following comment:—"The indicators originated as an attempt by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1953 to make more orderly the presentation of material in basic wage cases. Since then they have been used as a framework for the presentation of economic material to the Court and subsequently the Commission. As their name suggests they are, however, no more than indicators of the economy. They have never been regarded as more than that and it has not been the practice of the Commission or the Court before it to treat these indicators as some form of index by which the state of the economy should be measured in any mathematical way. They have not been treated as mutually exclusive and it has always been recognized that they interact on one another and can be looked at in various combinations.

They have never, as far as the Commission is aware, been the means of excluding material from the Commission's consideration and it was never intended that they should have this result. The parties were asked to attempt to evaluate the indicators for the purpose of this hearing. This did not mean that the Commission was approaching its task by using any kind of index but it flowed from comment in earlier cases that the relative importance of different indicators might change from time to time."* However, the Commission did not feel that it was necessary to treat Government finance and the general budgetary position of Governments as a separate indicator, as suggested by counsel for the employers, although it said that such material as had been presented on this matter had been taken into account.

The Commission further stated:—"We do not regard the indicators as immutable, but treat them as an aid to our task of assessing capacity. We realize that in that task we must examine as far as we can all relevant economic material and we should not circumscribe ourselves by any set of indicators. If parties or interveners desire us in future proceedings to reduce or expand the present set of indicators or to approach our examination of the economy in a different way they are at liberty to ask us to do so."†

Application for Restoration of Quarterly Adjustments.—Counsel for the unions criticized the decision in the 1953 inquiry to abolish automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage and also the decisions, in subsequent inquiries, against their reintroduction. He submitted that it would be inequitable and unjust not to restore the practice which existed for many years prior to 1953 of having the basic wage automatically adjusted each quarter in accordance with movements in a price index. He relied in particular on the 1934 basic wage judgment.

In refusing the application the Commission said:—" We must decide the question of automatic quarterly adjustments in the light of existing situations and practices. In 1934 the Court was dealing with a situation in which the basic wage was determined for an undefined period and to that wage it applied automatic quarterly adjustments. The Commission is considering a situation in which in practice the basic wage is each year re-assessed. The alternatives which emerge from the submissions in these proceedings are either the fixation of a basic wage for an undefined period, the money amounts of the wage being automatically adjustable by movements in a price index, or the fixation of a basic wage each year. In our view, bearing in mind the interest of employees, employers and the public generally, the second alternative is preferable, and the Commission should continue to fix that basic wage which it considers to be just and reasonable knowing that the amount which it fixes will be the basic wage for the ensuing twelve months and will then be reviewed. It is not, in our view, inequitable and unjust . . . not to restore the system of automatic adjustments."†

Application to Increase the Basic Wage.—With regard to this part of the application, the Commission stated:—"It is appropriate first to describe shortly the basic wage and margins as elements of a total wage and the somewhat unusual setting in which the question of an increase in the basic wage comes up this year for consideration. The total wage paid to most workers under federal awards is composed of two elements, namely, the basic wage and a margin for skill, responsibility and the like. The existence of these two elements is a result of the history of federal wage fixation and has received legislative approval. The legislation requires that the basic wage and margins be dealt with by differently constituted benches of this Commission. The basic wage may be altered only by the Commission in Presidential Session, that is, by a

bench constituted by three or more judges. Margins may be altered by a single member of the Commission or by a full bench constituted by at least three members of whom at least one must be a judge. In the first instance applications for alterations of margins come before a single member of the Commission but on application by a party the President has power to direct that the matter be dealt with by a full bench if he is of opinion that it is of such importance that in the public interest it should be so dealt with. By such a direction the Metal Trades margins application of 1959 was dealt with by a full bench."*

The Commission then went on to state briefly the recent history of basic wage and marginal fixation by the Commission and its predecessor, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. Firstly, the basic wage, following the abolition of quarterly adjustments in 1953, was increased by 10s. a week in 1956, 10s. in 1957, 5s. in 1958 and 15s. in 1959. Secondly, increases in margins in the metal trades industry in 1947 were followed generally throughout federal awards; the claims for general increases in margins in 1952 were rejected and there was then no increase in margins throughout federal awards; and in 1954 the Court granted increases in margins in the metal trades industry which, speaking generally, it intended were to be applied to margins throughout federal awards. "Between 1954 and 1959, with few exceptions, margins in the metal trades industry and in federal awards generally were not increased and there was no application for an increase in margins in the Metal Trades Award until 1959. Although in its decision granting increases in the Metal Trades Award the Commission stated that it did not intend that the increase in the Metal Trades Award should automatically flow into other awards and industries, in the result the amount of increase awarded in the Metal Trades decision was, by and large, spread throughout other awards both by consent and by determinations of State and federal tribunals. In the light of the history of marginal fixation since 1947, the expectation now is that the Commission will be asked to consider the question of general marginal increases every few years."†

The Commission stated that so long as its decisions regarding metal trades margins are given general application and so long as the annual review of the basic wage continues, it follows that in one particular year the Commission constituted by a full bench of judges will review the basic wage and, constituted by a mixed bench, review margins. As a result, the bench fixing the basic wage will act with the knowledge or anticipation that another bench will also have to decide later in the same year whether it should increase margins, and the latter will be doing so in the light of the basic wage decision. "As far as the community is concerned, therefore, it is possible that the economy might be found capable of sustaining an increase in both the basic wage and margins, when this happens it follows that the economic and psychological effect of each increase is affected and indeed highlighted by the other. Such a year was 1959 when the basic wage was increased as from June by 15s., or an increase of 6 per cent., and margins were increased as from December by 28 per cent. of the amount of the margins existing as a result of the 1954 review by the Court. Together the 1959 increases approximated 8 to 10 per cent. of award wages."†

The Commission was required by legislation to treat the basic wage and margins separately, but although constituted differently for each task, at the time of fixation of rates it had to look forward to the period which its decision would cover; that is, a year for the basic wage and, generally speaking, a longer period for margins. In dealing with the application then before it the Commission had to decide whether the basic wage should again be increased, although less than a year had elapsed since increases were granted in both the

basic wage and margins.

Counsel for the unions submitted that, in examining the state of the economy, the Commission should go back to the year 1952–53 as a proper starting point, and that since that year all the indicators customarily used by the Commission had shown significant improvement. However, in view of the Commission's conclusion that economic capacity was insufficient to sustain a base wage increase, it did not find it necessary to discuss the indicators.

Counsel for the employers submitted that, whatever might have been established about the indicators, there were two factors dominating the economic scene, namely, the two wage increases granted by the Commission in 1959, amounting, in his submission, to an increase of 10 per cent. in wages; and the lifting of import restrictions by the Commonwealth Government. As to the first, he submitted that the effect of the basic wage decision had not been completely shown, and the effect of the margins decision had not been shown significantly or at all. Hence the whole of the economic material available to the Commission had to be discounted by the fact that the combined effect of those two judgments had not at that time been felt by the economy. As to the lifting of import restrictions, he contended that the effect of this governmental measure could not be forecast but the likelihood was that there would be an appreciable increase in the amount of imports, which would render more difficult the task of local manufacturers, a task already made difficult by the wage increases in 1959.

The Commission had asked counsel for the Commonwealth whether an estimate could be provided for the increase in imports likely to occur as a result of the lifting of import restrictions. Counsel stated that no quantitative estimate could be made; however, the significance of the removal of import restrictions in this case was that it had come at a time when the effects of the 1959 wage increases had not been fully felt.

Opposing the application by the unions, counsel for the Commonwealth submitted that the situation of the economy, at the latest stage before the margins increase could be supposed to have had any great impact, appeared as one of heavy spending on consumer goods and services and on capital construction and equipment, of fast increasing employment and diminishing unemployment, of growing shortages of labour at key points, of ample money supplies and easy capital raisings, and of costs and prices rising quite steeply. The only moderating circumstances seemed to be that local output of manufactured goods appeared to have increased to some extent and it had been possible to raise the level of imports. This was the situation upon which the margins increases had supervened. Counsel estimated that their effect on the wages bill would probably be about £100 million, and that the direct cost of the 1959 basic wage increase had been about £65 million. He said: "It is not to be doubted that these increases will raise costs and price levels significantly and that further secondary effects of that kind will follow upon them. They will also give a further strong stimulation to the demand for goods and services, and indeed have probably begun to do so already."*

Indicating that the Commonwealth Government was at that time very much concerned about the problem of inflation, counsel stated:—"The Commonwealth's position in the present case is unambiguously clear. It is that having weighed all considerations which seem to it to be relevant to the present and prospective state of the economy, the Commonwealth is convinced that above all what is needed now is a firm rejection of any new measures that could add to current inflationary pressures, and time for the adjustment of the economy to the general wage increases awarded over the past 12 months."†

The Commission considered that such a clear statement of the Commonwealth Government's attitude, supported by submissions and economic material, was a matter which it must seriously take into account.

In concluding the reasons for judgment the Commission stated:—"We accept the submission made by the private employers and by the Commonwealth Government that we should not award an increase in the basic wage, bearing in mind that employees under federal awards have in the past twelve months received substantial increases in both basic and secondary wages. It is our view that at the present time, before the effects of these previous wage increases have been reflected in the economy, we cannot find that its capacity is such that a further basic wage increase can be awarded.

"We consider that it would be unsafe and perhaps dangerous to increase the basic wage at this point of time. We have formed this opinion with a full sense of the obligation which this Commission has to fix the basic wage from time to time at the highest amount that the economy can sustain so that the wage and salary earner may obtain his proper share of goods and services. On the other hand we are mindful of the danger to the whole community, including the wage and salary earner, of the basic wage being fixed at an amount which might increase inflation and upset the stability of the economy."*

(xv) Differential Basic Wage Inquiries, 1960.—On 9th August, 1960, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, constituted by Kirby C.J. (President), Ashburner and Moore JJ. (Deputy Presidents) commenced hearing the first of three applications to vary awards in respect of differential basic wages.†

This was made by the Federated Engine Drivers and Firemen's Association, to eliminate from the Engine Drivers and Firemen's (General) Award, 1955, those differentials making the basic wage for country areas less than the metropolitan basic wage in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, and to alter a number of basic wages in Tasmania.

The other two, by the Metal Industries Association of South Australia and members of the South Australian Chamber of Manufactures Incorporated and the South Australian Employers' Federation, sought to vary the Metal Trades Award, by providing, firstly, that upon any variation increasing the basic wage prescribed in the award for Sydney, the increase in the basic wage for Adelaide should be 25 per cent. less than the increase in that for Sydney until the ratio of the Adelaide to the Sydney rate was reduced to 90 per cent.; and secondly, that any increase in the basic wage for areas of South Australia other than Adelaide, Whyalla and Iron Knob should in the future be 25 per cent. less than the increase for Adelaide, until the "country differential" was increased to 12s.

The three cases were treated as matters of general application.

It became apparent to the Commission during the first case that it could not in fairness to all parties give a decision until all three cases had been heard. It therefore refrained from giving a decision in the first case until the conclusion of the other two, which were heard together.

In the judgment delivered on 14th December, 1960, the Commission granted the unions' application for elimination of the 3s. country differential, and dismissed the two applications by the employers.

Joint reasons for these decisions were given on 1st March, 1961. A summary is given in the following paragraphs.

The unions, through the Australian Council of Trade Unions, supported the F.E.D.F.A. application and opposed the employers' applications. As far as

employers were concerned, the Commission concluded that (a) they were all opposed to the application to eliminate the country differential, (b) only the South Australian employers sought to increase the country differential and then only in South Australia, and (c) only the South Australian employers, supported by the South Australian Government and, with modifications, by the Queensland Chamber of Manufactures, sought to change inter-capital differentials and then only with regard to the differential between Sydney and Adelaide. (Employers in New South Wales and Victoria opposed this claim by the South Australian employers.)

Inter-Capital City Differentials.—As far as capital cities were concerned, the only issue was about Adelaide, and it was that the relativity with Sydney, i.e. 4.2 per cent. or 12s. less than Sydney, should over a period of time be changed to a relativity of 10 per cent. less. The 12s. difference, which existed in 1953, when quarterly adjustments of the basic wage were eliminated, had remained unchanged because basic wage increases had subsequently been the same for all States. The Commission stated that although the difference between the capital cities was in part conceptually a cost of living difference, it had been recognized in earlier decisions that the 12s. might not represent the precise cost of living relationship which existed between Adelaide and Sydney.

The case for the South Australian employers that the amount of the difference should be increased was presented in two ways, first on a cost of living basis and then on a capacity basis. It was suggested that the proper approach to the fixation of the basic wage would be for the Commission to ascertain from looking at the capacity of the economy as a whole what was a fair basic wage for the whole Australian work force, and then to apportion it between the States in proportion to the cost of living in those States.

The Commission stated that whether the cost of living argument succeeded or failed depended almost entirely on the view which it took of the evidence presented on relative costs of living.

"It is common ground that in order to attempt to assess relative living costs as between capital cities the existing published statistical data relating to each of the capital cities is not sufficient. The data emanating from the Commonwealth Statistician deals only with movement of prices in particular capital cities and does not purport to deal with relativities.

"Assuming the desirability of giving employees in each of the capital cities an amount of money which will ensure to them properly comparable goods and services, although of course not necessarily the same goods and services, there are some difficulties in the way. First there is the absence of complete statistical information . . . More important, however, is the problem of subjective judgments."*

The Commission discussed the various acts of judgment which had been made in connection with the evidence on relative costs of living and concluded that it could not act on the evidence presented for the purposes of the case. It added—"There were involved too many acts of judgment and too many estimates to enable us to use this exercise as a ground of changing the basic wage differential".†

As to the second aspect of the employers' submissions, it was put that, relatively, Adelaide employers could not continue to pay a basic wage which maintained its existing relativity with the Sydney basic wage. Virtually the only material put to the Commission on this aspect consisted of statistics which purported to show relative growth between States, but the Commission was not prepared to assume that the statistics about relative growth were necessarily related to relative capacity.

The Commission concluded that it would not be justified in changing the existing relativities on any alleged differences in relative capacity, and that neither the material dealing with cost of living, nor the material dealing with relative capacity, nor a combination of both, led to the conclusion that it should alter the relationship which the basic wage for Adelaide had with the basic wage for Sydney.

Country Differentials.—The principal submissions by counsel for the unions were that the perpetuation of differentials was incompatible with the principles of basic wage fixation based on the capacity of the economy; it was not the function of the Commission to assume the role of economic planner; and the continuance of differentials would create serious anomalies and possible unrest. He also contended that the available evidence did not sustain the assumption that the cost of living was lower in the country than in the city.

Opposition by the employers was based mainly on the grounds that wage earners in the country escape some expenses which wage earners in capital cities incur, and that provincial employers are at a disadvantage with metropolitan competitors. The arguments advanced were similar to the reasons given by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1934 for awarding the 3s. differential.

The Commission briefly reviewed the history of basic wages for country towns and districts and quoted from a number of decisions made by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The need for statistical information on the cost of living in country towns had been expressed by the Court as early as 1913. By November, 1923, data were available for 200 towns, but despite the increasing availability of such data it appeared that the Court did not apply strictly the cost of living figures in order to fix the differential between metropolitan and country basic wages. Examples were given of the arbitral approach which the Court adopted in fixing the country basic wage, an approach which gave the Court an opportunity to disregard the cost of living figures in the country area.

Although the Court adhered to the Harvester standard as adjusted by index numbers for capital cities, as far as country districts were concerned the widest discretion was given to individual members of the Court to allow alterations in the basic wage which would have resulted from a strict application of the Statistician's figures. In each case, the Court exercised its judgment in order to produce what it considered to be a fair industrial result. The constant 3s. less than the metropolitan rate awarded in the Basic Wage Inquiry in 1934 was not a figure based on the cost of living. It was an assessment by the Court of what it thought was a proper relationship between the metropolitan and provincial areas.

The Commission then considered both the unions' and the employers' applications in the light of the principles which the Court had enunciated in the years prior to 1934, when the 3s. differential was introduced.

It found that statistical evidence based on the "C" Series Index figures for various country towns, used in an attempt to establish relativities between metropolitan and country areas, was of no assistance. The Commonwealth Statistician had stated that it was not valid to compare the "C" Series index numbers for capital cities in order to establish relative living costs. The Commission therefore decided to disregard material based on those figures, however valid such material may have been in 1934.

The Commission stated that apart from those called from the timber industry none of the employers' witnesses had claimed that their companies could not afford to pay the appropriate capital city basic wage. What they had attempted to do was to assess the advantages to employees and disadvantages to employers in a justification for the retention of the 3s., or, in the South Australian employers' application, for the increase to 12s.

The Commission reviewed the suggested advantages and disadvantages and concluded that, as far as employees were concerned, there was no advantage in working in the country which should be expressed in the form of a basic wage lower than that of the appropriate capital city. Considering the position of employees only, it thought employees in the city and the country should receive the same basic wage. As far as employers were concerned, the Commission, having considered the factors both for and against the country differential, and in particular the amount involved, decided that no injustice would be done if the 3s. country differential were abolished.

(xvi) Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, 1961. On 14th February, 1961, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, constituted by Kirby C.J. (President), Ashburner and Moore JJ. (Deputy Presidents), commenced hearing applications by employers and unions for variation of the Metal Trades Award. In the first application the employers sought to increase the number of ordinary working hours per week from 40 to 42, with a concomitant increase in weekly wages by an amount equivalent to two hours pay at ordinary rates, and to effect certain other consequential variations. In the second the unions applied for an increase in the basic wage on a six capital cities basis by the amount of 49s. (which was amended during the hearing to 52s.) and for the re-introduction of automatic quarterly adjustments based on the "C" Series Retail Price Index. The amount claimed represented 27s. (30s.) for cost of living increases since 1953 and 22s. to reflect increases in productivity since that time.

In its judgment, delivered on 4th July, 1961, the Commission refused the employers' application and the unions' application for restoration of quarterly adjustments, and increased the basic wage of adult male employees covered by federal awards by a uniform amount of 12s. a week, payable from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 7th July, 1961.*

The applications were heard together, but although from time to time reference was made to the employers' claim, in essence it was the unions' claim which was to the forefront and with which all the parties principally concerned themselves.

The Unions' Claims. In dealing with the unions' claims the Commission first discussed its own role and that of the Commonwealth and States.

In view of certain propositions put forward which seemed to be founded on the assumption that it had jurisdiction to deal with economic matters at large, the Commission once again set out the role and function of a federal arbitral tribunal in cases such as this. After citing what had been said in earlier judgments the Commission further stated:—"We are not national economic policy makers or planners. We are confined to the legislation under which we act, and, in particular, in basic wage cases we have the function of deciding only what is a just and reasonable basic wage. This does not mean, of course, that we have not to consider seriously the probable effects of our decision on the economy."

The question of what weight the Commission should give to the attitude and submissions of the Commonwealth Government was again raised. The Commission referred to the 1960 Basic Wage Inquiry, in which the attitude of the Commonwealth was positively stated to be one of opposition to a wage increase, and that attitude, because it was supported by submissions and economic material, was a matter to be taken into account seriously. In the 1961 Inquiry, however, although the Commonwealth followed its usual practice of supplying, for the benefit of the Commission and the parties, certain economic and statistical material, it expressed no attitude other than its opposition to the re-introduction of quarterly adjustments. The Commission stated that it was not concerned with drawing inferences, as it had been asked to do. from the material presented, as to whether the Commonwealth had an attitude. and as to what it might be. On this question of the Commonwealth's attitude the Commission further stated:—"Because of a suggestion made in this case that the mere fact that the Commonwealth adopted an attitude before the Commission would result in that attitude being accepted, we unfortunately consider it necessary to repeat what we have said in the past this simply is not so. It has not been so in the past and will not be so in the future. We wish to make it clear that any opposition to or support of any claim by the Commonwealth will be treated on its merits."*

All States except New South Wales were represented at the hearing. South Australia made no submissions and called no evidence. Tasmania indicated its support for the unions' application for the restoration of automatic adjustments, plus an adjustment of the basic wage to the level indicated by the movement in the "C" Series Index, but presented no material. Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia neither supported nor opposed the application of the unions, but all presented some statistical information.

In claiming the re-introduction of automatic quarterly adjustments, counsel for the unions submitted, firstly, that the reasoning in each of the judgments of the Court and the Commission from 1952–53 to 1960 was wrong and that there was in none of them any proper reason for rejecting the principle of automatic quarterly adjustments; and secondly, that it was wrong for the Commission to fix a wage based on the capacity of the economy and not to provide some machinery which would ensure that the value of the wage was not subsequently eroded by price movements when prices increased.

The Commission considered it indisputable that at the time of its fixation the amount of a basic wage is both a money wage and a real wage, but the value of the real wage is altered by subsequent changes in price levels. Counsel for the unions submitted that a real basic wage should be determined from time to time with some interval longer than one year between determinations, and that the real value of the basic wage between determinations should be maintained automatically by adjustment in accordance with a price index. Unless this were done the amount of goods and services that could be purchased by the basic wage would decline as prices rose.

The Commission was asked to assume that between basic wage fixations the capacity of the economy to maintain a basic wage would increase or remain constant. If capacity were to diminish, the unions argued that the Commission is of easy access and employers could seek corrective action. The Commission's duty was to fix a just and reasonable basic wage and the provision of automatic quarterly adjustments would ensure that this was done. Further, the provision of automatic adjustments would relieve the Commission of the necessity of

^{*} Print No. A7848, p. 7.

annual reviews of the state of the economy. The unions claimed that it was not practicable for the Commission to make a proper assessment of the economy, including movements in productivity, every twelve months, and to give proper consideration to the fixation of a new real basic wage.

The Commission rejected the employers' argument that the unions were really asking it to return to a needs basic wage as distinct from a capacity basic wage.

It went on to consider the practical difficulty which would in the past have confronted both the Court and the Commission if they had attempted to ensure that a basic wage fixed by them could be properly maintained at its real level. The Commission stated:—" the 'C' Series Index was over a period becoming suspect and the Court and the Commission could not have relied on it to achieve a proper result. The emergence of the Consumer Price Index, however, has removed that difficulty and we are therefore now able to seek to ensure that the basic wage which we fix should, subject to our supervision, maintain its real standard; in other words, that employees should, between fixations of the real basic wage and subject to our supervision, continue to be able to purchase the same amount of goods and services with the basic wage portion of their wage. We add that amongst other things the emergence of the Consumer Price Index has also enabled us to fix at this time a standard which, in our view, is more likely to be properly maintainable than recent past standards."*

Having reached the conclusion that the principle of the maintenance of the purchasing power of the basic wage could be adopted, the Commission found it unnecessary to deal with the first part of the unions' argument, as to the correctness or otherwise of earlier decisions.

After comparing the "C" Series Retail Price Index and the Consumer Price Index, the Commission said:—"In our view the material available demonstrates the superiority of the Consumer Price Index over the 'C' Series Retail Price Index. The former is an index recently constructed by the Commonwealth Statistician in order to give a proper and accurate up-to-date coverage of movements in retail prices. The latter index on a regimen constructed many years ago can no longer in our view be considered reliable for wage fixing purposes. We find the Consumer Price Index suitable under present circumstances for the maintenance of the purchasing power of the basic wage we will now fix."†

It was then necessary to consider the question of how movements in the Consumer Price Index could be used. In the 1959 and 1960 basic wage decisions the Commission had stated that an annual review of the basic wage was better than arbitrary adjustment by means of an index. However, with the publication of the Consumer Price Index, upon which greater reliance could be placed, what had been said in those two cases was no longer adequate. Nevertheless, the Commission was not prepared to return to a system whereby adjustment was purely automatic, because it thought that there should be some safeguard. Although the Consumer Price Index was preferred to the "C" Series Retail Price Index, it could not be assumed that this index would at all times so accurately measure movements in retail prices that the Commission would be prepared to apply its workings automatically to the basic wage.

In its judgment the Commission stated:—"We consider it desirable that the application of the Consumer Price Index should always be subject to control by the Commission and the Commission should be able to decide whether a

particular increase or decrease in the figures as disclosed in the Consumer Price Index should be applied to the basic wage. Our present opinion is that this consideration of prices should take place annually. We will each year make the assumption that the effect of movements in the Consumer Price Index should be reflected in the basic wage unless we are persuaded to the contrary by those seeking to oppose the change. As the basis of our decision is the desirability of maintaining the value of the real wage based on the concept of national capacity, the appropriate matter for consideration would appear to be what should be the effect on the six capital cities basic wage of movements in the six capital cities index. The resulting figure will be applied to all federal basic wages.

"Since such a consideration of price movements is to take place annually, the question remains whether the Commission should at the annual hearing continue to review all factors in the economy to decide whether or not to change the level of the real basic wage. It seems to us that once the question of price is dealt with otherwise a review of the economy generally and in particular of productivity increases could more properly take place at longer periods of time, say, every three or four years. This statement of our views does not, of course, preclude any party from seeking to exercise its right to come to the Commission more frequently than every three or four years to seek a change in the real basic wage but, except in unusual circumstances, we consider such a period a proper interval between reviews of this kind."*

The Commission concluded that the basic wage which it had fixed took into account increases in productivity up to June, 1960, and it therefore anticipated that a review of the real basic wage would not be necessary for some three years. The Commission went on:—" If our anticipation is correct, in the proceedings next year the only issue will be whether or not the money wage should be adjusted in accordance with any change in the Consumer Price Index. The onus will be on the party opposing such an alteration to show that it should not be made. If the price index has risen the unions may rely prima facie on that fact. It will then be for the employers to show that the increase in prices is of an exceptional character . . . so that it should not be reflected in a basic wage increase or that there is some special factor in the economy which would make it inadvisable to allow the increase."†

The Commission had felt in the past some difficulty in endeavouring to make a satisfactory assessment of the economy from the long-range point of view every twelve months, and this difficulty played its part in the Commission's attempt to confine short-term considerations to price movements and to allow a longer period of time between considerations of the long-term trends in the

economy.

On the subject of departure from past practices, the Commission said:—
"We consider it to be of importance that the Commission should not only consider itself open to depart from past practices when the occasion demands, but that it should make it quite clear that this will happen when the Commission, after due and careful consideration, considers it necessary. The concept is fundamental to our decision to depart from what has become the practice of having annual reviews of the basic wage in which the question of price increases is only one of a number of factors and is not given any special status."†

Productivity. The unions claimed that there should be an increase of 22s. a week in the basic wage, based on an estimated one per cent. per annum increase in productivity over the previous decade, and that since 1952–53 no proper allowance had been made in the amounts awarded for increases in productivity.

On this subject the Commission stated:—"The question of productivity has been mentioned from time to time in various judgments of the Commission and there is really no dispute between the parties that workers are entitled to their share of increases in productivity. The issues between the parties are whether productivity can be measured with reasonable accuracy and whether in fact through wage increases workers have received their share of increased productivity."*

In evidence presented by the unions, productivity was calculated by taking the Gross National Product for a year, deflating it by a price index and dividing the figure corrected for prices by (a) population and (b) the total of wage and salary earners in civilian employment. On the basis of these calculations it was claimed that from 1952–53 to 1959–60 productivity had increased by about 2.6 per cent. per annum, "real" average earnings had increased by less than productivity, and the "real" basic wage had decreased. Counsel for the unions submitted that by taking one per cent. per annum the unions had clearly allowed for a safe margin of error.

In answer to this the employers produced a similar type of calculation, but one that used a different deflator and 1949–50 as the base year. On this basis it was claimed that the "real" basic wage had increased slightly more than productivity per person employed and some ten per cent. more than productivity measured on a population basis, and "real" average weekly earnings had increased more than the "real" basic wage.

After considering the various calculations which had been submitted the Commission concluded that 1952–53 was an abnormal year for the purpose of relevant comparison, and that 1949–50 was more satisfactory to take as a starting point. In the Commission's view it followed that the 1960 basic wage properly reflected increased productivity in so far as that could be approximately measured.

The employers claimed that the Commission should look at average weekly earnings as the true indicator of whether increases in productivity had been distributed to the work force, and that the only thing to be measured against productivity was what was in fact earned, and not the basic wage. In the Commission's view, the relevant consideration in fixing a basic wage was whether, if average weekly earnings properly reflected increased productivity but the basic wage did not, there was room for an increase in the basic wage based on the same increased productivity. In view of its finding that the 1960 basic wage did reflect increased productivity, the Commission concluded that it was unnecessary to decide the question on that occasion.

The Commission then reviewed in detail the indicators of the state of the economy. Having examined the problems bound up in the questions of excessive demand, wool and the competitive position of secondary industry and their interlocking with oversea trade and oversea reserves, the Commission considered that the economy had the capacity to sustain an increase of 12s. in the basic wage and that that increase was the highest that could be sustained. This amount was sufficient to restore to the 1960 basic wage its purchasing power as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

Having decided that the most appropriate standard was that set by the basic wage of 1960, the Commission considered the standards of the seven basic wages of the previous ten years and the basic wage increases necessary to maintain those standards in 1961. It felt that the new basic wage combined

in the result its conclusions on fundamental factors in a threefold way, because it was fixed at the highest amount the capacity of the economy allowed, it adopted as a standard that set by the basic wage of 1960, and it took account of productivity increases up to and including 1959–60.

Both the employers and the Commonwealth Government referred to the danger of inflation which might result from an increase in wages. However, the Commission pointed out that there was no legal reason why any increase in the basic wage should not be absorbed by over-award payments, although this might not be possible because of industrial pressure and scarcity of skilled labour. While the increase in wages granted would cause some increase in costs, the stimulation of demand would only restore it to the level of the previous year. The estimated increase of £60 million a year in wages and salaries would add less than two per cent. to the annual wages bill.

The Employers' Claim. The employers' claim was for an increase in standard hours from forty to forty-two per week, with a concomitant increase in the weekly wage equivalent to two hours' pay at ordinary rates. This was to operate for four years, after which time weekly hours would revert to forty but the increased wage would remain. The Commission rejected arguments supporting this application, which stated that such a measure was called for by the balance of payments crisis, and that it would lead to increased productivity at stable prices and distribute more evenly the amount of overtime worked. The Commission did not think that the state of the economy was such that standard hours should be increased.

Employees on Lower Margins. During the course of the proceedings the President asked for submissions on the question of whether by prescription of the basic wage special consideration should or could be given to those employees who receive a margin above the basic wage of, say, £1 a week or less. The Commission decided that even if it had jurisdiction it would not, as a matter of discretion, make a differential basic wage at that time.

Annual Leave Decision. The Commission rejected the view that the reasons given for not granting an increase in annual leave in 1960 should impel it to refuse an increase in the basic wage. The question of wages was more fundamental and more important to the worker than the question of leave, and reasons which might delay the granting of additional leave may not be of sufficient weight to delay a basic wage increase. Also, had an increase in annual leave been granted, the Commission might not have been able to grant the increase in wages.

Decisions. The decisions of the Commission were as follows:—

- "1. The employers' claim for an increase in the standard hours of work from forty to forty-two with a concomitant increase in the weekly wage equivalent to two hours' pay at ordinary rates is refused.
 - 2. The unions' claim for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments is refused.
 - 3. The basic wages of adult male employees covered by federal awards will be increased by a uniform amount of 12s. per week.
 - 4. The new rates will come into effect from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 7th July instant subject to special cases.

- 5. For the specific reasons set out in the judgment we consider that in February next the only issue in regard to the basic wage should be why the money wages fixed as a result of our decision should not be adjusted in accordance with any change in the Consumer Price Index and for the purpose of deciding that issue the Order giving effect to the decisions hereby announced will also provide for the adjournment of the application of the unions for increase of the basic wages under the Metal Trades Award to Tuesday, 20th February, 1962, in Melbourne, when such submissions thereon as are desired to be made will be heard.
- 6. The decision regarding increases in basic wages is applicable to all the applications which have been ordered by the Commission to be joined for hearing and decision with the original application and those joined applications are stood over to a date after 20th February, 1962, to be fixed by the Commission."*

(xvii) *Basic Wage Inquiry*, 1962. In accordance with decision No. 5 in the 1961 Inquiry (*see* above), the adjourned hearing was held on 20th February, 1962, before Kirby *C.J.*, Ashburner and Moore *JJ*.

Counsel for the unions submitted that, although the 1961 judgment represented a recognition of union claims as to the need to maintain the real value of the basic wage, it had not met in full the demands of the trade union movement. He drew the Commission's attention to certain resolutions of the 1961 Congress of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, and in particular referred to the Consumer Price Index, which, he said, had been issued without the opportunity being provided for proper consultation with the principal parties affected. The trade unions were continuing their investigation of the index.

The unions intended to return to the Commission at the appropriate time to argue at length for the implementation of their policy as to the basic wage standard and the question of quarterly adjustment.

In the employers' submission, reference was made to the Commission's 1961 judgment as indicating a firm intention to confine argument in the current hearing to the quantum of any basic wage change and to exclude any reexamination of the Commission's departure from previously accepted principles. As the Consumer Price Index had shown practically no change between the March and December quarters of 1961, there could be no change in the basic wage. However, the employers' view was that in any hearing involving movement in the basic wage the parties must be free to discuss economic capacity to sustain the basic wage at any given level and the principles upon which it is computed.

Counsel for the Commonwealth stated that at the proper time the Commonwealth would appear before the Commission to present argument as to the use of price indexes in basic wage fixation and other important issues raised by the 1961 judgment. However the matter might come before the Commission as a matter of procedure, when circumstances called for the debate of any substantive issue the Commonwealth would be in a position to make further submissions.

The decision of the Commission was as follows:-

"1. There will be no alteration in the amounts of the existing basic wages until further order of the Commission;

- The application before the Commission is further adjourned until 19th February, 1963;
- 3. At such adjourned hearing the issues will be:
 - (a) The issue set out in paragraph 5 of the decisions of 4th July, 1961;
 - (b) Any issue which a party desires to raise and of which it has given notice to the Industrial Registrar, the other parties and to the Attorney-General by the 31st January, 1963;
- 4. The applications referred to in paragraph 6 of the decision of 4th July, 1961, are stood over to a date after the 19th February, 1963, to be fixed by the Commission with liberty to any of the parties to those applications to apply in the meantime."

(xviii) Rates Operative, Principal Towns.—The "basic" wage rates of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for adult males and adult females, operative in the principal towns of Australia as from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 7th July, 1961, are shown in the following table:—

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE: WEEKLY RATES (a), JULY, 1961.

City or Town.		Rate of Wage.]	Rate	of	Wa	ge.	
		Adult Males.			Adult Females.			City or Town.		Adult Males.			Adult Females.		
		f	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	S.	d.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales-		~						Western Australia-							
Sydney		14	15	0	11	1	0	Perth		14	8	0	10	16	0
Newcastle		14	15	0	11	1	0	Kalgoorlie		14	15	0	~ ~	1	0
Port Kembla-V								Geraldton		15	1		11	5	6
longong		14	15	0	11	1	0	Five Towns		14	9	0	10	16	6
Broken Hill		14	19	0	11	4	0								
Five Towns		14	14	0	11	0	6	Tasmania—							
1110 1011115								Hobart		14	14	0	11	0	6
Victoria—								Launceston		14	10	0	10	17	6
Melbourne		14	7	0	10	15	0	Oueenstown		14	5	0	10	13	6
Geelong		14	7		10		0	Five Towns		14	12	0	10	19	0
Warrnambool		14	7	0	10	15	0								
Mildura		14	7		10		0	Thirty Towns		14	8	0	10	16	0
Yallourn (b)		14	13		11	0	0	2 1111 09 2 0 1121		-					
Five Towns		14	7		10	-	0	Six Capital Cities		14	8	0	10	16	0
LIAC LOWITZ		14	/	0	10	10		on capital cities							
Oueensland-								Northern Territory (d)—						
Brisbane		13	10	0	10	2	6			15	7	0	11	10	0
Five Towns		-	11	_	10		0		aral-	1					
Five Towns		13	11	U	10	5	U	lel		14	14	0	11	0	6
C								101		1 1	1 1		1		
South Australia—		1.4	3	0	10	12	0	Australian Capital	Ter-						
Adelaide	T	14	3	(10	12	U	ritory—	101-						
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Iron	1 4	0		10	1.0	0			1/	10	0	10	17	6
Knob (c)		14				16		0.1111.0.1111.11		14	10	-	110	1/	
Five Towns		14	2	(10	11	6								

⁽a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 7th July, 1961.
(b) Melbourne rate plus 6s. 6d. for males; 75 per cent. of male rate for females. (c) Adelaide rate plus 5s. for males; 75 per cent. of male rate for females. (d) See pp. 116 and 117 regarding special loadings.

The rate for adult females is 75 per cent. of the male rate.

A table of Commonwealth basic wage rates for adult males from 1923 to 1961 will be found in Section X. of the Appendix.

3. Commonwealth Basic Wage Rates for Females.—In its judgment of 17th April, 1934, wherein the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration laid down the basis of its "needs" basic wage for adult males, the Court made the following statement in regard to the female rate:—

"The Court does not think it is necessary or desirable, at any rate at the present time, to declare any wage as a basic wage for female employees. Generally speaking they carry no family responsibilities. The minimum wage should, of course, never be too low for the reasonable needs of the employee, but those needs may vary in different industries. In the variations now to be made the proportion in each award of the minimum wage for females to that for males will be preserved."*

Generally speaking, this proportion varied between 54 and 56 per cent. of the male rate, and this practice continued until superseded by the war-time and post-war developments described briefly below. For further information reference should be made to earlier issues of the Labour Report.

In 1942, National Security Regulations "pegged", as at 10th February, 1942, all rates of remuneration previously prevailing in any employment. The only exceptions allowed were variations to rectify anomalies, variations resultant from hearings pending prior to 10th February, 1942 and basic wage variations in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers.

Also in 1942, the Commonwealth Government set up the Women's Employment Board, with jurisdiction over terms and conditions of employment, including wage rates, of women engaged during the war in work formerly performed by men or in new work which immediately prior to the outbreak of the war was not performed in Australia by any person. The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and State Industrial Tribunals continued to determine rates of wage, etc., for those females not coming within the jurisdiction of the Board.

In 1943 a case came before the Commonwealth Court involving determination of general principles as to rates of wage for such females, particularly as affecting female workers at Government small arms ammunition factories. In its judgment of 17th June, 1943,† the Court rejected the claim that the wage rates paid to these women were anomalous when compared with those granted by the Women's Employment Board and it enunciated in full the principles followed by the Court in determining female rates of wage within its jurisdiction. The judgment pointed out that whereas the male basic wage was a family wage the female rate was assessed to provide for the needs of a single woman. The Court said "the man's basic wage is more than sufficient for his personal needs; it purports to provide him with enough to support some family. The woman's, on the other hand, purports to be enough for her to maintain herself only. No allowance is made for the support of any dependants. The man's wage has been measured by this Court with reference to the dominating factor of the productive capacity of industry to sustain it and with due regard consequently to what its application in industry will mean, to the marginal structure which rises above it, and to the consequent wages which will in accordance with established rules and practice be paid to women and to minors."

^{*} Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 33, p. 156. † 50 C.A.R., p. 191. ‡ Ibid., p. 213.

In December, 1943,* Drake-Brockman J., in dealing with women employees in the Clothing (Dressmaking and Tailoring Sections) and Rubber industries. awarded for the duration of the war and for six months thereafter as a "flat rate" for the industry 75 per cent. of the "needs" basic wage, plus the "prosperity" and "industry" loadings ordinarily applicable to adult males. This action was taken to overcome the exceptionally heavy wastage of the employees in the industry which had occurred during the previous three years and to attract women to the industry and thereafter to retain them for some reasonable period of time after they had been trained.

In July, 1944, National Security (Female Minimum Rates) Regulations authorized the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to make comprehensive investigations into minimum rates of wage payable to females in industries considered by the Government to be necessary for war purposes. The object of these regulations was to remove disparities which were creating discontent and impeding the manpower authority in redistributing female labour to "vital" industries. Wage rates in twelve such industries were referred by the Government for consideration, but in a judgment delivered on 4th May, 1945,† the majority of the Full Court decided that the wage rates were not unreasonably low.

Following this decision, the Government, by National Security (Female Minimum Rates) Regulations in August, 1945, provided in respect of certain "vital" industries that the remuneration of females employed therein should not be less than 75 per cent. of the corresponding minimum male rate. The validity of these Regulations was unsuccessfully challenged in the High Court of Australia.

As from 12th October, 1944, the Women's Employment Board was abolished and its functions then devolved upon a single judge of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The Women's Employment Regulations continued to operate until 1949, when the High Court declared them invalid.

A brief account of the functions allotted to, and of the principles followed by, the Women's Employment Board and a summary of its activities may be found in Labour Report No. 36, pages 84-6.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1947 (see Labour Report No. 37, page 50) provided amongst other things that "a Conciliation Commissioner shall not be empowered to make an order or award altering (d) the minimum rate of remuneration for adult females in an industry". Following an inquiry in 1948, it was held by the Full Court of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration that Conciliation Commissioners had jurisdiction to "fix" the female rates in question under the provisions of the Act, but that the provision referred only to the basic wage element in any prescribed female rates. In December, 1948, the Government amended the Act to authorize the Court—and the Court alone—to fix the basic rate by providing that "a Conciliation Commissioner shall not be empowered to make an order or award . . . (d) determining or altering the minimum rate of remuneration for adult females in an industry."

A further amendment in 1949 empowered the Court to determine or alter a "basic wage for adult females" which was defined as "that wage, or that part of a wage, which is just and reasonable for an adult female, without regard to any circumstance pertaining to the work upon which, or the industry in which, she is employed".

The first major post-war declaration of policy in respect of the female basic wage was made by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the course of its judgment in the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry (see page 87). The Court fixed a new basic weekly wage for adult females at 75 per cent. of the corresponding male rate, operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in December, 1950.

In the 1952–53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry the employers claimed that the basic wage for females should be 60 per cent. of that for males instead of 75 per cent., on the grounds that the existing ratio was unjust and unreasonable having regard to the principles of male basic wage fixation and that it constituted an additional burden on employers at a time when the economy was adversely affected by the level of wage costs. The Court decided that there was no basis for a review of the existing ratio and ordered that the female basic wage should remain at 75 per cent. of the male basic wage. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission had, to the end of 1961, made no change in this ratio.

Further particulars regarding female basic wage rates may be found in Labour Report No. 46, pages 75-81, and earlier issues.

4. Australian Territories.—(i) Australian Capital Territory.—Prior to 1922 the lowest rate payable to an unskilled labourer was not defined as a basic wage, as all wages were paid under the authority of the Federal Capital Commission as a lump sum for the particular occupation in which the worker was employed, but in 1922 an Industrial Board commenced to operate under a local Ordinance (see page 48). A summary of the decisions made by the Industrial Board during its period of operation was given in earlier issues of the Labour Report (see No. 40, page 89).

By an amending Ordinance, No. 4 of 1949, the Industrial Board was abolished and its functions were transferred to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, which assigned a Conciliation Commissioner to the Australian Capital Territory. It was provided, however, that all orders and agreements in existence should continue to operate subject to later orders, awards and determinations made by the Court.

An amendment to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, operative from 30th June, 1956, transferred the respective functions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the Commonwealth Industrial Court. The Conciliation Commissioner mentioned above, under the amended legislation, became the Commissioner for the Australian Capital Territory.

In reviewing the Australian Capital Territory awards, following its decision of 12th October, 1950, in the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry (*see* page 87), the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration fixed the Canberra basic wage at £8 5s. a week for adult males, operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in December, 1950.*

Until August, 1953, the basic wage for the Australian Capital Territory was varied each quarter in accordance with movements in the "C" Series retail price index numbers. However, following a decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to delete automatic adjustment clauses from its awards (see page 88), the basic wage for the Australian Capital Territory remained unchanged from August, 1953, until June, 1956. Since then, the uniform increases made to the basic wage by the Court and the

^{*} Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 69, p. 486.

Conciliation and Arbitration Commission have applied. The basic wages for the Australian Capital Territory, under awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, payable as from the first pay-period on or after 7th July, 1961, were £14 10s. for adult males and £10 17s. 6d. for adult females.

(ii) Northern Territory.—The determination of the basic wage for this Territory comes within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

There are, in fact, two basic wages operating—(a) in respect of areas north of the 20th parallel of south latitude, and generally referred to as the "Darwin" rate, and (b) in respect of areas south of that parallel. These are calculated on different bases as set out briefly in the following paragraphs. More detailed information was published in previous issues of the Labour Report.

(a) The Darwin Basic Wage.—This wage was first determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1915* when a rate of £3 17s. a week, or 1s. 9d. an hour, for an unskilled labourer, including a weekly allowance of 4s. for lost time, was awarded. In 1916–17 the Court refused to alter this basic amount of 1s. 9d. an hour, and referred to an agreement dated 2nd June, 1916, between the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners and the Northern Agency, which provided for rates based on the estimated living requirements of a family consisting of a man, wife and two dependent children, amounting to £3 11s. 1d. a week. The list of items used to assess this figure was used in subsequent basic wage determinations.

In 1924, Powers J., when considering the rate for employees of the Commonwealth Railways, which stood at £5 4s. 6d., stated that he had in mind the amount of £4 12s. as a basic wage. He considered that the wage of £5 4s. 6d. then payable contained a special isolation allowance, and that the question of such special allowances was a matter for employers and employees to settle between themselves.†

In 1927‡ Beeby J. also referred to the regimen of 1916, and fixed the basic wage at £5 10s. a week, or 2s. 6d. an hour, including £1 a week district allowance which had been suggested by Powers J. in his 1924 award as being a reasonable amount. As there was no adjustment clause in operation in Territory awards, the basic wage of £5 10s. a week remained in operation until 1934, except for the reduction by the Financial Emergency Act 1931 to £4 16s. 3d.

The Full Court of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration considered the Darwin basic wage for the first time in 1934.§ The Court awarded a basic wage of £4 10s. 9d. a week, which was arrived at by bringing up to date the prices of the list of items of the 1916 agreement (see above) and altering the rent figure from 45s. to 65s. a month. Automatic adjustment provisions were first introduced into awards by this judgment by inserting an appropriate adjustment scale based on the movement in the Food and Groceries retail price index (Special) for Darwin.

In 1938|| the Court granted a "loading" of 3s. a week on the wage because the Commonwealth Government had extended to the Territory its general civil service increase of £8 a year.

In 1939 an additional amount was added to the basic wage as a special loading to offset the increase in the cost of living not reflected by the index numbers. The loading was 16s. 3d. for employees on works and 10s. for

^{*} Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 9, p. 1. † 20 C.A.R., p. 737. \$\pm_225 C.A.R., p. 898. \$\pm 33 C.A.R., p. 944. || 39 C.A.R., p. 501.

railway employees.* In February, 1940, before an automatic adjustment increase of 2s. became payable, the Court suspended the adjustment clause, pending further inquiry.†

In 1941‡ the Full Court again reviewed the basic wage and, after a full investigation of its past history, awarded £5 12s. 9d., made up of (a) £4 10s. 9d. awarded in 1934; (b) 4s. in respect of accrued adjustments since 1939; (c) 5s. additional allowance for rent; and (d) two constant (unadjustable) "loadings" of 3s. and 10s. a week. The Court also restored the adjustment clause based solely on the movement in the Food and Groceries retail price index. This, however, never became effective, because it was superseded early in 1942 by the Blakeley Orders referred to below.

The basis of adjustment was altered by Conciliation Commissioner Blakeley by Orders dated 29th January, 1942,§ owing to the urgent necessity to provide, over the period of the war, for adjustments in respect of rent, clothing and other miscellaneous items of domestic expenditure. Adjustment by means of the Food and Groceries Index only was no longer doing justice to the workers of the Territory, since the workers elsewhere in Australia were enjoying the benefit derived from the adjustment of their wages by means of the more comprehensive "C" Series retail price index. As there was no "C" Series retail price index for the Territory, and it was not possible to compile one on the basis of prices in Darwin, a composite index, "The Darwin Special 'All Items' Index "was created. This index was computed on the basis of food and groceries prices in Darwin, combined with Townsville prices for rent, clothing and miscellaneous items.

The December quarter, 1940, was taken as a suitable period upon which to base the adjustments, and for this quarter the Special "All Items" index number was 1,036 and the "needs" equivalent £4 4s. The basic wage for adult males, payable from 1st February, 1942 (when the new system first became operative), on the basis of the index number for the December quarter, 1941, was £5 17s. 9d., made up of the £4 4s. "needs" equivalent mentioned above, 5s. from adjustments since the December quarter, 1940, an unadjustable amount of 15s. 9d. and the two unadjustable loadings of 3s. and 10s., granted in 1941.

After the bombing of Darwin in 1942, food and grocery prices in the Special Index for Darwin were varied in accordance with fluctuations in food and grocery prices in Alice Springs and Tennant Creek.

Following its "Interim" Basic Wage Judgment of 13th December, 1946 (see page 87), the Court decided in March, 1947, to postpone any adjustment pending a general review of the basic wage in the Territory. This review was made in 1948, and the Court increased the basic wage for adult males by 8s. a week. It also adopted as from the March quarter, 1948, the new Darwin Special "All Items" Index (containing the restored prices of food and groceries for Darwin proper, plus Townsville prices for rent, clothing and miscellaneous items) and transferred the basis of adjustment to the "Court" Index (2nd Series). The new basic wage, which came into operation from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing after 20th May, 1948, was £7 0s. 9d., including the unadjustable amount of 15s. 9d. (see above), and the loadings of 3s. and 10s.

Consequent upon the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry (see page 87), an interim increase of £1 2s. a week, payable from the first pay-period in December, 1950, was authorized pending a special inquiry into the fixation of a new basic wage

for the Northern Territory.* After the inquiry, and as a result of agreement between employers and employees, the Court fixed the basic wage at £10 10s. a week, operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in November, 1951.† The Darwin Special "All Items" index (see above) was retained as the basis for quarterly adjustments. Subsequently, a special loading of 10s. a week was added to the wage rates in a number of awards.

Quarterly adjustments continued to operate until August, 1953. They were suspended by the Court's decision of 12th September, 1953, as a result of the 1953 Basic Wage Inquiry. Since then, the uniform increases made to the basic wage by the Court and the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission have applied. The basic wages payable as from the first pay-period commencing on or after 7th July, 1961, were £15 7s. for adult males and £11 10s. for adult females, exclusive of the 10s. special loading mentioned above.

(b) Northern Territory (South of the 20th parallel of South Latitude).—In earlier years there were two main groups of employees in this area of the Northern Territory, namely, employees of the Commonwealth Railways and employees of the Department of Works (formerly the Works and Services Branch of the Department of the Interior).

Prior to 1937, all employees of Commonwealth Railways, except clerks, were covered by awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, but since that year rates of pay for certain occupations have been prescribed by determinations of the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator. It has been the practice to fix a common base rate for Commonwealth Railways employees (the main centre being Port Augusta) and to provide, by means of "district allowances", additional rates to employees in isolated areas.

Other Commonwealth employees in the Northern Territory south of the 20th parallel of south latitude were paid the Darwin basic wage prior to February, 1935 (see page 115). The Full Court, in a judgment issued on 13th November, 1934,‡ fixed a rate of £4 a week for Works and Services employees, which included an amount of 7s. a week to cover the cost of freight on goods purchased from the Railway Stores at Port Augusta. This rate compared with £4 10s. 9d. being paid in areas north of the 20th parallel, and with £3 5s. in Adelaide. Provision was also made for the adjustment of this wage to be made in the manner provided by the Court for railway employees at Alice Springs, namely on the basis of variations in the "Special" retail price index numbers for Port Augusta (inclusive of Railway Stores prices for groceries and dairy produce), but only £3 6s. of the total amount was adjustable.

The 3s. a week "loading" granted by the Court in 1938 (see page 115) applied to employees located south of the 20th parallel of south latitude as well as to those engaged north thereof.

At a hearing on 12th and 13th March, 1947, the Full Court granted to workers in this area the amount of 7s. a week consequent upon its "Interim" Basic Wage Judgment of 13th December, 1946, as an addition to the "adjustable" part of the basic wage applicable. The questions raised as to a general review of the basic wage in the Territory as a whole were postponed pending the hearing and finalization of the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry (see page 87).

In a judgment on 11th October, 1949,§ the Full Court amended the adjustment clause of the Commonwealth Works and Services (Northern Territory) Award to provide for the adjustment to date and thereafter of the 7s. a week

excess over the "needs" rate granted in November, 1934 (see page 117). The basic wage payable from the first Sunday in December, 1949, then became £7 14s., made up of a "needs" rate of £6 14s. and the loadings of 7s. for "Freight Costs" and 3s. for "Prosperity" loading. This represented an increase of 6s. over the basic wage calculated on the former basis.

Consequent upon the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry (see page 87), an interim increase of £1 2s. a week, payable from the first pay-period in December, 1950, was authorized, pending a special inquiry into the fixation of a new basic wage for the Northern Territory.* After the inquiry, and as a result of agreement between employers and employees, the Court fixed the basic wage at £10 10s. a week, operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in November, 1951.† The Port Augusta Special "All Items" Index (see page 117) was retained as the basis for quarterly adjustments. Subsequently, a special loading of 7s. a week was added to the wage rates in a number of awards.

Quarterly adjustments continued to operate until August, 1953. They were suspended by the Court's decision of 12th September, 1953, as a result of the 1953 Basic Wage Inquiry. Since then, the uniform increases made to the basic wage by the Court and the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission have applied. The basic wages payable as from the first pay-period commencing on or after 7th July, 1961, were £14 14s. for adult males and £11 0s. 6d. for adult females, exclusive of the 7s. special loading mentioned above.

- 5. State Basic Wages.—(i) General.—In previous issues of the Labour Report, tables were included in this section showing, for some of the States, particulars of basic wage declarations over a number of years. In this issue, tables showing similar information for each State in greater detail have been included in Section XI. of the Appendix.
- (ii) New South Wales.—The first determination under the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act of a standard "living" wage for adult male employees was made on 16th February, 1914, when the Court of Industrial Arbitration fixed the "living" wage at £2 8s. a week for adult male employees in the metropolitan area. A Board of Trade established in 1918, with power to determine the living wage for adult male and female employees in the State, made numerous declarations during the period 1918 to 1925, but ceased to function after the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1926 transferred its powers, as from 15th April, 1926, to the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1927, altered the constitution of the Industrial Commission from a single Commissioner to one consisting of three members. Act No. 14 of 1936, however, provided for the appointment of four members and Act No. 36 of 1938 for the appointment of not less than five and not more than six members. The Commission was directed, inter alia, "not more frequently than once in every six months to determine a standard of living and to declare the living wage based upon such standard for adult male and female employees in the State". The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1932, directed the Commission within twenty-eight days from the end of the months of March and September to adjust the living wages so declared to accord with the increased or decreased cost of maintaining the determined standard. The first declaration of the Commission was made on 15th December, 1926, when the rate for adult males was fixed at £4 4s. a week, the same rate as that previously declared by the Board of Trade. The adult male rate was determined

^{*} Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 69, p. 836.

on the family unit of a man, wife and two children from 1914 to 1925; a man and wife only in 1927, with family allowances for dependent children; and a man, wife, and one child in 1929, with family allowances for other dependent children. However, with the adoption in 1937 of the Commonwealth basic wage (see below), the identification of a specified family unit with the basic wage disappeared.

A living wage for adult male rural workers of £3 6s. a week was in force for twelve months from October, 1921 and a rate of £4 4s. operated from June, 1927 to December, 1929, when the power of industrial tribunals to fix a living wage for rural workers was withdrawn. This power was restored by an amendment to the Industrial Arbitration Act made in June, 1951.

Following the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration of 23rd June, 1937 (see page 85), the State basic wage was brought into line with the Commonwealth rates ruling in the State by an amendment of the Industrial Arbitration Act (No. 9 of 1937) which came into operation from the commencement of the first pay-period in October, 1937. Provision was made for the automatic adjustment of wages in conformity with variations of retail prices as shown by the Commonwealth Court's "All Items" retail price index numbers, and the Commonwealth Court's principle of treating the "Prosperity" loadings as a separate and non-adjustable part of the total basic wage was adopted. The rates for country towns were, with certain exceptions, fixed at 3s. a week below the metropolitan rate; and Crown employees, as defined, received a "Prosperity" loading of 5s. a week, as against the 6s. laid down for employees in outside industry. The basic rate for adult females was fixed at 54 per cent. of the adult male rate, to the nearest sixpence. The provisions of the main Acts for the periodic declaration of the living wage by the Industrial Commission were repealed, but the amending Act placed on the Commission the responsibility of altering all awards and agreements in conformity with the intentions of the new Act; of defining boundaries within which the various rates were to operate;* and of specifying the appropriate "Court" Series retail price index numbers to which they were to be related.

An amendment to the Industrial Arbitration Act, assented to on 23rd November, 1950, empowered the Industrial Commission to vary the terms of awards and industrial agreements affecting male rates of pay, to the extent to which the Commission thought fit, to give effect to the alteration in the basic wage for adult males made by the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration of 12th October, 1950. In the case of female rates of pay the Commission was empowered to review the terms of awards and industrial agreements and to vary such terms as in the circumstances the Commission decided proper, but no variation was to fix rates of pay for female employees lower than the Commonwealth basic wage for adult females. The rates for adult males were increased by the same amounts as for the corresponding Commonwealth rates, with special provision to cover the cases of apprentices, casual workers and employees on piecework. In deciding the variation for female employees the Commission prescribed an increase in the total wage rate (i.e. basic wage plus marginal rate) of £1 4s. 6d. a week, subject to the statutory provision that the minimum total rate was to be not less than the basic wage for adult females prescribed in Commonwealth awards, that is, at least 75 per cent. of the corresponding male basic wage rate. For Sydney, the rate was £6 3s. 6d. a week.

^{*} New South Wales Industrial Gazette, Vol. 52, pp. 783-4.

In the judgment delivered on 9th March, 1951, giving reasons for its decision on female rates, the Commission decided that the basic wage for adult females prescribed by the Commonwealth Court in reality included a portion "due to secondary considerations", and could not be considered a "reasonable and proper basic wage for the assessment of rates of female employees under the Industrial Arbitration Act".

In discussing the composition of the amount of £6 3s. 6d. the Commission stated that it was "reasonable to allocate £1 of the said sum . . . to secondary considerations and to regard the amount of £1 4s. 6d. as an addition proper to be made to the pre-existing basic wage in New South Wales of £3 19s.", and that the total, £5 3s. 6d., therefore became the true female basic wage for Sydney under the State Act.* (This decision of the Commission was superseded by an amendment of the Act in 1958—see page 121.)

As a consequence of the overriding statutory requirement that no rate for adult females in State awards shall fall below the Commonwealth basic wage for adult females, the amount of the quarterly adjustments to the female basic wage for changes in the "Court" Series index numbers was the same in Commonwealth and State awards.

By an amendment to the Industrial Arbitration Act in June, 1951, the differentiation in the basic wage rates in different districts and for employees under Crown awards was eliminated as a general rule, making the basic wage throughout most of the State equal to that paid in Sydney. The main exception was the Broken Hill district, where a different basic wage rate prevailed until the Act was amended in 1961 (see page 121).

After considering the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in September, 1953, to discontinue the system of automatic adjustment of the basic wage, the New South Wales Industrial Commission, on 23rd October, 1953, stated that there had been an alteration in the principles upon which the Commonwealth basic wage was computed and ordered the deletion of the automatic adjustment clauses from awards and agreements within its jurisdiction.† In October, 1955, however, the Industrial Commission was required by the Industrial Arbitration (Basic Wage) Amendment Act to restore, to all awards and agreements within its jurisdiction, quarterly adjustments of the basic wage consequent on variations in the "C" Series retail price index numbers. Subsequently, the basic wage was adjusted as from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in November, 1955, when the rates for the State, excluding Broken Hill, became £12 13s. for adult males and £9 9s. 6d. for adult females. The new rate for adult males was an increase of 10s. on the rate previously payable from August, 1953, and represented the full increase in the basic wage adjusted in accordance with movements in the "C" Series retail price index numbers between the June quarter, 1953, and the September quarter, 1955.

The movement in the "C" Series retail price index numbers in respect of the September quarter, 1956 was materially affected by the abnormal price movements in potatoes and onions, and the Commonwealth Statistician in the statistical bulletin *The* "C" Series Retail Price Index, September Quarter, 1956 showed two sets of index numbers, namely, "Aggregate All Groups" and "All Groups excluding price movements of potatoes and onions". The Industrial Registrar of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, in accordance with section 61M (2) of the Industrial Arbitration Act, varied

^{*} New South Wales Arbitration Reports, 1951, p. 16. † New South Wales Industrial Gazette, Vol. 111, p. 128.

awards, etc., under the jurisdiction of that tribunal to incorporate an adjustment of 11s. a week in the basic wage as from the first pay-period in November, 1956, based on the "C" Series retail price index number "Aggregate All Groups" in respect of Sydney. The Metal Trades Employers' Association and others appealed to the Industrial Commission and contended that the basic wage adjustment should be determined by using the Commonwealth Statistician's retail price index number "All Groups *excluding* price movements of potatoes and onions", but the Commission, in its judgment of 5th November, 1956, dismissed the appeal and supported the decision of the Registrar.

The Industrial Arbitration Act was amended by the Industrial Arbitration (Female Rates) Amendment Act (No. 42, 1958) which became operative on 1st January, 1959. The Act defined the existing basic wage for adult females as being 75 per cent. of the male basic wage, notwithstanding anything contained in the 1950 judgment of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales (see page 119), and the Commission should, upon application, or might, of its own motion, vary existing awards or industrial agreements to give effect to this definition. Such a variation is not to prescribe a wage rate less than the sum of the newly defined basic wage plus the marginal or secondary amounts applicable immediately prior to this variation, or more than the wage payable to adult males performing similar work.

Upon application the Commission or a Conciliation Committee shall include in awards and industrial agreements provision for equal pay between the sexes. Where the Commission or Committee is satisfied that male and female employees are performing work of the same or a like nature and of equal value, they shall prescribe the same marginal or secondary rates of wage. The basic wage for these adult females was prescribed as 80 per cent. of the appropriate basic wage for adult males as from 1st January, 1959. Thereafter, the basic wage was to be increased annually by 5 per cent., so that on 1st January, 1963, it became the same as that for adult males. The provisions for equal pay do not apply to persons engaged on work essentially or usually performed by females, but upon which males may also be employed.

Act No. 29, 1961 (assented to on 13th October, 1961) amended the Industrial Arbitration Amendment Act, 1961, by adopting the Consumer Price Index numbers in place of the "C" Series Retail Price Index numbers for purposes of the automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage. The November, 1961, variation was the first based on the Consumer Price Index. Consumer Price Index numbers relate only to capital cities and the weighted average for the six capitals and as a result the Sydney basic wage became the rate for the whole of New South Wales, separate rates no longer being prescribed for Broken Hill and the "Five Towns" after November, 1961. The rates payable in Sydney as from the first pay-period in November, 1962, were £15 0s. a week for adult males and £11 5s. for adult females.

A table showing the New South Wales State basic wage rates for Sydney from 1914 to date will be found in Section XI. of the Appendix.

(iii) Victoria.—There is no provision in Victorian industrial legislation for the declaration of a State basic wage. Wages Boards constituted from representatives of employers and employees and an independent chairman, for each industry group or calling, determine the minimum rate of wage to be paid in that industry or calling. In general, these Boards have adopted a basic wage in determining the rate of wage to be paid.

By an amendment to the Factories and Shops Act in 1934, Wages Boards were given discretionary power to include in their determinations appropriate provisions of relevant Commonwealth awards. A further amendment to this

Act in 1937 made it compulsory for Wages Boards to adopt such provisions of Commonwealth awards. This amending Act also gave Wages Boards power to adjust wage rates "with the variation from time to time of the cost of living as indicated by such retail price index numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician as the Wages Board considers appropriate". The Wages Boards thus adopted the basic wages declared by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and followed that Court's system of adjusting the basic wage in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

After the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration discontinued the system of automatic adjustment of the Commonwealth basic wage (see page 89), a number of Wages Boards met in September, 1953 and deleted references to these adjustments. However, an amendment to the Factories and Shops Act in November, 1953 required Wages Boards to provide for the automatic adjustment of wage rates in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

From 1st July, 1954 the Factories and Shops Acts 1928–1953 were replaced by the Labour and Industry Act 1953, which was, in general, a consolidation of the previous Acts and retained the requirement providing for the automatic adjustment of wages in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

An amendment to the Labour and Industry Act proclaimed on 17th October, 1956 deleted the automatic adjustment provision and directed Wages Boards in determining wage rates to take into consideration relevant awards of, or agreements certified by, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The last automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage, based on the variation in retail price index numbers for the June quarter, 1956, became payable from the beginning of the first pay-period in August, 1956. Following the judgment of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the 1961 Basic Wage Inquiry (see page 104), Wages Boards met in July and August, 1961, and varied their determinations by incorporating the new Commonwealth rates. The rates for Melbourne were £14 7s. a week for adult males and £10 15s. for adult females.

A table showing basic wage rates for Melbourne used generally by Wages Boards will be found in Section XI. of the Appendix.

(iv) Queensland.—The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1929 established an Industrial Court, and provided that the Court could make declarations as to the basic wage and standard hours. This Act, as subsequently amended, was repealed by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1961, which established, in addition to the Industrial Court, an Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The Full Bench of the Commission, consisting of not less than three Commissioners, may make declarations as to, inter alia, the basic wage for males and/or females and the standard hours of work.

The main provisions to be observed by the Commission when making general declarations as to the basic wage are—(a) All persons interested must be given an opportunity to be heard before any such general declaration can be made; (b) the minimum wage of an adult male employee shall be not less than is sufficient to maintain a well-conducted employee of average health, strength and competence, and his wife and a family of three children in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the conditions of living prevailing among employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed, and provided that the earnings of the children or wife of such employee

shall not be taken into account; (c) the minimum wage of an adult female employee shall be not less than is sufficient to enable her to support herself in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the nature of her duties and to the conditions of living prevailing among female employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed; (d) the Commission shall, in the matter of making declarations in regard to the basic wage or standard hours, take into consideration the probable economic effect of such declaration in relation to the community in general, and the probable economic effect thereof upon industry or any industry or industries concerned.

The first formal declaration of a basic wage by an industrial tribunal in Queensland was gazetted on 24th February, 1921, when the basic wage was declared at £4 5s. a week for adult males and £2 3s. for adult females. Prior to this declaration the rate of £3 17s. a week for adult males had been generally recognized as the "basic" or "living" wage. Basic wage rates declared during the period 1921 to 1961 will be found in the table in Section XI. of the Appendix.

On 15th April, 1942 the Court declared the rates operative from 31st March, 1941 as adequately meeting the requirements of section 9 of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1932, having regard to the level of the "C" Series retail price index for Brisbane for the December quarter, 1941, and decided to make a quarterly declaration of the basic wage on the basis of the variations in the "cost of living" as disclosed by the "C" Series index for Brisbane, commencing with the figures for the March quarter, 1942. This declaration was duly made by the Court on 21st April, 1942 at the rates of £4 11s. for adult males and £2 9s. 6d. for adult females. Following this judgment regular quarterly adjustments were made to the basic wage until January, 1953 (see below).

The Court granted increases of 7s. and 5s. to the basic wages for adult males and adult females respectively, payable from 23rd December, 1946, following the "interim" basic wage judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration announced earlier in December, 1946 (see page 87).

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to increase the male and female basic wages from December, 1950 (see page 87), the Queensland Industrial Court conducted an inquiry as to what change should be made to the State basic wage for Queensland and granted an increase of 15s. a week to both adult males and adult females, thus increasing the metropolitan rates to £7 14s. a week and £5 2s. 6d. a week respectively, operative from 7th December, 1950. The basic wage payable to adult females became approximately 66 per cent. of the male rate.*

In January, 1953 the Queensland Industrial Court departed from the practice (established in 1942) of varying the basic wage in accordance with quarterly variations in the "C" Series retail price index numbers for Brisbane. If the practice had been continued, a reduction of 1s. would have been made in the basic wage for adult males from January, 1953. The Court was not satisfied, however, that the movement in the "C" Series index for Brisbane for the December quarter, 1952 was a true representation or reflex of the economic position for Queensland as a whole and so declined to make any alteration to the basic wage.†

Quarterly adjustments were made for the next four quarters and the basic wage became £11 5s. for adult males from 1st February, 1954.

^{*} Queensland Industrial Gazette, Vol. 35, p. 1253.

Commencing in March, 1954 a Basic Wage Inquiry was conducted by the Court and in its judgment of 11th June, 1954 the Court stated that there would be no change in the basic wage rates declared for February, 1954.* For the following four quarters also the Court decided not to vary the existing basic wage rates. However, after considering the "C" Series index number for the quarter ended 30th June, 1955, and its relation to the index number for the March quarter, 1955, the Court announced that as these figures showed a continued upward trend the basic wage for adult males should be increased to £11 7s. from 1st August, 1955. In this judgment the Court emphasized that it held itself free whether or not to adjust the basic wage upwards or downwards in accordance with movements in the "C" Series retail price index numbers. During the next year increases were granted in three of the four quarters.

In announcing an increase of 4s. in the adult male basic wage for Brisbane, payable from 29th October, 1956, the Court stated that the considerable increases in the "C" Series index numbers for the September quarter, 1956, were due substantially to the abnormal increases in the prices of potatoes and onions, and therefore, under the circumstances, it decided not to increase the basic wage on the basis of the "C" Series retail price index numbers including potatoes and onions.

Consequent on the issue of the index numbers for the December quarter 1956, the Court announced that there would be no change in the basic wage and stated: "The existing basic wage of £12 1s. for adult males truly reflects the increase in the 'C' Series index as shown between the June quarter and the end of the December quarter".†

In the following four years increases were made each quarter, except in October, 1957, and August, 1959.

On 22nd and 23rd April, 1958, the Court heard an application by combined unions for an immediate increase of £1 in the basic wage, on the ground that a state of emergency existed with regard to the cost of living. In its judgment of 30th May, 1958, the Court dismissed the application.

In December, 1960, the Court determined that as from 1st May, 1961, the basic wage for adult females should be 75 per cent. of that for adult males.

In its basic wage declaration of 25th January, 1961, the Court referred to the opinion given by the Commonwealth Statistician that the "C" Series Retail Price Index had become an unreliable measure of retail price changes in recent quarters and to the fact that for current statistical purposes variations in retail prices were measured by the Consumer Price Index. Taking into consideration all relevant factors, including the approximate increase in price levels as disclosed by the Consumer Price Index, the Court decided to increase the basic wage for adult males by 4s.

Following an inquiry, the Commission, in a decision issued on 24th May, 1961, increased the adult male basic wage by 4s. a week, which was approximately the amount of the increase indicated by the Consumer Price Index for March quarter, 1961. To the end of 1961 no further variation occurred in the basic wage.

In September, 1961, the Commission heard an application by employer organizations for a declaration of a general ruling that the basic wage for males and/or females should not be reviewed merely by reason of any change in the Consumer Price Index at intervals of less than 12 months. The application

^{*} Queensland Industrial Gazette, Vol. 39, p. 335. † Qld. I.G., Vol. 42, p. 167.

was opposed by the trade unions generally. In a judgement delivered on 14th November, 1961, the Commission refused the employers' application. An appeal to the Industrial Court against this decision was dismissed on 10th July, 1962.

The rates payable in the Southern Division (Eastern District) from 29th May, 1961, were £14 4s. for adult males and £10 13s. for adult females.

In addition to the basic wage for the Southern Division (Eastern District—including Brisbane), adult males in other areas receive district allowances. As from 2nd February, 1959, the allowances have been:—Southern Division (Western District), 10s. 6d., Mackay Division, 9s., Northern Division (Eastern District), 10s. 6d.; and Northern Division (Western District), £1 12s. 6d. From May, 1961, the allowances for adult females were increased from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. of those for adult males.

(v) South Australia.—The Industrial Code, 1920–1958 provides that the Board of Industry shall, after public inquiry as to the increase or decrease in the average cost of living, declare the "living wage" to be paid to adult male employees and to adult female employees. The living wage is defined as "a sum sufficient for the normal and reasonable needs of the average employee living in the locality where the work under consideration is done or is to be done". The family unit is not specifically defined in the Code, but the South Australian Industrial Court in 1920 decided that the "average employee" in respect of whom the adult male living wage is to be declared is a man with a wife and three children. However, the concept of a family unit has disappeared with the adoption of basic wage rates declared by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (see below).

The Board of Industry has power to fix different rates to be paid in different parts of the State and the Code also provides that the Board shall hold an inquiry for the purpose of declaring the living wage whenever a substantial change in the cost of living or any other circumstance has, in the opinion of the Board, rendered it just and expedient to review the question of the living wage, but a new determination may not be made by the Board until the expiration of at least six months from the date of its previous determination

The Board of Industry consists of a President (who shall be the President or Deputy President of the Industrial Court) and four commissioners, two of whom shall be representatives of employers and two representatives of employees.

The first declaration by the Board of Industry operated from 4th August, 1921, when the living wage for adult male employees in the metropolitan area was determined at £3 19s. 6d. a week. The living wage of £1 15s. a week for adult female employees in the same area was declared to operate from 1st September, 1921.

The living wage declarations of the Board of Industry are included in a table of South Australian State basic wage rates shown in Section XI. of the Appendix.

Following the declaration of an "interim" increase in its "needs" basic wage by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration on 13th December, 1946 (see page 87) the South Australian Government made provision through the Economic Stability Act, 1946 for the declaration by the Governor of a living wage based on the Commonwealth basic wage for Adelaide. This action was taken because the Board of Industry had made

a determination on 5th September, 1946 and under the Industrial Code was not able to make a further determination for six months. On 24th December, 1946 the Governor issued a proclamation, declaring a rate of £5 2s. a week for adult males, including the 4s. "Prosperity" loading, to operate from 7th January, 1947. The Act also provided for similar proclamations in respect of adjustments to the living wage; however, the powers of the Board of Industry to declare a living wage which would supersede any wage declared by proclamation were retained.

On 24th May, 1947 the Board of Industry recommended, after an inquiry, that a loading of 5s. a week, over and above the metropolitan living wage, to compensate for the higher cost of living, should apply to adult males located at Whyalla. This amount was subsequently adopted and continues to operate.

The Industrial Code Amendment Act, 1949 made provision for the quarterly adjustment of the living wage in accordance with the variations in the Commonwealth basic wage for Adelaide. In effect this made the State living wage and the Commonwealth basic wage equal from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in February 1950. The prescribed adjustment to the female living wage was seven-twelfths of that made to the Commonwealth male basic wage. The Board of Industry retained power to amend the living wage but any new living wage was to be adjusted quarterly as above.

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry (see page 87), the South Australian Industrial Code was amended to provide for declarations of the living wage by proclamation, to prevent unjustifiable differences between the Commonwealth and State basic wages. By proclamation dated 30th November, 1950, the South Australian living wage in the metropolitan area was increased from £6 17s. to £7 18s. for adult males and from £3 14s. 11d. to £5 18s. 6d. for adult females, operative from 4th December, 1950. These new rates were identical with the December rates fixed by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the metropolitan area of South Australia. The female rate was, by the proclamation, increased from approximately 55 per cent. to 75 per cent. of the corresponding male basic wage.

The living wage for Adelaide was adjusted each quarter, as required under the State Industrial Code, in accordance with variations in the Commonwealth basic wage for Adelaide until the August, 1953, adjustment. After the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration announced the discontinuance of quarterly adjustments, the Commonwealth basic wages for Adelaide, and consequently the State basic wages, remained unchanged from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in August, 1953, until the first pay-period in June, 1956, when an increase of 10s. a week was granted to adult males and an increase of 7s. 6d. to adult females. Subsequent increases have been the same as those made to the Commonwealth rates as the result of Basic Wage Inquiries. From 10th July, 1961, the living wage in the metropolitan area of South Australia was £14 3s. for adult males and £10 12s. for adult females.

(vi) Western Australia.—The Court of Arbitration, appointed under the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912–1952, determines and declares the "basic wage" in this State. The Court consists of three members appointed by the Governor, one on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employers and one on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employees, while the third member, who is a Judge of the Supreme Court, is the President.

The Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912–1952 provides that the Court of Arbitration may determine and declare a basic wage at any time on its own motion, and must do so when requested by a majority of industrial unions or by the Western Australian Employers' Federation, with the limitation that no new determination shall be made within twelve months of the preceding inquiry.

The term "basic wage" is defined in the Act as "a wage which the Court considers to be just and reasonable for the average worker to whom it applies". In determining what is just and reasonable the Court must take into account not only the needs of an average worker but also the economic capacity of industry and any other matters the Court deems relevant. The family unit in relation to the adult male basic wage is not specifically defined in the Act, but it has been the practice of the Court to take as a basis of its calculations a man, his wife and two dependent children.

The Act provides that the Court of Arbitration may make adjustments to the basic wage each quarter if the official statement supplied to the Court by the State Government Statistician relating to the "cost of living" shows that a variation of 1s. or more a week has occurred, compared with the preceding quarter. These adjustments apply from the dates of declaration by the Court. The Act does not define the term "cost of living", but it was defined by Mr. Justice Dwyer, in the Court of Arbitration, Western Australia, in the matter of the Quarterly Adjustment of the Basic Wage, 18th August, 1931,* to mean "the basic wage as declared from time to time by the Court and as existing at the time that we (the Court) have taken into consideration the Statistician's figures".

Prior to 1950 the legislation differed from that outlined above. Particulars of the previous legislation will be found in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 39, 1950.

The first declaration of the "basic wage" by the Court of Arbitration since the authority to fix one was vested in the Court by the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1925, operated from 1st July, 1926, the rate for adult male employees being £4 5s. a week, and for adult female employees £2 5s. 11d. a week. Since that date the principal inquiries have been those of 1938, 1947, 1950 and 1951.

The declaration of 13th June, 1938 (operative from 1st July) was based on the findings of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage, 1920 (see page 84). For this purpose the Court reduced the amount recommended by the Commission for a five-unit family to the equivalent for a four-unit family and brought the resulting amounts up to their equivalents at the March quarter, 1938, by means of movements in the separate "group" retail price index numbers in respect of the sections for food, clothing and miscellaneous expenditure, and for rent added an amount which was considered fair under ruling conditions.†

The increased basic wage of 26th February, 1947, was granted after an inquiry‡ by the Western Australian Court of Arbitration consequent upon the "Interim" Basic Wage Judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in December, 1946 (see page 87).

^{*} Western Australian Industrial Gazette, Vol. 9, p. 166. † W.A.I.G., Vol. 18, p. 151. ‡ W.A.I.G., Vol. 27, p. 39.

Following the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry (see page 87), the Western Australian Court of Arbitration resumed an inquiry which had been adjourned, to ascertain what change should be made in the State basic wage rates. In its judgment of 7th December, 1950* the Court decided that the basic wage should be increased by £1 a week for adult males and by 15s. a week for adult females. The rates in the metropolitan area then became £8 6s. 6d. for adult males and £4 14s. 1d. for adult females, operative from 18th December, 1950. The unions' claim for a female basic wage equal to 75 per cent. of the male rate instead of the existing 54 per cent. was not granted, but it was intimated that the increase of 15s. should not necessarily be regarded as the Court's final word on the subject.

As the result of a subsequent inquiry† the basic wage for adult females was increased from 1st December, 1951 to 65 per cent. of the corresponding male rate. This was subject to the condition that the increase in the basic wage should be offset by the reduction in or deletion of existing margins between the basic wage and the total wage as specified by the appropriate award or determination.

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to discontinue quarterly adjustments (see page 88) the Western Australian Court of Arbitration exercised its discretionary power and, after reviewing the quarterly statements prepared by the Government Statistician for each quarter from the September quarter, 1953 to the March quarter, 1955, declined to make, where applicable, any adjustment to the basic wage. However, after reviewing the statement submitted by the Government Statistician for the quarter ended 30th June, 1955, the Court decided to increase the basic wage for Perth by 5s. 11d. a week for adult males and to make corresponding increases for the other areas in the State. Subsequently, adjustments were made to the basic wage each quarter, except in February, 1959, and February, 1960, when no change was made.

In a decision issued on 30th January, 1960, the Court, acting in recognition of agreement between representatives of unions and employers, increased the basic wage for adult females from 65 per cent. to 75 per cent. of the adult male rate. The increased rates were payable from the beginning of the first payperiod commencing on or after the above date. Simultaneously, various awards of, and agreements registered with, the Court were varied to provide that where margins for adult females were equal to or greater than the increase in the female basic wage they would be correspondingly reduced, and where they were less than the increase they would be deleted.

As from 30th October, 1961, the metropolitan basic wage for adult males was £14 18s. 9d. a week and for adult females £11 4s. 1d. a week.

The basic wage rates declared from 1926 to 30th October, 1961, are shown in a table in Section XI. of the Appendix.

(vii) Tasmania.—A State basic wage is not declared in Tasmania. Under the Wages Board Act 1920–1961, Wages Boards are constituted for a number of industries, from representatives of employers and employees and an independent chairman (who is common to all Wages Boards), with power to determine the minimum rates of wage payable in each industry. Until February, 1956 these Boards generally adopted the basic wages of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in determining the rates of wage to be paid.

^{*} Western Australian Industrial Gazette, Vol. 30, p. 336. † W.A.I.G., Vol. 36, p. 497.

Wages Boards have power to adjust wage rates in accordance with variations in the cost of living as indicated by retail price index numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician and, until November, 1953, Wages Board determinations provided for automatic adjustments of the basic wage. Following the decision of the Commonwealth Court in September, 1953, to discontinue the system of automatic quarterly adjustments of the basic wage, the Chairman of Wages Boards stated: "I consider that the basic wage should remain stationary for a reasonable trial period but if a serious attempt is not made to stabilize prices and in some cases to reduce them, applications can be made for meetings of Wages Boards to reconsider the position." Before Wages Boards met to consider this matter, the wage rates for all determinations were automatically adjusted upwards from the beginning of the first pay-period in November, 1953. However, after meeting, all Wages Boards decided to delete, as from 9th December, 1953, the automatic adjustment clause from determinations and to cancel the adjustments made in November.

During 1955, representations were made for the restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments and, on 1st November, 1955, at the conclusion of a compulsory conference of employer and employee representatives, the Chairman of Wages Boards announced that, in his opinion, automatic quarterly adjustments should be restored to Wages Boards determinations. He suggested, however, that the adjustments should be delayed until February, 1956, so that a serious attempt could be made during November, December and January to reduce prices. In accordance with this decision, Wages Boards met and reinserted in determinations the provision for automatic quarterly adjustments. The wage rate payable under Wages Boards determinations from the first pay-period in February, 1956 became that which would have been payable if quarterly adjustments had continued in the period under review.

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the 1956 Basic Wage Inquiry (see page 89), the Employers' Federation requested that Wages Boards accept the Commonwealth basic wage and delete automatic adjustment provisions from their determinations. On 3rd July, 1956, the Chairman of Wages Boards issued a statement that he favoured the suspension of automatic adjustments in order to achieve some measure of stability. He added, however, that if prices continued to rise it would be necessary to review the position.

The majority of Wages Boards suspended quarterly basic wage adjustments after the August, 1956 adjustment, and to July, 1959, wage rates remained unchanged. Following the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in July, 1961, to increase the basic wage (see page 104), Wages Boards met in July and August, 1961, and incorporated the new rates in their determinations. The rates for Hobart then became £14 14s. for adult males and £11 0s. 6d. for adult females.

A table in Section XI. of the Appendix sets out Hobart basic wage rates, which were generally adopted by Wages Boards in Tasmania.

During January, 1961, Wages Boards adopted the Hobart basic wage as the uniform rate applicable throughout the State.

(viii) Rates Prescribed.—The "basic wage" rates of State industrial tribunals operative in November, 1961, and 1962 are summarized in the following table. Current figures are published in the monthly bulletin Wage Rates and Earnings.

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STATE BASIC WAGES: WEEKLY RATES.

	Nove	mber, 196	1.	November, 1962.					
State.	Date of Operation.	Males.	Females.	Date of Operation.	Males.	Females			
New South Wales(a) Victoria(c) Queensland(e)— Southern Division—	(b) (d)	s. d. 301 0 287 0	s. d. 226 0 215 0	(b) (d)	s. d. 300 0 287 0	s. d. 225 0 215 0			
Eastern District, including Brisbane Western District Mackay Division Northern Division—	29.5.61	284 0	213 0	29.5.61	284 0	213 0			
	29.5.61	294 6	221 0	29.5.61	294 6	221 0			
	29.5.61	293 0	219 9	29.5.61	293 0	219 9			
Eastern District Western District South Australia(f) Western Australia—	29.5.61	294 6	221 0	29.5.61	294 6	221 0			
	29.5.61	316 6	237 6	29.5.61	316 6	237 6			
	10.7.61	283 0	212 0	10.7.61	283 0	212 0			
Metropolitan Area South-West Land Division Goldfields and other areas Tasmania(c)	30.10.61	298 9	224 1	30.10.61	298 9	224 1			
	30.10.61	297 3	222 11	30.10.61	297 3	222 11			
	30.10.61	291 6	218 8	30.10.61	291 6	218 8			
	(g)	294 0	220 6	(g)	294 0	220 6			

(a) From November, 1961, the Sydney rate applied to the whole of New South Wales. (b) From beginning of first pay-period in month shown. (c) No basic wage declared. Rates shown are those adopted by most Wages Boards. (d) During July and August, 1961, Wages Boards adopted the Commonwealth rate. (e) From May, 1961, basic wage declared only after full inquiry. (f) The living wage declared for the metropolitan area is also adopted for country areas, except at Whyalla and nearby areas, where a loading of 5s. a week is generally payable. (g) Most Wages Boards adopted the Commonwealth rate from July, 1961.

§ 6. Wage Margins.

1. General.—Wage margins have been defined as "Minimum amounts awarded above the basic wage to particular classifications of employees for the features attaching to their work which justify payments above the basic wage, whether those features are the skill or experience required for the performance of that work, its particularly laborious nature, or the disabilities attached to its performance". *

Marginal rates of wage are determined by Commonwealth and State industrial tribunals. In the Commonwealth jurisdiction, prior to 1954, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration had not made any general determination in respect of wage margins, but general principles of marginal rate fixation had been enunciated by the Court in the Engineers' Case of 1924, the Merchant Service Guild Case of 1942 and the Printing Trades Case of 1947. Major determinations affecting margins were made in the Commonwealth jurisdiction in 1954 and 1959. The decisions of the Commonwealth Court and later the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission have generally been followed by State industrial tribunals in the determination of margins in State awards.

A summary of the 1954 and 1959 Margins Cases is given in the following paragraphs.

2. Metal Trades Case, 1954.—The Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Electrical Trades Union and other employee organizations parties to the Metal Trades Award, 1952, filed applications during 1953 for increased margins for all workers covered by this award.

The applications came on for hearing before J. M. Galvin, C.C., who decided that they raised matters of such importance that, in the public interest, they should be dealt with by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. On 16th September and 6th October, 1953 the Conciliation Commissioner, pursuant to section 14A of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, referred these applications to the Court.

^{*} Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 80, p. 24.

The actual claims of the trade unions were that the marginal rate of 52s. a week payable to a fitter in the metal trades should be increased to 80s. a week (86s. for certain electrical trades) with proportionate increases for other award occupations. The margins then current, with a few exceptions, had been in existence since 1947. The employees' claims were in the nature of a test case to determine the attitude of the Court to applications for increased margins.

The Metal Trades Employers' Association and other respondents to the Metal Trades Award had counter-claimed that existing margins for skilled tradesmen should remain unaltered, while those paid to partly skilled or unskilled workers should be reduced.

The Court decided to take the Commissioner's two references together and the matter came on for hearing before the Full Arbitration Court (Kelly C.J., Kirby, Dunphy and Morgan JJ.) in Melbourne on 13th October, 1953.

In a judgment delivered on 25th February, 1954, the Court held that a prima facie case had been made for a re-assessment of margins but that the economic situation at that time, particularly in regard to the level of costs, did not permit of such a comprehensive review. The Court decided that to avoid the creation of new disputes, to save expense and to obviate procedural difficulties, it would not reject the claims but adjourn them until 9th November, 1954.

On 25th and 26th August, 1954, summonses were filed by the employees' organizations for orders that proceedings in this case be brought forward and the hearing was resumed on 5th October, 1954.

In a judgment delivered on 5th November, 1954* the Court made an order re-assessing the marginal structure in the Metal Trades Award by, in general, raising the current amount of the margin to two and a half times the amount of the margin that had been current in 1937. However, in cases in which the result of that calculation produced an amount less than the existing margin the existing margin was to remain unaltered. In effect, this decision increased the margin of a fitter from 52s. a week to 75s. a week, increased similarly margins of other skilled occupations, and made no increase in margins of what may generally be described as the unskilled or only slightly skilled occupations under the Metal Trades Award. The new rates operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 13th December, 1954.

At the end of its judgment the Court stated that while its decision in this case related immediately to one particular industry, it was expected to afford general guidance to all authorities operating under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, or under other legislation which provided for tribunals having power to make references, or being subject to appeal, to the Court, where the wage or salary may properly be regarded as containing a margin. The Court added observations for the guidance of these and of other tribunals "which may regard decisions of this Court as of persuasive authority". Further details were published in Labour Report No. 46, 1958, pages 101–8.

3. Margins Cases, 1959.—On 25th August, 1959, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission began considering a number of applications for increases in marginal rates. The Amalgamated Engineering Union and other employee organizations applied for increases in margins in Part I. of the Metal Trades Award. There were also applications by the Association of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors and Draughtsmen of Australia and the Federation of Scientific and Technical Workers for variation of the

^{*} Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 80, p. 3.

Metal Trades Award, Part II, and of the Aircraft Industry Award, Part II. by the Australian Bank Officials' Association regarding the Bank Officials' Award and by the Australian Workers Union regarding the Gold and Metalliferous Mining Award. Finally there was an application by the Metal Trades Employers' Association and others to reduce rates in the Metal Trades Award. All these matters were references under section 34 of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act from the appropriate Commissioner.

During a debate as to whether these matters should be heard together, it became apparent that the applicants in respect of Part II. of the Metal Trades and Aircraft Industry Awards and the Bank Officials' Award desired to ask only for an interim increase in margins at that stage. The employers submitted that the applicants should be required to submit their whole case. The Commission decided to hear all the matters together, permitting the applicants in these three cases to ask first for an interim decision, it being understood that those applicants would have to satisfy the Commission that a case had been made out for an interim increase.

On 27th November, 1959, judgments were delivered in connexion with two of the five cases before the Commission, namely, those concerning margins in the Metal Trades Award, Part I. and the Gold and Metalliferous Mining Award.* This was done to avoid delay and to give parties to the other three cases the opportunity of making further submissions in the light of the decisions (and reasons for the decisions) in these two cases.

A summary of the Metal Trades Case, Part I., is given in the following paragraphs.

Metal Trades Award, Part I.-The unions sought to have restored the relativities within the marginal structure of the Metal Trades Award which existed prior to the Metal Trades Case, 1954 (see para. 2, above). Their claim was for an increase in the margin of the fitter from 52s. to 134s. a week and an increase of 157 per cent. in the margins of other classifications. The employers counter-claimed for a reduction in margins of 15s. a week.

Counsel for the unions put broadly a case that in the proper fixation of margins the basic criteria were the market value at the time of the fixation of the wage and the economic capacity of the economy to pay the wages claimed and he alleged that the 1954 Metal Trades decision had departed from these principles. He produced to the Commission material to demonstrate the economic situation which would justify the increases asked for. He also submitted that the true relativities in the Metal Trades Award should be those created by a combination of the 1947 Full Court decision and the second variation order made in 1947 by G. A. Mooney, C.C.†

The employers adopted the view that no case had been made out for any increase and that there should be wage reductions. They also supplied the Commission with economic material in support of their case that there was no capacity in the community to sustain increased margins and alternatively that any increased economic capacity which may have occurred since 1954 had been exhausted by basic wage fixations.

As to relativities the employers submitted that the 1954 decision should be adhered to and should be carried to its logical conclusion so far as the lower paid classifications were concerned.

Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 92, p. 793.
 † 59 C.A.R., p. 1272.

The Attorney-General of the Commonwealth intervened and not only submitted statistical material and an analysis of the economic situation but also assisted the Commission with an exposition of various factors proper to be taken into account in the fixation of margins. In particular, counsel for the Attorney-General emphasized the desirability of flexibility in the workings of the arbitration system.

In the judgment, delivered on 27th November, 1959, the Commission rejected the employers' application to reduce wages under the Metal Trades Award and made an order re-assessing the marginal structure in the award by increasing the existing margins by 28 per cent., the amount of the increase being taken to the nearest 6d. The new margins applied from the beginning of the first full pay-period commencing in December, 1959. The effect of this decision was to increase the margin of the fitter from 75s. to 96s. a week.

The Commission stated that, not having before it the question of work values, and having decided not to alter the 1954 relativities, the increases had been expressed as a percentage of current margins, but this was not to be taken as an endorsement of that method of fixing margins.

In view of the widespread effects of this judgment some extensive extracts from it are given below:—

Functions of the Commission:—"We find it necessary to make a few general remarks about the functions of the Commission in view of some of the submissions which have been made to us..... The true function of the Commission is to settle industrial disputes. In the settlement of disputes involving payment of wages, such as this one in which such issues have been raised, the Commission will bear in mind the various economic submissions made to it, including those about price rises and inflation; it will also bear in mind the fiscal and economic policies of the Government. It will not ignore the consequences to be expected from its actions but it will not deliberately create situations which would need rectification by Governmental action. It will not use its powers for the purposes of causing any particular economic result apart from altered wages although in the event the decision it makes may have other economic consequences."*

Principles of Marginal Fixation.—" In the discharge of our function of settling the particular disputes before us and as this is the first occasion on which this Commission constituted as a full bench has been called upon to deal with a major case concerning general marginal principles we propose to deal with some of the submissions which have been put to us as to general principles. We would, however, emphasize that we do not regard what we have to say as exhausting the subject of marginal fixations."†

"In our view there is no real reason why a margin should be expressed as a percentage of the basic wage, and it would be unwise to express any margin in that way.

"A closely related question is whether margins should be increased merely because of the decreased purchasing power of money since last fixed. We were referred to the 1954 Margins Judgment and other judgments on that point (see 80 C.A.R., at pp. 30 and 31, and the judgments there cited). If those judgments do no more than reject the automatic or mathematical approach, that is, reject the proposition that a margin should be fixed merely by multiplying an existing margin by whatever is necessary to make up the decrease in purchasing power of money, we agree with

them. If those judgments suggest that the decrease in purchasing power is not a factor to be taken into account at all, we find ourselves unable to agree with them. Whenever a margin is fixed, it is fixed in current money terms and if no account at all is taken of the decreased purchasing power of money since the margin was last assessed, then the fixation would not be a real one. Whenever a margin is under review, some account must be taken of the amount at which the margin was originally fixed and of the decrease in purchasing power of money since then, if in fact it has decreased. Although this concept is capable of being expressed shortly, its application in practice is complicated by the lack of any adequate measure of the decreased purchasing power of money. In arriving at the rates we award we have taken into account the fact that there has been a significant fall in real value of the current margins since they were fixed.

"The proceedings before us were largely taken up with submissions regarding economic capacity and a question arose whether in these proceedings we should look at the capacity of the economy generally, the capacity of the particular industry or industries covered by the awards in question, or both. Historically it would appear that prior to 1947 it had been the practice, in the Metal Trades industry at least, to look at the economic situation of the industry itself."*

"This seemed to be the approach until 1947 when the Court looked at both the economic capacity of industry generally and the capacity of the particular industry (58 C.A.R., at p. 1090). It was not until 1954 that the Court considered only the capacity of industry generally and did not concern itself with the capacity of the Metal Trades industry as such. It must be borne in mind that in the 1954 Metal Trades case the Court proceeded to lay down a formula intended, speaking generally, for all industry. In such a context, consideration of the economic position of a particular industry would not be relevant. We do not think it cou'd be said that the economic capacity of a particular industry could not be relevant in a particular case Economic capacity, either generally or in a partiular indeustry, may not be an issue at all in the fixation of margins. In many cases in the past margins have been fixed without consideration of capacity and we see no reason why in appropriate circumstances that practice should not continue."*

"Although this may not be a principle of marginal fixation, we find it convenient here to deal with the submission made by the employers, that even if there had been capacity to pay increased wages, that capacity had been exhausted by basic wage decisions in recent years. In making this submission they relied both on economic material and on statements in the judgments, particularly in the 1958 Basic Wage Judgment.

"We would think it clear that neither the Court nor the Commission has ever talked in terms of 'exhausting' the capacity of the economy as far as wages generally are concerned when fixing a basic wage. The reference on p. 8 of the 1958 Basic Wage Judgment to marginal claims refutes any suggestion that in that case the Commission believed it was exhausting the capacity of the economy with its basic wage decision."

Relativities.—" The Unions sought in these proceedings to have restored the relativities within the marginal structure of the Metal Trades Award which existed prior to the 1954 decision, that is, a combination of the Full Court's 1947 decision and the second Mooney formula."†

"The employers not only relied on the relativities created in 1937 and confirmed in 1954, except as to the lower paid classifications, but also asked us to take the 1954 relativities to their logical conclusion in our decision in this matter as far as those classifications are concerned.

"The difference between margins in an award occurs because the award maker has decided that there is a difference in the amounts to be awarded for skill, arduousness and other like factors proper to be taken into account in fixing a secondary wage. In origin, at least, relativities in margins are merely an expression of relative work values and there is before us no evidence of such present values.

"We are therefore in this position. We have the 1954 award, which for the past five years has regulated the relativities of margins in this industry. In these proceedings, the real criterion for relativities, namely, work value, does not fall for decision. We have been asked on the one hand to go behind the 1954 decision and to restore the relativities which that decision changed and on the other hand to extend the reasoning of the 1954 Judgment to margins which the Court was not then prepared to reduce.

"In all the circumstances we are not prepared to accede either to the Unions' submissions or to the employers' submission in this regard, and we have accepted the relativities established by the 1954 decision except to the extent necessary to round some of the figures off.

"The question of relativities in margins in the Metal Trades Award, based on work value, is thus still open."*

Over-Award Payments.—"The question of over-award payments is a complex one. The material before us is fragmentary and incomplete and it contains difficulties because many of the descriptions used were not defined in advance and may mean different things in different places. From the very nature of things it may not be possible to obtain precise and complete information from Union sources. Nevertheless, we feel that the material put before us by the Unions on this occasion, unanswered by evidence from the employers, is helpful to the extent indicated hereafter. The question of what is in fact being paid in an industry has been regarded as a relevant consideration in wage fixation by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. It has been regarded as relevant even when the amounts paid were obtained under pressure. See Metal Trades case (37 C.A.R., at p. 182) and Bank Officials' case (34 C.A.R., at p. 849)."†

"We have given earnest consideration to the question whether this Commission should pay regard to payments which have been obtained by duress. From the economic point of view it seems hardly open to question that the means by which over-award payments of sufficient duration were obtained is irrelevant when one is concerned with discovering economic capacity. The mere fact that such amounts are being paid and have been paid over an appreciable period is sufficient to demonstrate capacity. We would point out, however, that the over-award payments with which we are dealing are, in the main, over-award payments which have been built up over the past five years since the 1954 Metal Trades Award was made. If, in that time, the Unions concerned in the applications before us

had applied their energies to seeking relief in this tribunal instead of seeking to obtain relief by direct action it may well be that instead of an incomplete and fragmentary picture of over-award payments, identifiable and general increased payments might have been obtained through the processes of arbitration.

"We have been unable on the material before us to arrive at any figure which could be said to be a reliable average over-award payment for any classification. The most we are able to say in the context of our general industrial knowledge is that in the Metal Trades industry there are over-award payments of varying amounts in quite a number of establishments. We have taken this factor, indefinite though it is, into account in arriving at our decision."*

Economic Considerations.—Counsel for the unions took as the starting point for his economic submissions the year in which, he said, rates had last been properly fixed in the Award, namely, 1947. He submitted that there had been a remarkable improvement in the economy since that date, and that over the period since then the economy had shown itself able to sustain the increases in margins claimed.

The employers took as their starting point 1954, the year in which margins were last fixed in this industry, and submitted that capacity had not improved since that time.

In reviewing the economic situation, the Commission considered the current position in the light of information which had become available since the 1959 Basic Wage Judgment. After considering various indicators of the state of the economy the Commission discussed the problems of inflation and the maintenance of economic stability. The Commission stated its views as follows:—

"We are conscious of the desirability of attempting to maintain the economic stability which this country has achieved. We are also conscious of the desirability of ensuring that wage justice should be done to employees under this Award. We have looked at the increases which we propose to grant in this case in the light of the submissions about economic stability and we do not consider that such increases are so likely to affect that stability that the economy will be adversely affected. If marginal increases cannot be granted in time of economic prosperity such as the present, it is difficult to imagine when they can be granted."†

"We have considered, with the qualifications already mentioned in this Judgment, the decrease in the purchasing power of money which has occurred since the 1954 marginal fixation, we have assessed as well as we are able to the increased capacity which has occurred in the Australian economy since that time and the fact that productivity has played its part in that increase of strength, and we have considered the Basic Wage decisions and appraisals of the economy by the Court and the Commission since 1954. In the result we have thought it proper to increase margins in the Metal Trades industry in the particular circumstances which confront us by an amount which exceeds the loss in purchasing power of the 1954 margins which excess we consider has been earned by the contribution of the employees to productivity increases and made possible by the additional strength of the national economy."†

Conclusion.—" In view of all the foregoing we have come to the conclusion that the employers' application to reduce wages under this award should be rejected and that increases in margins may properly be granted. We have tested the amount of increase to be awarded by taking certain representative classifications for which we award the following increases:—

		Present M	Iargin.	Incre	ase.	New M	argin.
Duster Forger Fitter Machinist—2nd class Process worker	 	s. 125 105 75 50 22	d. 0 0 0 0	s. 35 29 21 14 6	d. 0 6 0 0	s. 160 134 96 64 28	d. 0 6 0

"It will be seen that these new margins represent an increase of 28 per cent. and we award for all other classifications adjustments of 28 per cent. on current margins, the amount of the increase to be taken to the nearest 6d."*

"This decision is based on the material placed before us and our general industrial knowledge which, in view of our functions under the Act, we think it proper to use. Both that material and that knowledge relate to the Metal Trades industry and to the economy generally. Our decision, however, relates only to the Metal Trades Award. We realize that on occasions in the past, margins fixed in the Metal Trades Award, and in particular the margin of the fitter, have been used as standards for other awards. The use of the increases which we have granted as a guide in other disputes will be a matter for the parties as far as conciliation is concerned and, if arbitration is necessary, for this Commission however constituted. The order giving effect to this decision will be settled by the Registrar with recourse if necessary to a member of this bench and will be expressed as a variation of the existing Award, the period of operation being until 30th November, 1961."†

Gold and Metalliferous Mining Award.—Judgment was also delivered on 27th November, 1959, in connexion with the application for variation of margins in this award.† The margin for the miner was increased from 30s. to 42s. 6d. a week from the beginning of the first full pay-period commencing in December, 1959. Marginal claims for other classifications were referred back to the appropriate Commissioner for consideration. Subsequently, the parties to the award agreed that margins for all other classifications should be increased in the same proportion as the margin for the miner (i.e. 41.7 per cent.). The Commissioner varied the award accordingly.

Metal Trades Award, Part II. and Aircraft Industry Award, Part II.—On 11th December, 1959, the Commission delivered a judgment granting a 20 per cent. interim increase in margins to graduates and diplomates in engineering or science payable as from the beginning of the first full pay-period commencing in December, 1959.

Bank Officials' Award.—On 11th December, 1959, a 20 per cent. interim increase in margins was granted to officers in the 10th to 18th year of service inclusive and to accountants and managers, payable retrospectively as from 11th June, 1959. Interim increases were not awarded to more junior officers. nor to females. Subsequently, the parties to the Bank Officials' Award met before a Single Commissioner and a consent award was made giving final marginal increases to adult males and adult females and making adjustments to junior rates of pay.

§ 7. Leave.

1. Annual Leave.—In the judgment given by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, in the Commercial Printing Case of 1936, Dethridge C.J., in granting one week's annual leave with full pay to employees in the industry, said:--" This Court has frequently been asked to award annual leave on full pay but has hitherto not done so except in cases where employees have to work on Sunday, or suffer some other deprivation by reason of isolation or other cause, or in cases where such leave has become the custom generally by the practice of most of the parties concerned ".* This judgment has usually been regarded as the first statement in the Commonwealth jurisdiction of the principles involved in deciding whether or not annual leave should be awarded.

In 1940, Beeby C.J. awarded annual leave of one week to employees covered by Commonwealth awards in the manufacturing section of the metal trades industry, and in the same year O'Mara J. extended leave throughout the industry to Commonwealth award employees, with the exception of that section engaged in the servicing of motor vehicles.

Annual leave in the Commonwealth jurisdiction was introduced over a period of time, industry by industry, when and if the Judge responsible for the industry considered it proper.

The question of annual leave was again before the Court in 1945.† In that case applications had been made seeking variations of awards to prescribe an extension of annual leave from a period of seven days to fourteen days. The Court in its judgment set out what it considered to be the principles to be applied in all applications for an extension of the annual leave period to fourteen days. The question of altering any particular award to prescribe for two weeks' annual leave was left to the discretion of the single Judge who heard the application.

Further inquiries into annual leave were conducted by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in 1960 and 1962. A summary of the 1960 and 1962 inquiries is given in paras. 2 and 3 below.

Employees in New South Wales in private industry, other than those covered by Federal awards, were granted three weeks' annual leave by an amendment to the Annual Holidays Act, passed in 1958. Generally, employees of government authorities (Commonwealth, State, Local and semi-government), with the exception of State and local government employees in Western Australia. are entitled to three weeks' annual leave, as are also many salaried employees and wage earners in certain industries. The majority of the remaining employees in Australia receive two weeks' annual leave.

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2. Three Weeks' Annual Leave Inquiry, 1960.—Unions respondent to the Metal Trades Award applied to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on 18th July, 1960, to vary the Award to provide three weeks' paid annual leave instead of two weeks. In a judgment issued by the Commission, constituted by Kirby C.J. (President), Moore J. (Deputy President) and F. A. Chambers (Senior Commissioner), on the 14th December, 1960, the application was refused.

At the beginning of proceedings it had been stated by counsel for the unions that the matter was regarded as providing a standard of three weeks' annual leave for all Federal awards, and it was treated accordingly by the Commission. The application was opposed by employers, the State of Victoria and the Electricity Trust of South Australia. The State of Tasmania supported the application. The Commonwealth Government and the State of Queensland neither supported nor opposed the application, though the Commonwealth tendered statistical and economic information for the benefit of the Commission and the parties. The Commission stated that it did not disagree with the concept of increased leisure, nor did it think that, at that time, leisure was at a maximum. The issue for decision was whether that was the time to increase it for employees under Federal awards.

Counsel for the unions contended that serious anomalies existed because awards of the Commission lagged behind standards of annual leisure increasingly adopted in other jurisdictions, notably in New South Wales, where the Annual Holidays Act of 1958 had, with effect from the beginning of 1959, extended three weeks' annual leave to employees covered by that legislation. He held that judgments of the previously existing Arbitration Court had shown an eagerness to avoid industrial anomalies, and that the onus lay on employers to show a lack of economic capacity once anomalies as to leisure were established.

Evidence was submitted on the incidence of three weeks' annual leave among members of the Federated Ironworkers' Association of Australia, and similar material was supplied by other unions. Although precise information was not available, it was claimed that 40 to 50 per cent. of all workers were in receipt of three weeks' annual leave. Analysis of this information showed that government employees and employees in the State of New South Wales were principally responsible for this high figure.

Thus anomalies arose mainly because of two factors: the first being due to the operation of the Annual Holidays Act 1944–1958 in New South Wales, and the second because generally employees of Commonwealth and State Governments, local government authorities and government instrumentalities throughout the Commonwealth had three weeks' annual leave. The Commission considered it was obvious that dissatisfaction would exist in an establishment covered by both Federal and New South Wales State awards whereby these awards provided for their respective groups of employees annual holidays of different duration.

Although it was of significance to the Commission that dissatisfaction would exist in New South Wales among Federal award workers receiving two weeks' annual leave, the Commission was a Federal body with responsibilities throughout Australia, and, although it could not ignore the New South Wales legislation, it did not feel impelled, in using its powers, to follow it.

The amount of annual leave enjoyed by public servants had been different for many years, and at present few employees of the Commonwealth, either in the public service or elsewhere, received less than three weeks' annual leave.

However, employment in the public service had never been regarded as setting standards in industry generally. The Commission considered that, since in a federal system differences almost certainly will exist through the use by State legislatures and industrial tribunals of their industrial powers, too much emphasis could be placed on anomalies.

This attitude was consistent with that section of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act which enjoined the Commission "so far as possible, and so far as the Commission thinks proper" to provide uniformity throughout an industry in relation to hours of work, holidays and general conditions, upon which counsel for the unions had relied.

In considering the history of annual leave, various cases involving decisions by the Arbitration Court had been cited. In the forty hours case, upon which much reliance had been placed by counsel for the unions, the Court was pressed by the Commonwealth Government and the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania to award a forty-hour week, and that fact had weighed heavily. In the present case, only the Tasmanian Government supported the application, and the Governments of some other States had not appeared. Assuming that the attitudes of Governments were a matter of significance in this case, those attitudes expressed did not help either the applicants or the employers, and in particular the Commonwealth Government's attitude could not be said to be in support of the application as was contended by the unions, any more than it could be said to have opposed the application.

The Commission said that this review of cases was of little assistance to it. It rejected the submission that from them could be found a principle that once desirability for increased leisure was established, the onus moved to employers to demonstrate lack of capacity to pay for this increased leisure. In these cases, principles for general application had not been laid down.

In dealing with the state of the economy, counsel for the unions stated that productivity had increased by about 2 per cent. per annum between 1946–47 and 1959–60, that wages had by no means absorbed this productivity increase, and that in New South Wales the universal grant of three weeks' annual leave had not adversely affected the economy of that State.

Evidence given on behalf of employers, covering the sheep and cattle industries, had provided the view that, if the application succeeded, direct and indirect labour costs would increase, thereby producing an adverse effect on the industries which would be harmful to the whole economy. Counsel for the employers submitted that at the end of September there was a strong demand for labour. Surveys of overtime taken from time to time in 1960 disclosed that in about 2,400 factories covered, the average weekly hours of overtime per person working overtime were 7.8 and per employee in the survey 2.7. The probability was that any extension in annual leave would result in more overtime being worked rather than more leisure being achieved by employees. In addition, the need in future to find employment for school leavers increasing in numbers with the expansion of population would require an expansion in the economy. This could only be assured by selling more exports to obtain the imports needed in such an expansion. Any extension of annual leave would result in additional costs which would adversely affect export earnings.

He also referred to the position of the balance of international payments and pointed out that this was the third successive year in which reserves had fallen, and that this fall would continue in the current year. Terms of trade

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had become progressively adverse over the previous ten years, and although they showed some improvement in 1959-60, the adverse trend was resumed in the first quarter of 1960-61.

Material from the International Labour Office was presented, showing the position in all industrial countries as far as yearly hours of work were concerned. The normal hours for an employee under the Metal Trades Award were 1,928 as compared with 1,984 in the United States of America and 2,152 in the United Kingdom. With regard to annual leave, most industrial countries had two weeks or less; the only relevant countries having more were the Scandinavian countries and France.

The Commission stated that, against the background of the attitudes and submissions discussed, its decision was that the application should be rejected. It repeated its belief that the existing amount of leisure was not at a maximum, but it also believed that the time was not appropriate for an increase in paid annual leave.

The Commission considered that Gross National Product was not suitable as a measure of productivity as it was itself increased by wage increases. It was inappropriate to use, as a basis to increase wages, figures which were themselves increased by the very decision made.

Two economic factors considered most significant were the export-import position and the state of employment. Imports were at a higher level than for some time and export earnings appeared to be decreasing. The wool industry was a major factor in the exports position, and in the light of increasing imports the combination of lower prices for, and lower production of, wool presented Australia with a difficult problem. The industry was suffering a price-cost squeeze which the Commission hesitated to aggravate. While it appreciated that an increase in holidays would not of itself increase prices, experience showed that, even if the application were granted for secondary industries alone, at least some of the resultant increased costs would be passed on in increased prices. In addition, international reserves were likely to fall some £200 million and this emphasized the need for increased production, making more difficult a decision to increase leisure.

At a time when there was a shortage of skilled labour and such extensive use of overtime, it appeared wrong to attempt to increase periods of paid leisure for those employed under Federal awards. The ideal background to the granting of additional paid leave would be that there was enough labour to go round. It appeared that an attempt to increase holidays by 50 per cent. would result in a situation in which it was agreed that production should be maintained or increased, not in increased leisure but only in increased overtime and thus increased total pay envelopes. It was not the function of the Commission to grant an application for increased leisure when it considered that it would accomplish no such purpose but would merely provide additional pay.

In conclusion the Commission stated:—"We accordingly dismiss this application because of the present economic situation. In doing so we would again repeat what we have said earlier in this judgment that we do not consider that employees under Federal awards have yet achieved all the leisure which they should achieve. We have done no more than decide that the present is not an appropriate time in which to award an extra week's paid leave ."**

The Commission emphasized that its decision to dismiss the application was not intended to apply to a situation where, for special reasons related to a particular award or industry, it may consider an amount of annual leave greater than two weeks to be justified.

3. Three Weeks' Annual Leave Inquiry, 1962.—On 10th April, 1962, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, constituted by Kirby C.J. (President), Moore J. (Deputy President) and D. G. Apsey (Commissioner) commenced hearing an application by unions respondent to the Metal Trades Award for variation of the award to provide three weeks' paid annual leave instead of two weeks.

Although the application was made in respect of the Metal Trades Award only, counsel for the unions made it clear that they wished the claim to be regarded as a test case which, if granted, would involve the inclusion in federal awards generally of the basic standard of three weeks' annual leave. The application was opposed by employers, the State of Victoria and the Electricity Trust of South Australia. New South Wales and Tasmania supported the application. The Commonwealth Government and the State of Queensland neither supported nor opposed the application, although the Commonwealth intervened in the public interest and made submissions on the state of the economy, as well as providing economic and statistical information for the benefit of the Commission and the parties.

The hearing was concluded on 2nd May, 1962, and on 30th May the Commission made the following announcement:—

"We have given careful consideration to the submissions which have been made to us in this case. The applicant unions have asked that we consider the claim a general one, the result to be applied to Federal awards generally. This must result in greater caution on our part in deciding whether or not the application should succeed. Our present intention is that an increase to three weeks' annual leave generally in secondary industry, subject to special cases, should be granted as soon as we are satisfied that the economy is in a position to cope with the effects of such an increase. However, there are two aspects of the economic arguments about which we are troubled and about which we consider it too early to make any firm decision. These are, firstly, whether our internal economy has sufficiently recovered from the recession of late 1961 and, if so, what is the likely rate of its recovery in the future and, secondly, the effect on Australia of success or failure of the application of the United Kingdom to enter the European Common Market. There have been developments in relation to the latter question since the hearing which both emphasize its importance and the lack of accurate information as to what is going to happen and the short and long term effect on Australia's economy.

So that we may be able better to assess these matters we have decided to adjourn these proceedings until a date in February or March next which will be announced later when the parties and interveners will be able to make such further submissions on these two matters as they may desire."

A brief summary of the case is given in the following paragraphs.

Counsel for the unions submitted that about half of the Australian work force was already entitled to three weeks' leave or more, and that the Commission was being asked to settle a genuine industrial dispute arising from the disparity Leave. 143

between the leave granted to different sections of the work force. He referred to the judgment in the 1960 Annual Leave Inquiry, in which the Commission had stated that its decision to refuse the application had been influenced by the export-import position and the state of employment, and submitted that there had been sufficient improvement in these two factors to justify the granting of the application, particularly as the Commission had in the 1960 case conceded that two weeks should not be regarded as the ultimate in paid annual leave.

Counsel then submitted evidence to show that three weeks' annual leave, which had been granted by legislation in New South Wales in 1958, had not had any adverse effects on the economy of that State. Also, in the 17 years since 1945, when annual leave was extended to two weeks, the national economy had developed in a way which would permit the granting of an extra week's leave with much more safety than had been possible in 1945, at the end of the war.

Counsel for the employers, in opposing the application, said that since the previous rejection of the unions' claim in 1960 Australia had undergone a major recession. No new arguments had been advanced by the unions in support of their claim and it should therefore again be rejected. Counsel submitted that even on the ground of social justice the claim should be rejected because Australian workers enjoyed shorter annual hours of work than those of any other country in the world. In addition, an examination of the relation of average weekly earnings to productivity showed that they had already received the fruits of all productivity increases.

The balance of payments situation, though improved, had been achieved only through drastic Government action and in fact looked satisfactory only in comparison with that of the previous year. As to employment, there was still a shortage of skilled labour, which would be aggravated by the granting of increased leave.

He submitted that the claim should not be treated as a test case, because it was being argued not only on general economic issues but also in relation to specific problems in the metal trades. No party to any other award should be inhibited in any way from arguing the particular circumstances of other industries.

- 4. Long Service Leave.—(i) General.—Paid long service leave, i.e. leave granted to workers who remain with the one employer over an extended period of time, has been included in the provisions of industrial legislation in the several States. A brief summary is given in the following paragraphs. In all cases the transfer of ownership of a business does not constitute a break in continuity of service with the same employer.
- (ii) New South Wales.—Long service leave was first introduced for the majority of workers by the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1951, which provided such leave for workers under State awards. This Act was replaced by the Long Service Leave Act, 1955, which extended the benefits to any worker within the State. Leave provided for is three months for twenty years' continuous service with the same employer.
- (iii) Victoria.—The Factories and Shops (Long Service Leave) Act 1953 first provided for long service leave for workers in Victoria, the provisions of this Act being subsequently incorporated in the Labour and Industry Act.

Leave provided for is thirteen weeks for twenty years' continuous service with the same employer. Contributions by employers to retirement schemes can be taken into consideration in dealing with exemptions from the Act.

- (iv) Queensland.—In 1952 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act was amended to include long service leave provisions for employees within the jurisdiction of the Industrial Court, and the Act was amended again in 1955 to extend these provisions to any employee in respect of whose employment there was not in force an award or industrial agreement under the Act and to seasonal workers in sugar mills and meat works. Leave provided for is thirteen weeks for twenty years' continuous service with the same employer.
- (v) South Australia.—The Long Service Leave Act, which was passed in 1957, exempts a large number of industrial agreements, with wide industrial coverage, specifying long service leave for employees. For those covered by the Act, leave provided for is seven days in the eighth and in each subsequent year of continuous service. Contributions by employers to retirement schemes can be taken into consideration in dealing with exemptions under the Act.
- (vi) Western Australia.—The Long Service Leave Act was passed in 1958, but it does not apply to employees whose conditions of work are regulated under the Western Australian Industrial Arbitration Act. The Court of Arbitration of Western Australia, in an order dated 1st April, 1958, *incorporated in most of the awards and agreements within its jurisdiction provisions similar to those in the Long Service Leave Act. Leave provided for is thirteen weeks for twenty years' continuous service with the same employer. Contributions by employers to retirement schemes can be taken into consideration in dealing with exemptions from the Act.

A general inquiry into long service leave, public holidays, annual leave and hours was held by the Court in 1961. In its judgment, delivered on 5th May, 1961,† it disallowed the major claims by the parties relating to long service leave, but deleted sub-clause (4.) of paragraph (f) of the 1958 Order. (Subclause (4.) entitled an employer to offset any payment in respect of long service leave under the Order against any payment by him to any long service leave scheme, superannuation scheme, pension scheme, retiring allowance scheme, provident fund or the like or under any combination thereof operative at 1st April, 1958.)

The Court rejected claims by employers that (a) an employee who illegally severed his contract of employment should forfeit his right to pro rata leave, (b) voluntary retirement by an employee should never be deemed to be a pressing necessity (the Act provides that an employee with at least 10 years' but less than 15 years' continuous service who terminates his employment on account of domestic or other pressing necessity may be entitled to pro rata long service leave), and that (c) the conditions under which an employer may obtain exemption from the long service leave provisions should be extended.

The Court also rejected claims by trade unions that (a) any period during which the service of the workers was interrupted by service under the National Security (Manpower) Act or the Re-establishment and Employment Act should be counted as service, (b) any termination of employment should not break the continuity of service if the employer re-engaged the worker within

[•] Western Australian Industrial Gazette, Vol. 38, p. 261.

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14 days, (c) the qualifying period for pro rata leave should be reduced, (d) a worker with at least ten years' service who retired on account of reaching the age of 65 years or over should be entitled to pro rata leave, and that (e) annual leave and public holidays falling during the period of a worker's long service leave should be excluded from the period of that long service leave.

- (vii) Tasmania.—The Long Service Leave Act, which was passed in 1956, provides for thirteen weeks leave for twenty years' continuous service with the same employer. Contributions by employers to retirement schemes can be taken into consideration in dealing with exemptions from the Act. Provisions for long service leave for casual waterside workers are contained in the Stevedoring Industry Long Service Leave Act 1960. This Act has been superseded by the (Commonwealth) Stevedoring Industry Act 1961 (see below).
- (viii) Commonwealth.—The applicability of long service leave provisions under State law to workers under federal awards has been tested before the High Court and the Privy Council and such provisions have been held to be valid.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission may include provisions for long service leave in its awards, and, if it does so, they will take precedence over State law in accordance with the terms of such provisions expressed in individual awards. However, the Commission has generally declined to include such provisions except in the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory (see below). The Commission's position was set out in its decision, issued on 16th September, 1959, regarding disputes on the inclusion, in the Graphic Arts (Interim) Award 1957, of provisions for long service leave. It stated that it should refrain, until further order, from determining the disputes so far as they concerned long service leave and that if, in future, the Commission decided that long service leave on a national basis was desirable, it was open to proceed to the making of an award on the matter.

Long service leave codes for employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory were prescribed on 4th December, 1961, by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in Presidential Session. The unions submitted that the Commission should refrain from exercising its jurisdiction and emphasized that it was the considered policy of the trade union movement "that long service leave should come from legislative action and not from prescription by industrial authorities". However, the Commission rejected the submission and awarded leave in each case in terms of the employers' applications, which were, in general, that employees should be granted three months' long service leave after 20 years' service with one employer, even if part of this service was outside the Territory. In addition, the Australian Capital Territory code prescribed that employees presently employed might "go back for a period of 25 years in regard to the calculation of their present or future entitlement of long service leave".

The Stevedoring Industry Act 1961, which came into operation on 6th June, 1961, included provisions granting long service leave to persons who had been continuously registered as waterside workers under Commonwealth stevedoring legislation. Leave provided for is thirteen weeks after the completion of twenty years' qualifying service, and six and a half weeks for each subsequent ten years' qualifying service.

§ 8. Child Endowment in Australia.

In June, 1927, the Commonwealth Government called a conference at Melbourne of the Premiers of the several States to consider the question of child endowment from a national standpoint. The Prime Minister submitted various estimates of the cost of endowing dependent children under fourteen years of age in Australia at 5s. a week. After discussion, it was decided to refer the matter to a Royal Commission to be appointed by the Commonwealth Government.

The Commission submitted its report on 15th December, 1928. It was not unanimous in its findings, and the opinions and recommendations of the members were embodied in two separate reports, which dealt exhaustively with the constitutional aspects, existing systems, industrial legislation, the basic wage, standard of living, regulation of wages, working conditions and cognate matters. The findings and recommendations in the *majority* and *minority* reports were given in Labour Report No. 19.

At the conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers held at Canberra in May, 1929, the Prime Minister stated that the Commonwealth Government was not prepared to adopt a scheme financed entirely from the proceeds of taxation, as had been recommended in the minority report. The Commonwealth Government agreed with the majority of the Commission that child endowment could not be separated from the control of the basic wage—a power which the Commonwealth did not possess and which the States were not prepared to relinquish. The Government, therefore, did not propose to establish any system of child endowment.

It was generally agreed that any scheme which would increase the charges upon industry would be unwise at that particular time. The matter of child endowment was accordingly left to be dealt with as the State Governments should think proper.

Early in 1941, the Commonwealth Government announced its intention to introduce a scheme of child endowment throughout Australia. The necessary legislation* was passed and the scheme came into operation from 1st July, 1941. Appropriate steps were then taken for the termination of existing schemes operating in New South Wales and the Commonwealth Public Service. The New South Wales system of child endowment was in operation from July, 1927 to July, 1941, and the Commonwealth Public Service system operated from November, 1920 until July, 1941. Details of these schemes appeared in earlier issues of the Labour Report (see No. 36, page 103). From 1st July, 1941, when the Commonwealth Child Endowment scheme was introduced, the rate of endowment for children under 16 years of age was 5s. a week for each child in excess of one in a family and for each child in an approved institution, the rate being increased to 7s. 6d. a week from 26th June, 1945, and to 10s. a week from 9th November, 1948. Endowment in respect of the first child under 16 years in a family was first provided for by an amendment of the legislation in June, 1950. At present the main features of the scheme are as follows:-

Any person who is a resident of Australia and has the custody, care and control of one or more children under the age of 16 years, or an approved institution of which children are inmates, shall be qualified to receive an endowment in respect of each child.

^{*} Act No. 8, 1941 (Child Endowment Act) as amended by No. 5, 1942 and Nos. 10 and 41 1945 (now Part VI. of the Social Services Act 1947-1962.)

From 20th June, 1950, the rates of endowment have been-

- (a) where the endowee has one child only, 5s. a week;
- (b) where the endowee has two or more children—in respect of the elder or eldest child, 5s. a week and in respect of each other child, 10s. a week;
- (c) where the endowee is an approved institution, 10s. a week for each child inmate.

There are provisions to cover cases of families divided by reason of divorce, separation, death of a parent or other circumstances. In such cases payment may be made to the father, mother or another person.

There is a twelve months residential requirement for claimants and children who were not born in Australia, but this is waived if the claimant and the child are likely to remain permanently in Australia, or if the child was born during the mother's temporary absence from Australia.

There is no means test.

Endowment is paid for the children of members of the naval, military or air forces of the United Kingdom who are serving with the Australian Forces from the time of arrival of the children in Australia.

A summary of the operations of this scheme during each of the years 1956-57 to 1960-61 is given below:—

CHILD ENDOWMENT: AUSTRALIA	CHILD	ENDOWMENT:	AUSTRALIA.	
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			Endowed	Families.	Approved I	Institutions.	Total
At	30th Jui	ne—	Number of Claims in Force.	Number of Endowed Children.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Endowed Children.	Number of Endowed Children.
1957			1,378,169	2,957,046	397	21,145	2,978,191
1958			1,415,378	3,051,699	415	22,246	3,073,945
1959			1,451,516	3,149,516	421	22,307	3,171,823
1960			1,476,835	3,228,657	443	23,756	3,252,413
1961			1,501,180	3,313,225	465	27,077	3,340,302

Year.		Amount Paid to Endowees and Approved Institutions.	Annual Liability for Endowment at 30th June.	Average Annual Rate of Endowment per Endowed Family at 30th June.	Average Number of Endowed Children per Endowed Family at 30th June.	Number of Endowed Children in each 10,000 of Population.
1957–58 1958–59.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	£ 57,036,962 58,733,561 67,539,615 62,531,977 74,302,614	£ 59,516,769 61,522,656 63,597,690 65,363,883 67,332,512	£ 42.786 43.059 43.415 43.841 44.383	2.146 2.156 2.170 2.186 2.207	3,089 3,123 3,154 3,165 3,178

CHAPTER IV.—EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Employment.

1. General.—In previous issues of the Labour Report tables were published showing particulars of total occupied persons in each State and Territory and in rural and non-rural industry at various Population Census dates. Although the figures were derived from census results, they differed, because of certain adjustments, from recorded census figures.

Information necessary to enable corresponding particulars of total occupied persons to be calculated for June, 1961, is not yet available, and the tables have therefore been omitted from this issue. However, recorded Census figures for June, 1961, are being issued in a series of mimeographed and printed publications which show, for each State and Territory, particulars of the industry and occupational status of persons in the work force.

2. Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment.—(i) General.—Monthly estimates of the number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry and private domestics) are obtained from three main sources, namely, (a) monthly data as to persons employed in factories as shown at annual Factory Censuses; (b) current monthly returns from government bodies; and (c) current Pay-roll Tax returns (generally monthly). There are also some other direct records of employment (e.g. for hospitals). Data from these sources are supplemented by estimates of the number of wage and salary earners not covered by the foregoing collections.

The estimates of wage and salary earners are compiled on an establishment or enterprise basis, and therefore do not cover exactly the same area of industry as do the relevant industry tabulations of general Population Censuses, which are based on the returns of individual employees. However, results of the 1961 Census that are at present available indicate that revision of the employment estimates is necessary. The programme of revision had not been completed when this chapter was sent for press and the tables showing wage and salary earners in civilian employment that were previously included in this section have therefore been omitted. Revised figures will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

§ 2. Unemployment.

The total number of persons "unemployed" has been recorded only at the dates of the various Censuses. At Censuses prior to 1947, persons who were "unemployed" were requested to furnish particulars of the cause and duration of unemployment, but from 1947 onwards the inquiry was broadened to include all persons (usually engaged in industry, business, trade, profession or service) who were out of a job and "not at work" at the time of the Census for whatever reason, including any not normally associated with unemployment.

Persons included covered (a) those unable to secure employment; (b) those temporarily laid off from their jobs; and (c) those not actively seeking work at the time of the Census on account of sickness or accident, industrial dispute, resting between jobs or for any other reason. This change in the form of the questionnaire probably resulted in some variation in response. The following table sets out the number of persons recorded within these categories at the Censuses of 1933 to 1961.

CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1933, 1947, 1954 AND 1961.

Year		Unable to Secure Em- ployment.	Tempor- arily Laid Off.	Illness.	Accident.	Industrial Dispute.	Other.	Total.
				Male	s.			
1933(a) 1947(c) 1954(c) 1961(c)	• •	374,569 17,314 9,912 85,457	(b) 12,458 4,423 12,153	18,083 14,639 11,879 13,931	4,702 2,985 2,804 6,262	1,595 475 344 547	6,483 (<i>d</i>)18,743 (<i>d</i>)11,652 (<i>d</i>)10,278	405,432 66,614 41,014 128,628
				FEMAL	ES.			
1933(a) 1947(c) 1954(c) 1961(c)		62,630 2,254 3,685 28,056	(<i>b</i>) 2,449 1,386 4,012	9,193 4,396 4,310 5, 925	434 280 318 787	95 24 17 202	3,465 (d) 7,512 (d) 4,284 (d) 4,998	75,817 16,915 14,000 43,980
				Person	vs.	-		
1933(a) 1947(c) 1954(c) 1961(c)		437,199 19,568 13,597 113,513	(<i>b</i>) 14,907 5,809 16,165	27,276 19,035 16,189 19,856	5,136 3,265 3,122 7,049	1,690 499 361 749	9,948 (<i>d</i>)26,255 (<i>d</i>)15,936 (<i>d</i>)15,276	481,249 83,529 55,014 172,608

⁽a) As recorded at the Census. In addition, there were considerable numbers of youths and young women of working age who had never been employed at the time of the Census. (b) Not available. (c) Persons in the work force who were "not at work" (see explanation above) at the time of the Census. (d) The majority of these persons were resting between jobs or changing jobs.

Details of the number of persons receiving unemployment benefit and of the payments made may be found on pages 152-3.

§ 3. Commonwealth Employment Service.

Statutory warrant for the Commonwealth Employment Service (C.E.S.) is to be found in the Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945–1959 (sections 47 and 48). In brief, the main functions of the Service are to assist people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities and qualifications and to assist employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to the demands of the employers' particular class of work.

The organization and functions of the C.E.S. conform to the provisions of the Employment Service Convention 1948 of the International Labour Organization, which was ratified by Australia in December, 1949. In addition, C.E.S. practices follow substantially the provisions of the I.L.O. Employment Service Recommendation, 1948.

The C.E.S. functions within the Employment Division of the Department of Labour and National Service, on a decentralized basis. The Central Office is in Melbourne, and there is a Regional Office in the capital city of each State, with 142 District Employment Offices and Branch Offices in suburban and the larger provincial centres and 336 agents in the smaller country centres. The District Employment Offices and Branch Offices are distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 55; Victoria, 37; Queensland, 21; South Australia, 11; Western Australia, 12; Tasmania, 4; Northern Territory, 1; Australian Capital Territory, 1.

The C.E.S. provides specialized facilities for young people, persons with physical and mental handicaps, ex-members of the defence forces, migrants, rural workers and persons with professional and technical qualifications. Vocational guidance is provided free of charge by a staff of qualified psychologists. It is available to any person, but is provided particularly for young people, ex-servicemen and the physically handicapped. In New South Wales the State Department of Labour and Industry offers a similar service, mainly to young people leaving school.

The C.E.S. has responsibilities in the administration of the unemployment and sickness benefits provided under the Social Services Act 1947–1962. All applicants for benefits must register at a District Employment Office or agency of the C.E.S., which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them.

The C.E.S. is responsible for placing in employment migrant workers sponsored by the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth Nomination and similar schemes. This includes arranging for them to move to their initial employment and for their admission, if necessary, to Commonwealth migrant hostels. Assistance to obtain employment is provided to other migrants as required. From the inception of the various free and assisted schemes, including the Displaced Persons Scheme, to the end of December, 1961, about 210,500 British and European migrant workers had been placed in employment by the C.E.S. Since 1951, it has been responsible for recruiting Australian experts for oversea service under the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health, and economic and scientific research and development.

In association with placement activities, regular surveys of the labour market are carried out, and detailed information is supplied to interested Commonwealth and State Government departments and instrumentalities and to the public. Employers, employees and other interested persons are advised on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas and on other matters concerning employment.

The Service completed its fifteenth year of operation in May, 1961. During the year ended 31st December, 1961, there were 970,772 applicants who registered for employment, of whom 513,744 were referred to employers and 350,303 placed in employment. New vacancies notified numbered 457,409 and vacancies unfilled at the end of December, 1961, 24,284.

Prior to the setting up of the Commonwealth Employment Service, State Labour Exchange Organizations existed in several States, but they have been superseded. Details of the organization and administration of these exchanges were given in Labour Report No. 30, 1939, page 133.

§ 4. Commonwealth Unemployment and Sickness Benefits.

1. General.—These benefits were introduced by the Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act 1944, which is now incorporated in the Social Services Act 1947–1962.

Since 1st July, 1945, males over 16 and under 65 years of age, and females over 16 and under 60 years of age and qualified in other respects, have been eligible to apply for unemployment benefit or sickness benefit. There is a twelve-month residential requirement but this is wavied if the claimant is likely to remain permanently in Australia. A person in receipt of an age, invalid or widow's pension, or a service pension (as distinct from a war pension) under the Repatriation Act, or a tuberculosis allowance is ineligible to receive a benefit.

To qualify for unemployment benefit, a person must establish that he is unemployed and that his unemployment is not due to his being a direct participant in a strike, that he is capable and willing to undertake suitable work, and that he has taken reasonable steps to obtain such work. Registration with the local Commonwealth District Employment Office is necessary.

To qualify for sickness benefit, a person must establish that he is temporarily incapacitated for work by reason of sickness or accident and that he has thereby suffered a loss of salary, wages or other income.

A married woman is not eligible to receive a sickness benefit if it is reasonably possible for her husband to maintain her. Where her husband is able to maintain her only partially, a benefit may be paid at such rate as is considered reasonable in the circumstances. In exceptional cases, a married woman may qualify for unemployment benefit in her own right.

The maximum weekly rates of benefit payable and permissible income from 1st March, 1962 are as follows:—

Age and Marital Status of C	laimant.		Maximu Weekl Benefi Payabl	y t		nissi eekl com	y
Person over 21 years of age Married person under 21 years of age Unmarried person 18–20 years of age Unmarried person under 18 years of age		 }	£ s. 4 2 2 7 1 15	<i>d</i> . 6 6 0	£ 2 1 1	s. 0 0	d. 0 0 0

An additional benefit of £3 a week may be paid for a dependent spouse and 15s. for each dependent child under 16 years of age. If no allowance is paid for a dependent spouse, a similar benefit may be paid for a claimant's housekeeper, provided there are one or more children under 16 years of age in the home and the woman is substantially dependent on the claimant but is not employed by him.

The weekly rate of benefit is reduced by the amount by which a beneficiary's income from sources other than his pension exceeds the amount shown in the final column in the table above. For unemployment benefit purposes, the

incomes of the claimant and his spouse are taken into account, unless they are permanently separated. For sickness benefit purposes, the income of the claimant only is taken into account, and any payment received from an approved friendly society or other similar approved body in respect of the incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable is not counted as income. "Income" does not include child endowment, or other payments in respect of children, the Commonwealth hospital benefits and pharmaceutical benefits, or a tuberculosis allowance or an amount paid in reimbursement of medical, dental or similar expenses actually paid. There is no means test on property.

Where a person qualified for sickness benefit receives or is entitled to receive (in respect of the same period and the same incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable) any payment by way of compensation (including workers' compensation), damages, or otherwise under any law (except payments for which he has contributed), the amount of the compensation, etc., is deducted from the rate of sickness benefit otherwise payable.

There is a waiting period of seven days in respect of which unemployment or sickness benefit is not payable. A special benefit may be granted to a person not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefit who is not in receipt of an age, invalid or widow's pension or a service pension, if by reason of age, physical or mental disability or domestic circumstances, or for any other reason, he is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. Unemployment and sickness beneficiaries are eligible to participate in the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service under the same conditions as invalid pensioners. Payment of an unemployment or sickness benefit may be refused if the claimant or beneficiary, on being required, fails to undergo a medical examination or to receive treatment or undertake training or to do any suitable work.

2. Unemployment Benefits.—(i) Number on Benefit.—The following table shows the number of persons on benefit in June of each of the years 1956 to 1960 and in each month of 1961. Current figures are published in the Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics.

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

V1										Austral	lia.
Year and Month(a).	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.
1956—June 1957—June 1958—June 1959—June 1960—June	2,313 6,230 11,669 12,062 5,605	1,412 5,073 6,899 6,013 3,676	1,270 2,851 4,905 4,477 3,064	319 1,054 2,258 1,332 1,380	1,606 2,441 3,005 2,939 2,293	71 410 639 670 500	9 5		14,324	1,608 3,747 7,367 7,837 5,142	18,071 29,418 27,528
1961—January February March April May June	5,166 5,375 6,809 11,539 15,131 19,574	2,169 2,341 4,192 7,537 11,190 16,089	8,510 9,045 9,603 9,528 9,187 9,632	942 1,494 2,068 2,933 3,267 4,042	2,147 2,328 2,536 2,717 2,793 3,417	291 323 366 689 998 1,336	37 32		19,558 26,609 32,763	5,087 6,088 8,416	25,646 35,025 42,667
July August September October November December	23,198 23,988 21,027 17,619 16,324 20,311	20,302 19,380 14,738 13,130	7,781 7,312 7,637 7,951 8,754 14,654	4,948 4,848 6,273 3,623 3,278 3,695	3,762 3,473 2,963 2,843 2,376 3,187	1,814 2,023 2,182 1,673 1,575 1,398	22 24 24	158 98 75 60 83 122	48,890 47,603 37,675 34,993	11,958 10,856 10,552	62,066 59,561 48,531

(ii) Amounts Paid.—The amounts paid in unemployment benefit for each of the years 1956-57 to 1960-61 and for each month of 1961 are shown in the following table:—

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PAYMENTS.

(£.)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aus- tralia.
1956–57 1957–58 1958–59 1959–60	669,798 1,726,525 2,422,069 1,600,995 1,326,725	1,224,299 935,501	418,997 1,281,756 1,153,218 1,026,701 1,299,615	113,653 305,549 362,402 249,078 342,835	336,846 482,735 654,160 564,492 479,159	23,045 103,820 134,870 120,957 114,528	1,976	5,612 7,173 5,921	2,096,036 4,919,775 5,959,248 4,504,504 4,468,532
1961—January February March April May June	74,980 85,285 95,592 129,959 218,709 338,985	33,473 37,536 47,568 78,235 131,008 291,010	143,967 142,419 185,947 180,531 149,767 171,331	11,662 15,445 31,969 39,140 58,635 71,682	37,025 38,274 45,153 46,961 51,654 60,516	2,976 5,229 5,692 6,143 14,298 25,076	401 556 526 588	139 182 657 1,013	304,608 324,728 412,659 482,152 625,672 961,601
July August September October November December	393,239 406,202 359,552 400,613 318,054 310,351	325,279 373,887 321,847 355,671 281,559 214,888	160,538 114,647 138,553 156,173 164,928 225,935	72,667 91,932 78,937 111,217 66,385 61,240	65,304 71,842 64,444 61,693 57,012 52,113	26,320 30,619 34,688 43,348 31,947 27,730	606 469 538 444	1,529 1,533 1,097	1,047,682 1,092,231 1,000,019 1,130,786 921,426 893,761

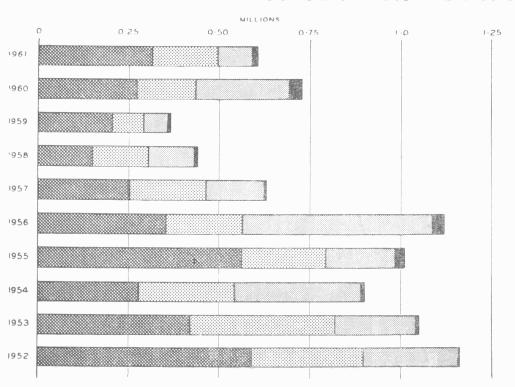
3. Sickness and Special Benefits.—A special benefit may be granted to a person not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefit who is not receiving an age, invalid or widow's pension or a service pension, if because of age, physical or mental disability or domestic circumstances, or for any other reason, he is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. Special benefits are also paid to migrants who are in reception centres and are awaiting their first placement in employment in Australia. Information as to the numbers of persons receiving these benefits and the amounts paid in benefit may be obtained from the Official Year Book and other publications issued by this Bureau, e.g. the annual bulletin Finance, Part I.—Public and Private Finance and the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics. At the end of December, 1961, there were 8,829 persons (6,403 males, 2,426 females) on sickness benefit, and 2,375 persons (467 males, 1,908 females) on special benefit as well as 208 migrants receiving special benefit in reception and training centres.

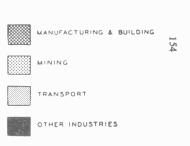
§ 5. Industrial Disputes.

- 1. General.—The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppage of work in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913. An examination of official reports, newspapers, and other publications showed that there was insufficient material for the compilation of complete information for years prior to 1913. Particulars for the first complete year were published in Labour Report No. 5 and for following years in subsequent issues. A summary of the yearly figures since 1913 will be found in the Appendix, Section XII.
- 2. Industrial Groups.—(i) States and Territories, 1961.—In the following table particulars of industrial disputes (involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more) which occurred during 1961 are shown for each State and Territory according to industrial group.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1952 TO 1961

WORKING DAYS LOST-INDUSTRIAL GROUPS





The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1961 was 815, as compared with 1,145 during the previous year. In New South Wales 529 disputes occurred in 1961, 187 of which involved workers engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1961 amounted to 606,811 for all disputes in Australia, and the estimated loss of wages to £2,723,800. Corresponding figures for 1960 were 725,107 and £2,926,800.

A graph showing, for the years 1952 to 1961, the working days lost as a result of industrial disputes in the main industrial groups is shown on page 154.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1961.

		Wo	rkers Involv	red.	Working	Esti- mated
Industrial Group.	Number.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Days Lost.	Loss in Wages. (£'000.)
New South Wales.				20.502	44.000	4774 0
Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying	187	29,583 508	193	29,583 701	41,383 13,153	174.8 79.6
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc	98	31,336	4,227	35,563	139,737	563.1
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	3	870		870	1,478	4.8
Food, Drink and Tobacco	24	7,135 673	118 213	7,253 886	12,099 1,333	45.5 5.0
Paper, Printing, etc Other Manufacturing	51	20,104	227	20,331	50,116	192.4
Building and Construction	67	8,474	317	8,791	19,238	89.3
Railway and Tramway Services Road and Air Transport	5 18	1,105 5,959		1,105 5,959	1,645 10,144	5.5 43.9
Shipping	1	24		24	12	(c)
Shipping Stevedoring Amusement Hotels Personal Service	59	23,475		23,475	18,669	74.4
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	5	265		265	322	1.2
Other Industries(d)	2	2,150		2,150	9,300	36.5
Total	529	131,661	5,295	136,956	318,629	1,316.0
Victoria. Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. Food, Drink and Tobacco Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. Other Manufacturing Building and Construction Railway and Tramway Services Road and Air Transport Stevedoring Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service,	16 13 1 14 19 1 2 23	2,280 9,300 3,655 15,084 8,006 436 118 9,532	14 897 208 172	2,294 10,197 3,655 15,292 8,178 436 118 9,532	4,586 12,100 1,828 15,853 24,044 54 322 10,624	18.3 44.9 7.5 59.7 118.7 0.2 2.3 42.5
etc Other Industries(d)	1 1	3,000 36	9	3,000 45	3,000 60	10.5
Total	91	51,447	1,300	52,747	72,471	304.8
Oueensland.						
Coal Mining	45	11,003	39	11,042	24,342	106.7
Other Mining and Quarrying Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc	2 5	5,092 4,743		5,092 4,777	98,489 2,867	636.0 12.0
Textiles, Clothing, Footwear	1	28		28	14	(c)
Food, Drink and Tobacco	24	10,249 2,430	4,236	14,485 2,430	20,028	69.8
Other Manufacturing	4	3,172		3,172	1,734	7.0
Railway and Tramway Services	5	22,658	489	23,147	11,822	44.6
Road and Air Transport	32	1,034 12,533		1,034 12,533	550 7,626	2.1 30.6
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service,				,		
etc	1	500		500	250	1.0
Total	123	73,442	4,798	78,240	168,958	914.6

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1961—continued.

		Wo	rkers Invol	ved.	Working	Esti- mated
Industrial Group.	Number.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Days Lost.	Loss in Wages. (£'000.)
South Australia.						
Other Mining and Quarrying Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. Food, Drink and Tobacco Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. Other Manufacturing Building and Construction Railway and Tramway Services Stevedoring Other Industries(d)	1 2 1 1 1 3 2 14	342 54 26 35 1,333 7,685 7,044 487	201 38 .14 68	207 342 92 40 35 1,333 7,753 7,044 487	600 451 46 196 40 1,445 7,717 5,348 1,413	3.0 2.1 0.1 0.5 0.1 6.2 29.9 21.4 3.5
Total	26	17,012	321	17,333	17,256	66.8
Western Australia.						
Coal Mining Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. Food, Drink and Tobacco Building and Construction Shipping Stevedoring	2 2 2 3 1 12	455 3,787 93 151 15 5,087	·· ·· 99 ··	455 3,787 192 151 15 5,087	5,025 532 343 992 15 16,326	20.2 1.8 2.6 4.5 0.1 65.3
Total	22	9,588	99	9,687	23,233	94.5
Tasmania.						
Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. Paper, Printing, etc. Stevedoring	1 2 1 1 9	17 228 24 1,250 3,126	16	17 244 24 1,250 3,126	17 553 48 1,450 2,554	0.2 3.3 0.2 5.2 10.2
Total	14	4,645	16	4,661	4,622	19.1
Northern Territory.						
Other Mining and Quarrying \dots Stevedoring \dots \dots Other Industries (d) \dots \dots	1 2 1	27 295 134		27 295 134	312 320 77	2.4 1.3 0.3
Total	4	456		456	709	4.0
Australian Capital Territory. Paper, Printing, etc	1 5	30 245	2	30 247	84 849	0.4 3.6
Total	6	275	2	277	933	4.0
Australia.						
Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Food, Drink and Tobacco Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing, etc. Other Manufacturing Building and Construction Railway and Tramway Services Road and Air Transport Shipping Stevedoring Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service,	235 9 124 4 64 2 8 68 101 13 3 22 2 2	41,058 5,861 42,512 898 26,831 3,681 1,953 37,653 21,381 31,884 7,111 39 61,092	39 410 4,275 5,388 14 213 435 491 557	41,097 6,271 46,787 898 32,219 3,695 2,166 38,088 21,872 32,441 7,111 39 61,092	70,767 113,107 148,221 1,492 44,616 2,024 2,867 67,245 48,302 21,238 11,016 27 61,467	301.9 724.3 597.5 4.8 162.9 8.0 10.6 257.0 229.3 80.2 48.3 0.1 245.7
etc	7 5	3,765 2,807	9	3,765 2,816	3,572 10,850	12.7 40.5
Total	815	288,526	11,831	300,357	606,811	2,723.8

⁽a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute. (c) Less than £50. (d) Includes Communication; Finance and Property; Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services.

(ii) Australia.—The following table shows, for various industrial groups, the number of industrial disputes, the number of workers involved, and the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1957 to 1961.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA.

Industrial Group	p.		1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.
			Number.				
Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Manufacturing Building and Construction Stevedoring Other Transport Other Industries			518 7 165 50 273 64 26	416 8 170 55 256 54 28	330 15 225 38 189 53 19	329 13 316 99 308 59 21	235 9 270 101 151 37 12
Total	• •	• •	1,103	987	869	1,145	815
		Wor	KERS INVOI	LVED.(b)			
Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Manufacturing Building and Construction Stevedoring Other Transport Other Industries			110,446 3,741 40,684 32,562 114,060 31,438 4,112	81,015 2,476 40,832 8,788 134,095 11,180 4,463	42,705 10,654 71,085 9,108 72,345 21,251 10,323	63,200 8,506 194,661 11,610 179,103 128,570 17,629	41,097 6,271 123,853 21,872 61,092 39,591 6,581
Total			337,043	282,849	237,471	603,279	300,357
		Wor	KING DAYS	s Lost.			
Coal Mining			206,977 5,209 205,381 45,907 128,532 34,111 4,096	150,793 3,131 116,826 34,343 108,493 19,117 7,187	69,648 18,106 180,376 21,507 58,695 8,596 8,111	107,773 51,310 232,289 39,465 167,820 93,576 32,874	70,767 113,107 266,465 48,302 61,467 32,281 14,422
Total , .	• •	• •	030,213	439,690	365,039	725,107	606,811
Wor	KING	DAYS	LOST PER	Worker I	NVOLVED.		
Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Manufacturing Building and Construction Stevedoring Other Transport			1.87 1.39 5.05 1.41 1.13 1.09 1.00	1.86 1.26 2.86 3.91 0.81 1.71 1.61	1.63 1.70 2.54 2.36 0.81 0.40 0.79	1.71 6.03 1.19 3.40 0.94 0.73 1.86	1.72 18.04 2.15 2.21 1.01 0.82 2.19
		Еѕтімат	TED LOSS IN	N WAGES.			
			(£'000.)				
Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Manufacturing Building and Construction Stevedoring			761.1 30.4 740.5 162.2 449.9 149.9	554.5 13.2 425.9 120.8 379.6 72.1 24.5	262.4 96.1 655.6 90.2 217.1 26.9 28.9	453.1 320.7 880.0 187.1 672.1 321.9 91.9	301.9 724.3 1,040.8 229.3 245.7 128.6 53.2

⁽a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) Includes workers indirectly involved, i.e. those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

Industrial disputes in coal mining in 1961 represented 29 per cent. of the total number of disputes and accounted for 12 per cent. of the total working days lost. The majority of the coal mining disputes occurred in New South Wales, where the number of workers engaged in the industry is very much larger than in any other State.

3. States and Territories.—The number of industrial disputes in each State and Territory during the years 1957 to 1961, and the workers involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages, are given in the following table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES.

				Wor	rkers Involv	ved.		Estimated
State or Territory	у.	Year.	Number.	Directly.	In- directly.	Total.	Working Days Lost.	Loss in Wages.
New South Wales		1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	761 624 547 736 529	253,041 137,922 123,558 289,266 131,661	5,950 3,906 2,493 7,646 5,295	258,991 141,828 126,051 296,912 136,956	505,910 231,537 211,352 416,762 318,629	1,860.1 832.7 819.6 1,731.9 1,316.0
Victoria		1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	47 66 60 98 91	8,728 45,594 31,134 86,002 51,447	453 1,124 1,107 2 1,300	9,181 46,718 32,241 86,004 52,747	13,444 99,855 35,890 102,805 72,471	45.6 340.3 131.4 397.1 304.8
Queensland		1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	221 203 175 173 123	43,123 60,208 50,883 155,073 73,442	4,611 2,024 3,996 3,566 4,798	47,734 62,232 54,879 158,639 78,240	95,300 87,866 90,777 153,061 168,958	348.4 343.7 330.7 594.7 914.6
South Australia		1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	13 22 21 42 26	6,274 8,129 5,437 25,735 17,012	7 62 12 321	6,281 8,191 5,437 25,747 17,333	3,703 9,338 7,487 16,568 17,256	12.6 34.5 24.9 61.8 66.8
Western Australia		1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	14 20 20 43 22	5,352 10,847 10,864 25,684 9,588	160 383	5,352 11,007 11,247 25,684 9,687	3,068 2,970 11,243 27,342 23,233	10.8 10.4 39.6 106.6 94.5
Tasmania		1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	36 24 34 40 14	7,236 9,268 6,348 9,142 4,645		7,236 9,268 6,348 9,142 4,661	5,330 4,508 6,593 6,991 4,622	18.3 15.1 24.4 27.6 19.1
Northern Territory		1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	9 27 9 9	2,183 3,535 1,007 942 456	11	2,183 3,535 1,018 942 456	2,428 3,376 966 1,226 709	9.2 12.5 3.5 5.3 4.0
Australian Capital tory	Terri-	1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	2 1 3 4 6	58 70 238 209 275		85 70 250 209 277	1,030 440 731 352 933	3.6 1.4 3.1 1.8 4.0
Australia		1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	1,103 987 869 1,145 815	325,995 275,573 229,469 592,053 288,526	11,048 7,276 8,002 11,226 11,831	337,043 282,849 237,471 603,279 300,357	630,213 439,890 365,039 725,107 606,811	2,308.6 1,590.6 1,377.2 2,926.8 2,723.8

⁽a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

- 4. Duration.—(i) General.—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the time between the cessation and resumption of work, has been calculated in working days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, except where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g. metal smelting and cement manufacture).
- (ii) *Industrial Groups*, 1961. The following table shows, for the year 1961, industrial disputes in coal mining, stevedoring and other industries classified according to duration.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1961.

		Workers	Involved.	Working	Days Lost.	
Duration.(b)	Number.	Number.	Proportion of Total. (Per cent.)	Number.	Proportion of Total. (Per cent.)	Estimate Loss in Wages. (£'000.)
	Co.	L MINING.				
1 day and less 2 days and more than 1 day 3 days and more than 2 days Over 3 days and less than 1 week 1 week and less than 2 weeks 2 weeks and less than 4 weeks 4 weeks and less than 8 weeks 8 weeks and over	34 24 5 8	20,955 12,091 5,811 341 958 941	51.0 29.4 14.2 0.8 2.3 2.3	19,243 17,812 15,199 1,418 5,841 11,254	27.2 25.2 21.5 2.0 8.2 15.9	82.3 75.7 61.2 6.2 24.8 51.7
Total	235	41,097	100.0	70,767	100.0	301.9
	STE	VEDORING,			1	
1 day and less 2 days and more than 1 day 3 days and more than 2 days Over 3 days and less than 1 week 1 week and less than 2 weeks 2 weeks and less than 4 weeks 4 weeks and less than 8 weeks 8 weeks and over Total	118 19 7 5 2 	46,831 11,538 537 621 1,565 	76.6 18.9 0.9 1.0 2.6 	28,445 14,874 1,433 2,375 14,340 	46.3 24.2 2.3 3.9 23.3 	113.8 59.5 5.6 9.4 57.4
	OTHER	Industries				
1 day and less 2 days and more than 1 day 3 days and more than 2 days Over 3 days and less than 1 week 1 week and less than 2 weeks 2 weeks and less than 4 weeks 4 weeks and less than 8 weeks 8 weeks and over	208 68 57 40 33 15 7	128,486 32,955 9,694 11,233 4,015 3,765 5,640 2,380	64.8 16.6 4.9 5.7 2.0 1.9 2.9	75,015 44,322 24,835 43,590 25,465 50,241 115,576 95,533	15.8 9.3 5.2 9.2 5.4 10.6 24.4 20.1	290.9 171.6 101.6 184.9 103.4 218.2 484.6 621.0
Total	429	198,168	100.0	474,577	100.0	2,176.2
	ALL IN	DUSTRIES.				
1 day and less 2 days and more than 1 day 3 days and more than 2 days Over 3 days and less than 1 week 1 week and less than 2 weeks 2 weeks and less than 4 weeks 4 weeks and less than 8 weeks 8 weeks and over	486 121 88 50 43 19 7 1	196,272 56,584 16,042 12,195 6,538 4,706 5,640 2,380	65.3 18.8 5.3 4.1 2.2 1.6 1.9 0.8	122,703 77,008 41,467 47,383 45,646 61,495 115,576 95,533	20.2 12.7 6.9 7.8 7.5 10.1 19.1 15.7	487.0 306.8 168.4 200.5 185.6 269.9 484.6 621.0
Total	815	300,357	100.0	606,811	100.0	2,723.8

⁽a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. week equals five working days.

(iii) Summary, 1957 to 1961. The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes in Australia for the years 1957 to 1961 according to limits of duration.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA.

			Wor	rkers Involv	ed.	Working	Estimated
Duration.(b)	Year.	Num-	Directly.	In- directly.(c)	Total.	Days Lost.	Loss in Wages. (£'000)
1 day and less	1957	671	239,700	2,261	241,961	186,126	675.6
	1958	599	186,505	829	187,334	121,894	432.1
	1959	511	158,219	1,413	159,632	107,572	403.8
	1960	681	451,866	5,126	456,992	284,293	1,088.8
	1961	486	193,111	3,161	196,272	122,703	487.0
2 days and more than 1 day	1957	168	28,928	924	29,852	51,595	180.3
	1958	163	47,141	2,990	50,131	73,564	265.9
	1959	157	37,126	3,879	41,005	62,088	226.1
	1960	201	81,513	1,935	83,448	120,889	470.9
	1961	121	54,797	1,787	56,584	77,008	306.8
3 days and more than 2 days	1957	95	15,816	142	15,958	40,825	152.8
	1958	67	9,302	159	9,461	25,428	86.6
	1959	65	14,787	669	15,456	39,979	164.6
	1960	93	26,453	1,499	27,952	69,048	270.3
	1961	88	15,508	534	16,042	41,467	168.4
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	1957	54	8,698	3,756	12,454	40,882	149.6
	1958	52	12,083	698	12,781	44,851	160.5
	1959	45	6,945	342	7,287	26,467	96.5
	1960	72	13,631	135	13,766	49,727	189.2
	1961	50	11,475	720	12,195	47,383	200.5
1 week and less than 2 weeks	1957	65	9,747	1,842	11,589	60,831	247.7
	1958	67	12,604	1,394	13,998	84,626	311.6
	1959	62	9,482	1,242	10,724	65,092	243.2
	1960	63	12,385	1,493	13,878	91,962	368.6
	1961	43	5,240	1,298	6,538	45,646	185.6
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1957	26	5,945	1,030	6,975	41,095	151.6
	1958	28	6,849	1,111	7,960	60,237	227.4
	1959	18	1,810	440	2,250	25,252	106.2
	1960	29	5,495	1,038	6,533	79,930	422.3
	1961	19	3,772	934	4,706	61,495	269.9
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	20 9 10 5 7	15,825 1,053 612 660 2,243	1,093 95 17 3,397	16,918 1,148 629 660 5,640	121,960 27,700 14,939 25,981 115,576	446.6 101.3 66.8 103.7 484.6
8 weeks and over	1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	4 2 1 1 1	1,336 36 488 50 2,380		1,336 36 488 50 2,380	86,899 1,590 23,650 3,277 95,533	304.4 5.2 70.0 13.0 621.0
Total	1957	1,103	325,995	11,048	337,043	630,213	2,308.6
	1958	987	275,573	7,276	282,849	439,890	1,590.6
	1959	869	229,469	8,002	237,471	365,039	1,377.2
	1960	1,145	592,053	11,226	603,279	725,107	2,926.8
	1961	815	288,526	11,831	300,357	606,811	2,723.8

⁽a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) One week equals five working days. (c) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

^{5.} Causes.—(i) Classification.—Causes of industrial disputes are grouped under four main headings:—(a) Wages, Hours and Leave; (b) Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy; (c) Trade Unionism; (d) Other Causes. The first group is restricted to disputes involving general principles relating to wages, hours and leave; minor questions regarding claims to pay or leave by individual employees are included under managerial policy. The second group comprises disputes regarding physical working conditions and general questions of managerial policy, which term covers disciplinary action, the promotion of employees, the employment of particular individuals, personal disagreements between workers and supervisory staff and disputes

arising from the computation of wages, leave, etc., in individual cases. The third group includes stoppages over employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes, disputes over recognition of union activities, and sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry. The last group comprises disputes by way of protest against situations not arising from the usual relationship of employer and employee, e.g. political matters, and cases (occurring mainly in the coal-mining industry) where the cause of the stoppage is not officially made known to the management.

(ii) Industrial Groups.—The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes for 1961 classified according to cause in the three industrial groups, coal mining, stevedoring and other industries. This dissection has been made because the pattern of disputes in coal mining and stevedoring differs significantly from that in other industries.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1961.

Cause of Dispute.		Coal Mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries.	All Industries
	Nu	MBER OF DISP	UTES.		
Wages, Hours and Leave		7	8	108	123
Physical Working Condition	s and				
Managerial Policy		138	120	267	525
Trade Unionism	4.4	24	11	31	66
Other		66	12	23	101
Total		235	151	429	815
	Wor	KERS INVOLV	ED.(b)		
Wages, Hours and Leave		296	19,433	94,396	114,125
Physical Working Condition	s and				, ,
Managerial Policy		16,920	23,870	61,335	102,125
Trade Unionism		2,747	4,070	6,980	13,797
Other		21,134	13,719	35,457	70,310
Total	+ +	41,097	61,092	198,168	300,357
	Wor	KING DAYS	Lost.		
Wages, Hours and Leave		305	19,311	229,248	248,864
Physical Working Condition			,	,	
Managerial Policy		36,776	18,366	206,312	261,454
Frade Unionism		3,785	16,323	13,913	34,021
Other		29,901	7,467	25,104	62,472
Total		70,767	61,467	474,577	606,811

⁽a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) Includes workers indirectly involved. See note (c) to table on page 160.

(iii) Summary, 1957 to 1961.—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years 1957 to 1961.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA.

Cause of Dispute.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.						
Number of Disputes.											
Wages, Hours and Leave		75	73	105	213	123					
Physical Working Conditions	and										
Managerial Policy		674	630	556	648	525					
Trade Unionism		70	80	86	127	66					
Other		284	204	122	157	101					
Total		1,103	987	869	1,145	815					

⁽a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA—continued.

Cause of Dispute. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961.

Workers Involved.(b)

Wages, Hours and Le Physical Working C		 and	62,708	15,861	74,327	228,695	114,125
Managerial Policy Trade Unionism Other	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		151,863 13,612 108,860	158,729 16,432 91,827	108,839 21,564 32,741	154,401 43,321 176,862	102,125 13,797 70,310
Total			337,043	282,849	237,471	603,279	300,357

WORKING DAYS LOST.

Total	 	630,213	439,890	32,921 365,039	127,809 725,107	62,472
Trade Unionism Other	 	19,460 107,492	23,139 81,284	28,826	64,617	34,021
Managerial Policy	 	321,422	279,253	185,282	277,755	261,454
Wages, Hours and Le Physical Working (and	181,839	56,214	118,010	254,926	248,864

⁽a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. workers indirectly involved. See note (c) to table on page 160.

6. Methods of Settlement.—(i) General.—Because the pattern of disputes in coal mining and stevedoring differs significantly from that in other industries, methods of settlement in these industries are analysed separately.

The classification of methods of settlement is as follows:-

- Negotiation.—By private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Commonwealth industrial legislation.
- (2) Mediation.—By the arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Commonwealth industrial legislation.
- (3) State Legislation—
 - (a) Under State Conciliation and Arbitration or Wages Board Legislation.—By intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or Wages Board legislation, or by reference to such authorities or by compulsory or voluntary conference.
 - (b) Under Other State Legislation.—By intervention, assistance or advice of State Government officials or inspectors.

⁽b) Includes

- (4) Commonwealth and Joint Commonwealth-State Legislation-
 - (a) By compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or by reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts.
 - (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
 - (ii) Coal Industry Acts.
 - (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act.
 - (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and Public Service Arbitration Act).
 - (b) By intervention, assistance or advice of Commonwealth Government officials or inspectors.
- (5) By filling the places of workers on strike or locked out.
- (6) By closing down the establishment permanently.
- (7) By resumption without negotiation.
- (8) By other methods.

As the tables refer only to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of 10 man-days or more, they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Commonwealth legislation.

(ii) *Industrial Groups*.—In the following table particulars of industrial disputes for 1961 classified according to method of settlement are shown separately for coal mining, stevedoring and other industries.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1961.

Method of Settlement.	Coal Mining.	Steve- doring.	Other Industries.	All Industries.
Number of Dis	PUTES.			
By private negotiation	36	9	101	146
3. State legislation— (a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation 4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—	1		84	85
(a) Industrial Tribunals under— (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act (ii) Coal Industry Acts (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act (b) By reference to Commonwealth Government	25	9	80	85 25 9
officials	173	72 56	163	72 392
Total	235	151	429	815

⁽a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1961—continued.

Method of Settlement.	Coal Mining.	Steve- doring.	Other Industries.	All Industries
Workers Involv	ED.(b)			
By private negotiation	2,699	706	16,776 400	20,181 400
State legislation— (a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation . Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—	5		27,663	27,668
(a) Industrial Tribunals under— (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act (ii) Coal Industry Acts (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act (b) By reference to Commonwealth Government	3,074	950 6,853	11,373	12,323 3,074 6,853
officials	35,319	5,638 46,945	141,956	5,638 224,220
Total	41,097	61,092	198,168	300,357
Working Days	Lost.			
By private negotiation By mediation not based on legislation	4,273	301	50,828 400	55,402
3. State legislation— (a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation 4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—	75		240,538	240,61
(a) Industrial Tribunals under— (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act (ii) Coal Industry Acts (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	10,816	3,030 18,056	68,790	71,82 10,81 18,05
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials 7. By resumption without negotiation	55,603	5,131 34,949	114,021	5,13 204,57
Total	70,767	61,467	474,577	606,81

⁽a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) Includes workers indirectly involved. See note (c) to table on page 160.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA.(a)

Method of Settlement.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.
Ňumber	OF DISPUTE	ES.			
1. By private negotiation	179	205	192	176	146
2. By mediation not based on legislation 3. State legislation—	9	6	2		1
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation (b) By reference to State Government	62	55	79	94	85
officials	1	4	1		• • •
(a) Industrial Tribunals under— (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act (ii) Coal Industry Acts (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act (iv) Other Acts	42 28 5	66 35 4	57 22 3	75 27 22 22 2	85 25
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials By resumption without negotiation By other methods	44 724 9	7Î 541	74 437	124 625	392
Total	1,103	987	867	1,145	81:

⁽a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. Differences between the total figures of this table and the corresponding totals of other tables in this section are due to disputes which were incomplete at the end of the year.

(b) Includes workers indirectly involved. See note (a) to table on page 160.

⁽iii) Summary, 1957 to 1961. Information for Australia for the years specified is given in the following table.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA.(a)— continued.

Method of Settlement.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.

WORKERS INVOLVED.(b)

By private negotiation By mediation not based on legislation State of the state of	30,464 1,162	32,053 4,208	32,836 418	26,312	20,181 400
3. State legislation— (a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	12,188	9,584	18,784	23,995	27,668
(b) By reference to State Government officials	33	2,771	25		
legislation— (a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act (ii) Coal Industry Acts (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act (iv) Other Acts	6,021 2,800 6,133	9,147 7,465 4,460	7,913 2,301 158	14,606 3,100 6,398 64	12,323 3,074 6,853
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	7,124 269,777 1,341	5,472 207,689	9,528 165,324	23,038 505,766	5,638 224,220
Total	337,043	282,849	237,287	603,279	300,357

WORKING DAYS LOST.

By private negotiation	155,441 13,180	89,363 10,399	75,679 962	62,504	55,402 400
3. State legislation— (a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	46,922	36,983	59,975	115,496	240,613
(b) By reference to State Government officials	268	4,356	125		
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation— (a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act (ii) Coal Industry Acts (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act (iv) Other Acts	39,970 10,202 41,862	44,382 21,031 23,693	58,738 10,166 226	57,075 7,870 28,327 360	71,820 10,816 18,056
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	5,578 314,730 2,060	4,846 204,837	11,624 146,060	30,738 422,737	5,131 204,573
8. By other methods	630,213	439,890	363,555	725,107	606,811

⁽a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. Differences between the total figures of this table and the corresponding totals of other tables in this section are due to disputes which were incomplete at the end of the year.

(b) Includes workers indirectly involved. See note (c) to table on page 160.

§ 6. Industrial Accidents.

Except in the case of mining accidents, lack of uniformity of definition and coverage from State to State seriously impaired the usefulness of statistics of industrial accidents published in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 39. Only statistics of mining accidents are now published.

Information regarding these is obtained from the Departments of Mines in the several States. In the following table mining accidents are classified according to industry; the classification of mining accidents according to location and cause, which appeared in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 48, 1960, has been discontinued.

Figures for Queensland and Tasmania in the table below are not strictly comparable with those published for 1960, which included particulars of accidents in smelting plants.

Statistics of mining accidents are published each year in the bulletin *Primary Industries*, *Part II.—Non-Rural Industries and Value of Production*.

MINING ACCIDENTS: INDUSTRY, 1961.

Industry.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	Aust.

PERSONS KILLED.

Metal Mining—		1		1					
Gold Mining		 				4		1	5
Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining		 3					1		4
Copper-Gold Mining				3			_	1	À
Tin Mining		 							7
Mineral Sands Mining		 							
Other Metal Mining		 							
Other Metal Mining		 			1				1
Total		 3		3	1	4	1	2	14
Fuel Mining—									
Black Coal Mining		0		_		4			4.4
Brown Coal Mining		 8		2		1			11
Brown Coal Mining		 	1						1
Total									4.0
I otat		 8	1	2		1			12
Non-metal (excluding Fuel)	Minina	1	(a)		1				2
a road-motar (excluding 1 del)	Milling	 1	(a)		1				2
Total, All Mining		12	(a) 1	5	2	5	1	2	28
Aveni, All Milling		 12	(<i>a</i>) 1	3	2	3	1	2	20
		 	1		1			1	

PERSONS INJURED.

Metal Mining—		1	1	1	1		1	1	1
Gold Mining		 				318		4	322
Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining Copper-Gold Mining		 266		70			23		359
Tin Mining		 		76		36	31	25	142 34
Mineral Sands Mining		 16		4					20
Other Metal Mining		 2				25			35
Total		 284		153	8	379	59	29	912
Fuel Mining-									
Black Coal Mining		 67	8	208	3	68	14		368
Brown Coal Mining		 	91						91
Total		 67	99	208	3	68	14		459
Non-metal (excluding Fuel)	Mining	 9	(a) 2		9	2	1		23
Total, All Mining		 360	(a)101	361	20	449	74	29	1,394
					1	- 1			

§ 7. Workers' Compensation Legislation.

In the following pages is a summary of the principal provisions of Workers' Compensation Acts and Ordinances in force in Australia as at 31st December, 1961.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Act or Ordinance.	Judicial Administration.
New South Wales	Workers' Compensation Act, 1926–1961	Workers' Compensation Commission (Judges, District Court status). In practice, Judge sits alone; four Courts sit at one time.
Victoria	Workers' Compensation Act 1958	County Court Judge (sitting with workers' and employers' representa- tives as Workers' Compensation Board).
Queensland	Workers' Compensation Acts, 1916 to 1961.	General Manager (no legal qualifications required by Statute).
South Australia	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1932–1961.	Special Magistrates.
Western Australia	Workers' Compensation Act, 1912–1960.	Workers' Compensation Board of three members; Chairman, a legal practitioner, and a nominee of (a) employers' organization and (b) employees' organization.
Tasmania	Workers' Compensation Act 1927–	
Commonwealth of Australia	Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act 1930–1959.	One Commissioner (Secretary to the Treasury), with power of delegation.
Northern Territory	Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1949–1960.	Matters in dispute may by consent of each party be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbitrator, or they may be settled by a Local Court of full jurisdiction.
	Wards' Employment Ordinance 1953-1960.	Local Court of full jurisdiction.
Australian Capital Territory.	Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1951-1961.	Matters in dispute may by consent o both parties be settled by arbitration by a committee. If either part objects or there is no committee the dispute may be settled by th Court of Petty Sessions.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1961).

Appeals.	Maximum Wages of "Workers" Compensated.	Waiting Period.	Medical, Surgical and Hospital Expenses.
On a question of law or the admission or rejection of any evidence, to Supreme Court, High Court and Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil	£500 medical and surgical £500 hospital; £250 am- bulance; unless Commis- sion directs that employer shall be liable for a further specified sum.
On question of law upon case stated for opinion of Full Court of the Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council.	£2,000 per annum, excluding overtime.	Nii	Unlimited medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance service and costs of burial.
Any person claiming compensation who objects to the ruling thereon of the State Government Insurance Office may require the matter to be heard and determined by an Industrial Magistrate. Either party to the proceedings may appeal from his decision. Such appeal shall be made to the Full Bench of the Industrial Court. Unless the Court orders that additional evidence shall be taken, the appeal which shall be by way of rehearing shall be heard and determined upon the evidence and proceedings before the Industrial Magistrate concerned.	Unlimited.	1 day for compen- sation.	£100 hospital; £100 medical; in death where no dependants, medical expenses and burial, maximum £100.
Questions of law and fact to Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council.	£2,340 per annum (£45 per week) (overtime allow- ances excluded).	Nil	The expenses incurred by the workman for such medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance services as are reasonably necessary as a result of his injury, and not exceeding £25 for repairing or replacing damaged clothing. Where no dependants burial expenses up to £80.
Jurisdiction exclusive; decisions final on facts. Board may state a case for Full Court of Supreme Court on matters of law.	Unlimited.	Nil	£150 medical; £250 hospital; £59 15s. funeral in the case of males; and £150 medical; £250 hospital; £59 14s. 11d. funeral in the case of females.
To Full Court by way of rehearing, High Court, Privy Council.	£40 per week.	Nil	£1,000.
Rehearing by local, County or District Court, then appeal on questions of law to High Court, Privy Council.	Unlimited. Applica- tion only to Com- monwealth Govern- ment employees, and of such Com- monwealth authori- ties as are pre- scribed.	Nil	£350 medical, surgical or hospital, or over in exceptional circumstances if Commissioner considers circumstances warrant. £60 funeral expenses.
An appeal to the Supreme Court may be made from the decision of a committee or an arbitrator or of a Local Court.	£2,000 per annum, exclusive of pay- ments for overtime, bonuses and special allowances.	Nil	Not exceeding £300 for medical, surgical or hospital treatment or ambulance service, except in special circumstances.
An appeal to the Supreme Court or High Court may be made from the decision of a Local Court ac- cording to how the Local Court is constituted.	Unlimited.	Nil	Not exceeding £200 for medical, surgical or hospital treatment or ambulance service, except in special circumstances.
An appeal from the decision of the committee or from the Court of Petty Sessions may be made to the Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory.	£2,000 per annum, excluding overtime, bonuses and special allowances.	Nil	Not exceeding £350 unless exceptional circumstances warrant payment of a larger sum.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

			CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS COMPENSATION LAWS
State ato			Workers' Compensation Payments
State, etc.	Basic Weekly Paymen	nt.	Maximum Weekly Payment.
New South Wales	75 per cent. of aver weekly earni (a.w.e.).		£10 10s. with no dependants; with dependants, a.w.e.
Victoria			Adult £8 16s. with no dependants (with dependants £12 16s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower). Minor £6 8s. without dependants (with dependants £11 4s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower).
Queensland	75 per cent. of a.w.e.		£11 15s. adjustable according to movements of basic wage (with dependants, a.w.e.).
South Australia	75 per cent. of a.w.e.	• •	Married man with dependent wife or child under 16 years, £15 or a.w.e., whichever is lower. Any other workman, £10 5s.
Western Australia			Adult male on or above basic wage, £10 11s. with no dependants. (With dependants, £14 16s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower.) Adult female on or above female basic wage, £7 4s. with no dependants. (With dependants, £10 15s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower.) Male or female below basic wage, such sum as bears to £10 11s. or £7 4s. respectively, the ratio which his or her a.w.e. bear to the basic wage at the date of accident (with no dependants). (With dependants the maximum is the a.w.e.)
Tasmania			Adult where a.w.e. less than £15—85 per cent. of a.w.e. In any other case—75 per cent. of a.w.e. or £12 15s whichever is greater. Minor £9 or 75 per cent. of a.w.e., whichever is lower, plus dependants' allowances, but total weekly payment not to exceed £12 15s.
Commonwealth of Australia			£10 (£7 5s. if a minor not receiving adult rate of pay) plus allowances for dependants; or a sum equal to the pay of the employee at the time of the injury or of the rate of pay of an employee of the same class as subsequently varied by competent authority or following upon a variation in the cost of living; whichever is the less. In all cases plus the cost of medical treatment.
Northern Territory			£10 during period of incapacity.
			7s. 6d., plus cost of specified food ration.
Australian Capital Territory		• •	Same as Commonwealth of Australia (above).

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1961)—continued.

in case of Total Disablement.

Minimum Weekly Payment.	Weekly Payments in respect of Dependants.	Total Liability.
Adult male, £7. Adults whose a.w.e. are less than £9 5s., 100 per cent. of a.w.e. but not exceeding £7. Minors whose a.w.e. are less than £6 10s., 100 per cent. of a.w.e. but not exceeding £4 17s. 6d.	£3 for wife or adult dependant, plus £1 5s. per child (including children to whom worker stands in loco parentis), subject to prescribed maximum.	Unlimited.
Same as for maximum.	£2 8s. for wife or relative caring for his children if wife or rela- tive is wholly or mainly de- pendent upon him, plus 16s. per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum.	£2,800 except in cases of (a) permanent and total disablement, or (b) permanent and partial disablement of major degree.
Adult worker £4, or 100 per cent. of a.w.e. Not less than £3 10s. in the case of Commonwealth Age and Invalid Pensioners.	£2 10s. per week for wife, 15s. per week each child and stepchild under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum.	£3,300.
£5 10s. except for workman under 21 with no dependants whose a.w.e. are less than £5 10s. where minimum payment is a.w.e.	£4 for dependent wife and £1 10s. each child under 16 years of age.	£3,250.
£4 16s., or 100 per cent. of a.w.e., whichever is lower.	£2 17s. for dependent wife, £1 4s. each dependent child or dependent stepchild under 16 years of age.	(a) where permanent total incapacity results, £3,103. (b) other than (a), £2,867
Same as for maximum	£2 10s. for wife or any relative standing in loco parentis to the children of the worker, £1 4s. 6d. per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum.	£7,500.
Same as for maximum	£2 10s. for (a) dependent wife; or (b) female over 16 years, who is wholly or mainly dependent on the employee and who at the date of injury was a member of the employee's family or was caring for a child under sixteen years who is mainly dependent on the employee; plus £1 2s. 6d. per dependent child, subject to maximum of weekly pay at date of injury.	£3,000 except in respect of total and permanent incapacity, when liability unlimited.
Same as for maximum	£2 10s. for wife or dependent female over 16 years in special circumstances. £1 2s, 6d, for each dependent child under 16 years of age.	£3,000, excluding cost of medical surgical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. This does not limit compensation in case of death or total and per- manent incapacity.
Same as for maximum.	5s. plus cost of specified food ration for wife. 2s. 6d. for one dependent child under 16 years of age plus cost of specified food ration.	£1,058, excluding cost of medical, surgical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. This does not limit compensation in case of death or total and per- manent incapacity.
Same as for maximum.	£2 10s. for a wife or female (over 16 years of age) wholly or mainly dependent on the workman, who is a member of his family or caring for a child under 16 years of age wholly or mainly dependent on the workman, plus £1 2s. 6d. for each child under 16 years of age who is wholly or mainly dependent upon the workman.	Unlimited where the injury results in total and permanent incapacity, otherwise £3,000 plus cost of medical treatment.

Conspectus of Workers' Compensation Laws

	De	ath Payments.	
State, etc.	Maximum (excluding Payments for Dependent Children).	Minimum.	Additional Provision for Dependent Children.
New South Wales	£4,300. Deduction of lump sum or weekly payments made before death from death benefit is not permitted. Maximum funeral expenses when workman leaves no dependants are £80.		£2 3s. per week for each dependent child under 16 years of age until death or age 16, whichever is the earlier.
Victoria	£2,240 (excluding payments for total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death).		£80 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
Queensland	£3,000.	£3,000 total dependants; £250 partial dependants; £200 death of worker under 21 years of age.	£100 for each child or stepchild under 16 years of age.
South Australia	Four years' earnings, maximum £3,000, plus burial expenses not exceeding £80 (excluding weekly payments for partial or total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death).	£1,000, plus payment for dependent children.	£100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
Western Australia	£3,386.	£957 for a wholly de- pendent widow, mother, child or step- child under 16 years of age only, plus payment for depen- dent children.	£90 for each dependent child or stepchild under 16 years of age not being an ex- nuptial child.
Tasmania	£4,000.		£100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
Commonwealth of Australia	£3,000	Proportionate payment for partial dependency.	£100 for each totally or mainly dependent child under 16 years of age.
Northern Territory	£3,000, plus up to £60 funeral expenses.		£100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
	£1,058, plus up to £27 funeral expenses.		£45 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
Australian Capital Territory	£3,000, plus the cost of medical treatment. Any amount, by way of weekly payments, paid or payable before the death of the workman in respect of his total or partial incapacity for work shall be disregarded, but any additional lump sum payment shall be deducted, provided the £3,000 is not reduced to less than £400.	Same as for maximum.	£100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1961)—continued.

Provisions for Lump Sum Payment for Scheduled Injuries.	Special Provisions regarding Compensation for Aged and Injured Workers.	Insurance.
Yes. No deduction in respect of weekly payments is permitted.	No	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes (excluding payments made on account of period of illness resulting from injury).	No	.Compulsory and competitive.
Yes.	No, except provision for minimum disablement payments.	Compulsory with Queensland State Government Insurance Office.
Yes.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes.	No.	
Yes. This is in addition to previous weekly payments.	No.	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Administrator) and competitive.
Yes. This is in addition to previous weekly payments.	No.	
Yes. Such payment is not subject to deduction in respect of any amount previously paid by way of a weekly payment.	No.	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Minister) and com- petitive.

Conspectus of Workers' Compensation Laws

State, etc.	Government Insurance Office.	Compensation payable in respect of injuries received whilst travelling to or from work.
New South Wales	Yes, competitive.	Same as for injury arising out of or in course of employment.
Victoria	Yes, competitive	Yes.
Queensland	Yes, monopoly.	As for other injuries.
South Australia	No, except for employees of South Australian Govern- ment	Only if being conveyed by employer's transport or travelling to a trade, technical or other school for training and (for an apprentice) if on a journey between his place of residence and trade school if required to attend in accordance with arrangements made with his employer.
Western Australia	Yes. Competitive, except in mining operations.	Only if travelling between employer's establishment and any trade, technical or other training school during ordinary working hours.
Tasmania	Yes, competitive.	Yes, if travelling to a trade, technical or other training school. Cover is also provided while a worker is travelling between his place of residence and his place of employment, provided he is travelling in a vehicle belonging to, hired by or used under contract with his employer for the conveyance of workers to and from their places of employment.
Commonwealth of Australia	No.	Yes, but liability restricted to travel to or from employment as distinct from place of employment.
Northern Territory	No.	Yes. Yes.
Australian Capital Territory	No.	Yes.

IN Australia (as at 31st December, 1961)—continued.

Dusts.

Silio	cosis.	Other Dusts.				
Maximum Weekly Payments.	Total Liability.	Maximum Weekly Payments.	Total Liability.			
Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries.	Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.			
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.			
£7.	Compensation is payable to a sufferer during his lifetime. On death weekly payments to widow continue until total of £3,000 paid. Minimum aggregate payment to widow, £300; maximum weekly payment to widow, £5.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.			
Workmen's Compensa- sation (Silicosis) Scheme. As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.			
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.			
Workers' (Occupational Diseases) Relief Fund Act 1954. Unmarried, £10; mar- ried, £12 10s.; each child under 16 years, £1 4s. 6d.	£4,000.	As for silicosis.	£4,000.			
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.			
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.			
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.			
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.			

CHAPTER V.-LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

§ 1. Labour Organizations in Australia.

1. General.—The figures shown in this section are prepared from a special collection of membership of labour organizations at 31st December each year. The affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. The Bureau is indebted to the secretaries of trade unions for their co-operation in supplying information

This issue contains a comparison of the results of the annual collections for the years 1957 to 1961. Particulars for earlier years will be found in previous issues of the Labour Report.

- 2. Organizations Registered under the (Commonwealth) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—Under Part VIII. of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1961, any association of employers in any industry who have, or any employer who has, employed, on an average taken per month, not less than 100 employees during the six months preceding application for registration, and any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry, may be registered. However, under the Public Service Arbitration Act an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organization, provided that its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service. Such organizations are included in the figures shown below. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. Registration under Commonwealth legislation began in 1906. At the end of 1961 the number of employers' organizations registered under the provisions of the Act was 64. The number of unions registered at the end of 1961 was 154, with membership of 1,529,315, representing 81 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.
- 3. Particulars regarding Trade Unions.—(i) Types.—The trade unions in Australia are very diverse in character, and range from the small independent association to the large interstate organization, which, in its turn, may be a branch of an international body. Broadly speaking, there are four distinct classes of labour organizations:—(a) the local independent; (b) the State; (c) the interstate; and (d) the Australasian or international. The schemes of organization of interstate or federated unions vary greatly in character. In some unions the State organizations are bound together under a system of unification with centralized control, while in others the State units are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond being loose and existing only for one or two specified purposes.
- (ii) Number and Membership.—(a) States.—The following table gives particulars of the number of separate unions and the number of members at the end of the years 1957 to 1961:—

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP.

Yea	r.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
40.55				Number				21	22	(a
1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	••	235 231 234 231 226	162 161 159 157 156	133 131 129 133 133	137 136 135 136 134	156 156 154 155 152	98 98 97 101 103	21 20 23 25 24	33 30 29 31 34	37 37 36 36 35

For footnotes see next page.

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP—continued.

Year.	2.000	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
				Nume	er of Me	EMBERS.	1			
1957 1958 1959 1960 1961		737,358 731,375 741,610 768,458 743,581	444,150 461,314	310,821 313,744 322,150 327,416 329,746		114,095 114,494 114,497 115,941 115,000	51,951 51,508 54,136 56,006 56,873	2,408 2,433 2,552 3,091 2,904	6,485 7,375 8,768	1,810,154 1,811,218 1,850,727 1,912,392 1,894,603
			Perci	entage In	CREASE IN	Members	sнір.(<i>b</i>)			
1957 1958 1959 1960		0.2 -0.8 1.4 3.6 -3.2	0.4 0.3 3.9 3.9 1.6	-1.3 0.9 2.7 1.6 0.7	-1.9 1.5 0.0 4.3 -1.3	3.3 0.3 0.0 1.3 —0.8	-1.4 -0.9 5.1 3.5 1.5	2.4 1.0 4.9 21.1 —6.0	-6.5 16.5 13.7 18.9 -5.9	-0.1 0.1 2.2 3.3 -0.5

⁽a) Without interstate duplication. (See letterpress below). (b) On preceding year.

Note.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

In the table above, under the heading "Number of Separate Unions", a union with members in a State is counted as one union within that State. The figures by States do not add to the Australian total (shown in the last column) because a union represented in more than one State is included in the figure for each State in which it is represented, but is counted only once in the Australian total.

(b) Industrial Groups.—The following table shows the number and membership of trade unions in Australia in industrial groups at the end of the years 1957 to 1961.

TRADE UNIONS: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA.

Industrial Group.		1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.
1	Number	of Separat	e Unions.(a))		
Agriculture, Grazing, etc Mining and Quarrying		3 12	3 12	3 12	12	3 12
Manufacturing— Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Food, Drink and Tobacco Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing, etc. Other Manufacturing Total Manufacturing Building and Construction Railway and Tramway Services Road and Air Transport Shipping and Stevedoring Banking, Insurance and Clerical Wholesale and Retail Trade Public Authority (n.e.i.)(b) Amusement, Hotels, Personal Servic Other Industries(c)		15 7 35 6 6 38 107 30 25 11 14 18 12 76 23 42	15 7 34 7 6 36 105 30 25 10 14 19 12 76 23 41	15 7 34 7 6 34 103 29 25 10 12 75 25 41	14 7 34 7 6 32 100 28 25 10 14 20 11 75 25 40	13 7 34 7 6 32 99 28 25 10 14 19 11 73 23 38
Total		373	370	369	363	355

TRADE UNIONS: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA—continued.

Agriculture, Grazing, etc. Mining and Quarrying Manufacturing Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Food, Drink and Tobacco 101,967 Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing, etc. Other Manufacturing Total Manufacturing Building and Construction Railway and Tramway Services 141,566 MUMBER OF MEMBER 42,221 270,798 270,798 270,798 270,798 270,799 43,312 43,312 40,6115 655,651 638 Building and Construction 135,541 13	as. 51,120 62 88,332 40 75,273 280	2,681 0,795	1960. 63,459 37,724	1961. 61,420 35,288
Agriculture, Grazing, etc. 62,028 Mining and Quarrying 42,221 Manufacturing— 42,221 Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. 270,798 Textiles, Clothing and Footwear 101,967 Food, Drink and Tobacco 107,999 Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. 45,460 Paper, Printing, etc. 43,312 Other Manufacturing 86,115 Building and Construction 135,541 Railway and Tramway Services 141,566 Road and Air Transport 141,566	51,120 62 88,332 40 75,273 280	0,795	37,724	
Mining and Quarrying	38,332 40 75,273 280	0,795	37,724	
Total Manufacturing	0,563 116 2,631 46	9,381 5,727 6,544 3,226	292,355 103,848 119,813 43,945 51,763	291,541 95,273 128,016 41,954 51,810
Shipping and Stevedoring	6,816 88 6,977 680 2,492 137 7,438 136 2,104 8,131 36 0,747 109 4,736 77 9,293 318	3,929 7,655 7,231 5,444 5,305 6,624 7,040 7,839 7,618	92,571 704,295 137,825 139,050 56,003 36,108 112,819 81,719 331,166	51,610 82,584 691,173 143,923 133,823 58,363 35,016 118,850 75,748 341,000
Total			69,571 142,653	51,393 148,601

(a) Without interstate duplication. See explanation on page 177. (b) Includes Communication and Municipal, etc. (c) Includes Community and Business Services.

(iii) Number of Members and Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners.—
(a) General.—The following tables show the estimated percentages of wage and salary earners in employment who are members of trade unions. As current estimates of wage and salary earners in employment do not include employees engaged in rural industry or females in private domestic service, the percentages have been calculated on figures obtained by adding to the end of year estimates the numbers of employees in rural industry and female private domestic service recorded at the Census of 30th June, 1954. For this reason and also because the membership of trade unions includes some persons not in employment, the percentages shown in the tables must be regarded as approximations.

(b) States.—The table below shows, for each State and the Northern Territory, the number of males, females and persons who were members of trade unions at 31st December, 1961 and the estimated percentages as described above. In interpreting these, it should be noted that certain employees such as those in professional occupations may not be eligible for membership of a specified union, while others may not reside in a locality covered by a union devoted to their particular trade or occupation. The percentages are not directly comparable with those published in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 44.

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, 31st DECEMBER, 1961.

			,	DECEMB	ER, 1901.	
State. New South Wales a	Nun	nber of Mem	bers.	Proporti S	on of Total Walary Earners. (Per cent.)	age and
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons
New South Wales a Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania Northern Territory	607,965 385,797 253,891 128,760 95,894 46,959 2,634	143,867 100,963 75,855 22,728 19,106 9,914 270	751,832 486,760 329,746 151,488 115,000 56,873 2,904	67 60 82 62 61 63 36	40 37 71 31 36 40 14	59 53 78 53 54 57 32
Australia	1,521,900	372,703	1,894,603	66	41	59

(a) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

(c) Australia.—Similar particulars for Australia as at the end of each of the years 1957 to 1961 are given in the following table.

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, AUSTRALIA.

	Year.	Nun	nber of Mem	bers.		on of Total Valary Earner: (Per cent.)	
		 Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1957 1958 1959 1960 1961		 1,463,985 1,465,682 1,494,669 1,534,423 1,521,900	346,169 345,536 356,058 377,969 372,703	1,810,154 1,811,218 1,850,727 1,912,392 1,894,603	65 65 65 66	42 41 41 41	59 58 58 58 58

(iv) Classification according to Number of Members.—The following table shows the number and membership of all trade unions in Australia at the end of each of the years 1957 to 1961, classified according to size. In this table interstate unions are counted only once.

TRADE UNIONS: CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF MEMBERS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Under 2,000.	2,000 and under 5,000.	5,000 and under 10,000.	10,000 and under 20,000.	20,000 and under 30,000.	30,000 and under 40,000.	40,000 and under 50,000.	50,000 and over.	Total.
				Number	of Unio	NS.			
1957 1958 1959 1960	261 260 258 253 245	42 42 40 39 40	27 24 26 25 25	14 16 17 18 18	10 10 8 8 7	10 7 9 4 5	3 5 7 11 7	6 6 4 5 8	373 370 369 363 355
]	Number	ог Мемі	BERS.			
1957	128,554 130,333 126,870 129,029 122,253	130,933 122,103	194,132 178,003 185,286 182,763 183,203	217,500 235,375	232,801 242,497 190,030 188,800 167,363	358,095 248,913 324,364 135,458 170,090	131,744 215,745 319,209 491,080 305,492	455,797 447,294 347,490 408,645 561,014	1,810,154 1,811,218 1,850,727 1,912,392 1,894,603
		Propo	RTION O	f Total	Members	нгр. (Ре	r Cent.)		
1957 1958 1959 1960	7.1 7.2 6.9 6.7 6.5	6.8 7.2 6.6 6.4 6.5	10.7 9.8 10.0 9.5 9.7	10.3 12.0 12.7 13.3 13.8	12.8 13.4 10.3 9.9 8.8	19.8 13.8 17.5 7.1 9.0	7.3 11.9 17.2 25.7 16.1	25.2 24.7 18.8 21.4 29.6	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0

(v) Interstate or Federated Trade Unions.—The following table gives particulars regarding the number and membership of interstate or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures include interstate unions registered under the (Commonwealth) Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1961, as well as federated unions which are not so registered.

INTERSTATE OR FEDERATED TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP.(a)

	Year.		Unio	ons Operating	in—		
	rear.	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.	Total.
			Number	of Unions	,		
1957 1958 19 5 9 1960 1961		 15 13 13 12 13	8 12 9 8 8	22 20 23 21 21	33 33 35 34 32	64 63 60 65 66	142 141 140 140
			Number	с об Мемвеі	RS.		
1957 1958 1959 1960 1961		 31,281 31,348 31,923 37,736 29,939	64,510 64,983 60,642 33,333 63,631	206,839 206,572 224,737 215,785 183,261	383,194 385,246 396,005 460,843 404,810	892,089 887,929 900,910 929,673 1,001,917	1,577,913 1,576,078 1,614,217 1,677,370 1,683,558

⁽a) Certain unions have, in addition to branches in the States, branches in the Northern Territory and in the Australian Capital Territory.

4. Central Labour Organizations.—Delegate organizations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established in each of the capital cities, and in a number of industrial centres elsewhere. Their revenue is raised by means of a per caput tax on the members of each affiliated union. In the majority of the towns where such central organizations exist, most of the local unions are affiliated with the central organization, which is usually known as the Labour or the Trades Hall Council. In Western Australia a unified system of organization extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Party, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils with which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organization is not so close, and while provision usually exists in the rules of the central council at the capital city of each State for the organization of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are generally independent bodies. The following table shows, for each State and Territory, the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith, at the end of the years 1957 to 1961.

CENTRAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS: NUMBER, AND UNIONS AND BRANCH UNIONS AFFILIATED.

Year	N.S.W.	∀ic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
	1		Numb	er of Co	OUNCILS.				
1957 1958 1959 1960	 11 11 11 11 11 12	9 9 9 9	12 12 12 12 12	6 6 6 6	10 10 10 10 10	5 5 5 5 5		1 1 1 1 1	54 54 54 54 35
	Num	BER OF U	Jnions a	ND BRAN	NCH UNI	ons Aff	ILIATED.		
1957 1958 1959 1960	 290 297 297 305 335	273 269 284 289 278	166 171 178 178 180	147 150 160 157 155	403 400 384 386 411	113 113 111 115 117		22 23 23 24 24 24	1,414 1,423 1,437 1,454 1,500

The figures for number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organization of unions may be classed certain State or district councils organized on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions whose members' interests are closely connected by reason of their occupations. Delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the metal trades, or with the building trades, may be so classed.

A Central Labour Organization, now called the Australian Council of Trade Unions, came into being during 1927. The Council was created to function on behalf of the trade unions of Australia, and was founded at an All-Australian Trade Union Congress held in Melbourne in May, 1927. The A.C.T.U. consists of affiliated unions and affiliated Metropolitan and/or State Labour Councils and Provincial Councils. The Metropolitan or State Labour Council in each State is the State Branch of the A.C.T.U. and it has the right to appoint one representative to act on the executive of the Council. In addition to the representatives of the State Branches of the A.C.T.U., six delegates are elected by and from Congress, one from each of the following industry groups:—Building, Food and Distributive Services, Manufacturing, Metal, Services and Transport. To this Executive are added the four officers, namely, President, two Vice-Presidents, and Secretary, who are elected by and from the Australian Congress of Trade Unions.

The ordinary meetings of Congress are held in alternate years. Special meetings of Congress shall be held whenever deemed advisable by decision of the Executive, as approved by the majority of its branches, or by resolution of unions representing one-third of the total membership of the A.C.T.U.

The objectives of the A.C.T.U. are the socialization of industry, i.e. production, distribution and exchange, and the utilization of the resources of Australia for the benefit of the people—ensuring full employment, with rising standards of living, real security and full cultural opportunities for all. The methods to be adopted are:—the closer organization of the workers by the transformation of the Australian trade union movement from the craft

to an industrial basis, by grouping of unions in their respective industries and by the establishment of one union in each industry; the consolidation of the Australian Labour Movement with the object of unified control, administration, and action; the centralized control of industrial disputes; educational propaganda among unions; and political action to secure satisfactory working-class legislation.

The A.C.T.U. was the first interstate body in Australia with authority to deal with industrial matters of an interstate character affecting the trade union movement generally. It is also the body responsible for submitting to the Commonwealth Government the names of persons suitable for selection as the Australian workers' delegate to the annual International Labour Conference.

All the major unions are affiliated with the A.C.T.U., with the exception of the largest, the Australian Workers' Union, which is itself virtually a central organization of branches catering in the main for employees in rural and constructional pursuits.

§ 2. International Labour Organization.

1. General.—The International Labour Organization (I.L.O.) was established on 11th April, 1919, as an autonomous institution associated with the League of Nations. Its original constitution was adopted as Part XIII. of the Treaty of Versailles and formed part of other treaties of peace. During the years between its establishment and the outbreak of the 1939–45 War, the I.L.O., with head-quarters at Geneva, played a leading role in promoting the improvement of labour conditions throughout the world.

In 1940, in order to ensure that the I.L.O. should be able to continue to function freely, a working centre was established at Montreal, Canada. In 1946 the Organization became the first of the specialized agencies of the United Nations. Under the terms of agreement, the United Nations recognizes the I.L.O. as a specialized agency having responsibility in the field defined by its constitution, which embraces labour conditions, industrial relations, employment organization, social security and other aspects of social policy. The Organization has three basic parts. These are the International Labour Conference, its highest authority, which as a rule meets annually; the Governing Body, its executive council, which usually meets three times each year; and the International Labour Office, which provides the Secretariat of the Organization, Conference is composed of delegations from the Member States of the Organization. At the end of 1961 there were 101 Member States, each of which is entitled to be represented by four delegates—two Government, one representing employers and one representing workers, together with their advisers. Each delegate speaks and votes independently, so that all points of view in each country are fully expressed. The Governing Body consists of the representatives of twenty governments, and ten employers' and ten workers' representatives. Of the twenty government representatives, half are from the ten countries of major industrial importance and ten are elected by the remaining governments. These latter ten government representatives and the ten employers' and ten workers' titular delegates and the deputy members of the three groups are elected by their groups at the Conference every three years. Particulars are given in previous issues of the Labour Report of the proceedings of International Labour Conferences up to the 44th Session held in Geneva in June, 1960.

2. The International Labour Conference.—(i) General.—These Conferences are composed of government, employer and worker delegations from member countries. The employer and worker delegates to the International Labour

Conferences must be chosen, under the provisions of the I.L.O. Constitution, by each Government in agreement with the most representative employer and worker organizations of the country. The principal function of the Conference (which meets at least once a year) is to draft international minimum social and labour standards which take the form of International Labour Conventions and Recommendations.

(ii) Recent Sessions.—The 45th Session of the Conference was held in Geneva in June, 1961. The Australian delegation was:—Government delegates, Dr. I. S. Sharp and Mr. L. J. Arnott; Employers' delegate, Mr. H. G. Ferrier; Workers' delegate, Mr. W. P. Evans; and their advisers.

The main topics were:—Reduction of hours of work; workers' housing; employment problems and policies; vocational training; equality of treatment of nationals and non-nationals in social security; co-operation in the field of technical assistance; and labour relations.

In the field of labour relations the I.L.O. also held an Asian Regional Seminar on the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes in Kuala Lumpur in December, 1961. The participants were government officials working in this field, the Australian representative being Mr. J. H. Portus, Commissioner under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

- 3. Governing Body.—The Governing Body has 40 members, of whom 20 represent governments, 10 employers and 10 workers throughout the world. From 1945 to 1959, Australia alternated as a Member and Deputy Member of the government group. Mr. A. E. Monk, President of the A.C.T.U., is a titular member of the workers' group. Sir Lewis Burne, C.B.E., did not stand for re-election as titular member of the employers' group and was elected a deputy member. Both the Australian Government and Mr. Monk (from the workers' group) are members of the Asian Advisory Committee of the Governing Body, which met in November, 1961.
- 4. Industrial Committees.—In May, 1961, an Australian tripartite delegation representing the Government, the employers and the workers attended the 7th Session of the Inland Transport Committee in Geneva.
- 5. I.L.O. Conventions and Recommendations.—(i) General.—An I.L.O. Convention is an international treaty which has to be approved by two-thirds of the delegates at the Conference before it is adopted. As part of their Constitutional obligations as Member States of the Organization, Governments are required to bring Conventions adopted by Sessions of the Conference to the attention of their competent national authorities (Parliament) to be considered for ratification. After a Government ratifies an I.L.O. Convention, not only does it enter into a formal treaty obligation to ensure compliance with its provisions, but also it must report annually to the International Labour Office (the I.L.O. Secretariat) on the measures it is taking to give effect to its provisions, and must furnish copies of these Reports to the national representative workers' and employers' organizations. Countries which do not ratify Conventions are still obliged to examine them, to report back to the I.L.O. about the state of their law and practice and give reasons why they have not ratified them.

Recommendations do not require ratification, but Governments are obliged to bring them to the attention of the competent national authorities for consideration. These authorities must in turn weigh the possibility of adopting legislation or taking any other action that may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of Recommendations. A Report describing the way in which these obligations have been discharged must be sent to the I.L.O.

The International Labour Conference, during its 45 Sessions between 1919 and 1961, adopted 116 Conventions and 115 Recommendations setting forth international minimum standards. These constitute what has become known as the International Labour Code. The Code covers a wide range of subjects, including wages, hours of work, annual holidays with pay, age of admission to employment, medical examination for fitness for employment, maternity protection, industrial health, safety and welfare, social insurance and assistance, unemployment insurance, compensation for employment injuries, freedom of association, right to organize and bargain collectively, employment conditions of seamen, etc. The Code has played an important part in the improvement of working and living conditions all over the world since 1919.

As far as Australia is concerned, the provisions of the Constitution are such that only the Commonwealth Government, under the "external affairs" power, may ratify international treaties, including I.L.O. Conventions, on behalf of Australia. The Commonwealth Government thus becomes internationally responsible for ensuring their observance. However, the Constitutional division of powers as between the Commonwealth and the States is such that although the subject matter of some I.L.O. Conventions is solely within the legislative competence of the Commonwealth, the subject matter of the great majority is the joint responsibility of the Commonwealth and the States. In the case of this latter category of Conventions it is necessary, before such Conventions can be ratified by Australia, that the law and practice in each State should already be precisely (and not just generally) in accord with their provisions. In addition, the Commonwealth Government has to ensure that its own law and practice in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory and, in some instances, in the general Commonwealth legislative field as well. are satisfactory. In other words, in respect of most I.L.O. Conventions, the law and practice in nine separate jurisdictions have to be precisely in accord with their provisions before they can be ratified by Australia. Moreover, it has been the policy of the Commonwealth Government since 1919, irrespective of party, not to proceed with ratification (on behalf of Australia as a whole) of I.L.O. Conventions that concern the States until each of the States has not only introduced satisfactory law and practice, but also formally agreed to ratification by the Commonwealth.

Further, the I.L.O. Constitution provides that I.L.O. Conventions, once ratified by a member country, have to be considered from the point of view of extending the ratification to that country's non-metropolitan territories (where such exist), and a Declaration indicating that country's attitude to such extensions has to be submitted to the I.L.O. In other words, as far as Australia is concerned, once an I.L.O. Convention has been ratified in respect of the mainland, consideration has to be given to its extension to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, Nauru and Norfolk Island. In passing, it could be added that there are a few I.L.O. Conventions which apply only to non-metropolitan territories.

(ii) Conventions ratified by Australia.—As at 1st January, 1962, Australia had ratified 25 I.L.O. Conventions—18 based exclusively on the law and practice of the Commonwealth Government. A summary of the purpose and main provisions of each Convention ratified to the end of 1959 was published in Labour Report No. 47, 1959. A summary of the Conventions ratified during 1960 (Nos. 12 and 105) was published in Labour Report No. 48, 1960. No further Conventions were ratified by Australia during 1961.

SECTION I.

SYDNEY: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES(a) OF FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1961.

													1 1	
Item.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, 1961.
Groceries, etc.— Bread(b) Flour, plain Self-raising Fea Sugar Rice Tapioca, seed Jam, plum Golden Syrup Oats, flaked Raisins, seeded Currants Apricots, dried Peaches, canned Pears, canned Potatoes Onions, brown Soap Kerosene	2 lb. "" lb. "" 14 lb. 2 lb. lb. "" 29 oz. 7 lb. lb. "" quart	d. 17.50 18.30 21.60 78.50 11.00 11.90 21.5.50 34.10 22.55 11.36 22.55 11.36 70.00 39.10 39.50 7.30 20.36 9.25	d. 17.50 18.35 21.60 78.50 11.00 11.92 15.40 34.10 22.55 11.30 34.81 28.50 70.00 39.10 39.50 75.20 8.00 20.46 9.25	d. 17.50 18.35 21.60 78.50 11.00 11.92 15.40 35.00 22.55 11.30 34.81 28.50 70.75 39.85 39.75 72.80 8.50 20.56 9.25	d. 18.50 18.55 21.45 78.50 11.00 11.92 15.40 35.20 22.45 11.30 34.81 28.50 70.75 39.70 39.60 66.55 8.80 20.56 9.25	d. 18.50 18.60 21.50 78.50 11.90 11.92 14.00 35.45 22.45 22.45 11.30 34.81 28.50 69.00 39.70 39.60 60.00 10.10 20.56	d. 18.50 18.65 21.80 78.50 11.00 11.92 14.00 35.35 22.50 11.16 34.81 28.50 69.00 39.70 39.60 63.22 10.60 21.30 9.25	d. 18.50 18.45 21.75 21.75 78.50 11.00 11.92 14.00 35.35 22.50 11.11 28.50 39.60 39.60 39.60 39.50 66.18 11.10 9.25	d. 18.50 18.65 21.70 78.50 11.00 11.92 13.20 35.55 22.50 11.18 34.81 28.50 39.60 39.50 66.03 13.50 21.67 9.25	d. 18.50 18.65 21.70 78.50 11.00 11.92 13.20 35.55 22.50 11.18 34.81 28.50 39.60 39.50 79.58 13.20 21.67 9.25	d. 18.50 18.65 21.70 78.50 11.00 13.20 13.20 34.60 22.50 11.18 34.81 28.50 39.22 39.30 83.58 12.30 21.67 9.25	d. 18.50 18.65 21.70 78.50 11.00 13.00 13.20 34.60 22.50 11.18 34.81 28.50 69.00 39.30 43.03 10.00 22.04 9.25	d. 19.00 18.65 21.70 78.50 11.00 13.20 34.60 22.50 11.18 34.81 28.50 69.00 39.30 58.08 11.00 22.40 9.25	d. 18.29 18.54 21.65 78.50 11.00 12.19 14.14 34.95 22.50 34.81 28.50 69.46 39.51 39.50 64.33 10.37 21.25 9.25
Dairy Produce— Butter, factory Cheese, mild Eggs, new laid(c) Bacon, rashers Milk, condensed n fresh, bottled(b)	lb. doz. lb. 14 oz. tin quart	58.25 44.50 72.00 87.80 26.10 23.00	58.25 44.50 78.00 87.80 26.10 23.00	58.25 44.50 78.00 86.60 26.25 23.00	58.25 44.50 78.00 86.60 26.25 23.00	58.25 44.50 78.00 89.40 26.25 23.00	58.25 44.50 78.00 89.40 26.25 23.00	58.25 44.50 78.00 89.30 26.10 23.00	58.25 44.62 72.00 89.30 25.95 23.00	58.25 44.62 72.00 89.30 25.95 23.00	58.25 44.37 60.00 88.10 25.95 23.00	58.25 44.37 60.00 86.30 25.95 23.00	58.25 44.49 60.00 86.30 25.95 23.00	58.25 44.50 88.02 26.09 23.00
Meat— Beef, sirloin	īb.	Mar	ch Quarter,	1961.	Jun	e Quarter, 64.44	1961.	Septer	mber Quart 62.11	ier, 1961.	Decei	nber Quarte 59.48	r, 1961.	62.67
rib (without bone) , steak, rump , chuck	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		50.13 86.50 46.37 25.70			50.00 85.27 46.20 25.70			47.50 80.83 44.10 25.37			46.10 78.10 41.90 24.93		48.43 82.68 44.64 25.43
", (corned) silver- side side brisket Mutton, leg ", forequarter ", loin ", chops, loin loin ", loin ", chops	29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29		49.10 35.97 26.77 17.96 25.60 25.70 27.60 66.57 66.77			47.83 35.07 27.17 18.71 25.57 25.57 28.00 63.13 64.40 64.67			45.30 33.73 25.13 17.63 24.17 24.10 26.03 62.90 61.73 61.73			44.67 32.97 24.60 17.37 23.60 23.33 25.57 61.67 59.07 58.80		46.73 34.44 25.92 17.92 24.74 24.68 26.80 63.57 62.99

FENDEX,

MELBOURNE: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES(a) OF FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1961.

Item.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, 1961.
Groceries, etc.— Bread(b) Flour, plain "self-raising Tea Sugar Rice Tapioca, seed Jam, plum Golden Syrup Oats, flaked Raisins, seeded Currants Apricots, dried Peaches, canned Pears, canned Potatoes Onions, brown Soap Kerosene	2 lb. "" lb. "" 1½ lb. 2 lb. lb. "" 29 oz. 7 lb. quart	d. 18.00 13.90 22.70 79.20 11.00 11.80 13.20 29.83 22.40 11.01 33.33 28.75 62.25 32.80 33.35 40.85 9.43 21.00 8.81	d. 18.00 13.90 22.80 79.20 11.00 11.80 13.20 29.83 22.40 11.01 33.33 22.40 33.35 72.09 9.14 21.00 8.81	d. 18.00 14.40 22.80 11.00 13.20 11.80 13.20 30.28 75 62.25 62.25 63.40 33.45 72.85 9.13 21.00 8.81	d. 18.00 14.40 22.80 79.30 11.80 13.20 30.39 22.40 11.06 33.33 28.75 62.25 34.35 34.10 62.89 9.25 21.00 8.81	d. 18.00 14.40 22.80 78.95 11.00 13.20 30.72 22.40 11.06 33.33 29.25 62.25 34.35 34.10 60.91 10.62 21.00 8.81	d. 18.50 14.40 22.80 78.50 11.00 11.64 12.67 30.78 22.30 11.08 33.33 29.25 62.25 34.15 34.00 62.42 10.58 21.97 8.81	d. 18.50 14.20 22.80 78.45 11.00 11.67 12.50 30.83 22.60 11.08 33.50 29.25 62.25 34.05 33.65 64.59 11.24 21.94 8.81	d. 18.50 14.20 22.80 78.45 11.00 11.67 12.50 30.83 22.60 11.08 33.50 29.25 62.25 34.10 33.70 66.39 13.19 22.20 8.81	d. 18.50 14.20 22.70 22.70 11.67 12.50 30.83 22.60 11.08 33.50 29.25 62.25 33.70 78.86 15.77 22.20 8.81	d. 18.50 14.20 22.70 78.45 11.00 12.17 12.50 30.83 22.60 11.08 33.50 29.25 62.25 33.65 88.65 14.03 22.20 8.78	d. 18.50 14.20 22.70 78.45 11.00 12.33 12.56 30.83 22.60 11.08 33.50 29.25 34.25 34.25 33.70 68.10 12.98 22.20	d. 18.50 14.20 22.70 78.45 11.00 12.33 12.56 30.83 22.60 11.08 33.50 29.25 33.95 33.70 69.45 12.39 22.64	d. 18. 29 14. 22 22. 76 78. 75 11. 00 11. 87 12. 82 30. 57 22. 49 11. 04 62. 25 33. 89 33. 70 67. 34 11. 48 21. 70
Dairy Produce— Butter, factory Cheese, mild Eggs, new laid(c) Bacon, rashers Milk, condensed ,, fresh, bottled(b)	lb. doz. lb. 14 oz. tin quart	58.25 42.50 68.00 92.67 24.25 18.50	58.25 42.50 68.00 92.67 24.35 18.50	58.25 42.50 79.00 93.67 24.40 18.50	58.25 42.50 81.00 94.17 24.45 18.50	58.25 42.50 81.00 95.00 24.45 18.50	58.05 42.50 81.00 95.71 24.20 18.50	58.05 41.88 81.00 95.71 24.20 18.50	58.05 41.88 71.00 95.71 24.20 18.50	58.05 41.88 71.00 96.67 24.20 19.75	58.05 41.88 63.00 93.60 24.20 19.75	58.05 41.88 55.11 96.00 24.20 19.75	58.05 41.88 55.11 96.00 24.20 19.75	58.13 42.19 94.80 24.28 18.92
Meat— Beef, sirloin ,, rib (without	lb.	March	h Quarter, 1 60.00	961.	June	Quarter, 1 60.67	961.	Septem	iber Quarte 58.67	er, 1961.	Decem	ber Quarter, 57.38		59.18
bone) ,, steak, rump ,, chuck ,, sausages ,, (corned) silver-	>> >> >> >>		59.93 96.87 49.00 26.44			60.23 98.50 50.73 26.78			58.37 95.17 48.97 26.37			55.87 89.13 45.07 25.26		58.60 94.92 48.44 26.21
side side with the side of the	99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99		59.03 45.50 29.24 21.60 29.47 30.00 32.60 64.90 67.70 68.30			58.97 45.70 30.25 21.00 31.40 30.99 34.19 64.43 66.03 65.93			56.77 42.30 28.46 20.53 29.68 29.71 33.17 62.73 64.53 64.90			55.07 40.27 23.79 18.33 23.45 24.58 29.42 59.07 58.97 58.33		57.46 43.44 27.94 20.37 28.50 28.82 32.35 62.78 64.31 64.37

⁽a) In some cases the averages shown are price relatives. onwards, prices are for "extra large" eggs.

⁽b) Delivered.

⁽c) From January to March, 1961, prices are for "1st quality" eggs. From April, 1961

Section I.—continued.

BRISBANE: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES(a) OF FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1961.

Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, 1961.
2 lb. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	d. 16.50 11.56 19.25 76.20 10.90 12.00 14.13 31.05 20.80 12.19 34.05 27.59 68.75 37.90 38.10 42.35 5.65 20.73	d. 16.50 11.56 19.25 76.20 10.90 12.00 14.13 31.05 20.80 12.19 34.05 27.59 68.75 37.90 38.10 100.80 6.55 20.73	d. 16.50 12.17 20.00 76.20 10.90 12.00 14.13 31.15 20.80 12.19 34.10 27.59 68.75 37.90 38.30 68.60 8.30 20.73 8.79	d. 16.50 12.06 20.20 75.90 10.90 12.00 14.21 31.15 20.80 12.16 33.95 27.48 69.20 37.95 38.35 50.56 8.56 20.63 8.79	d. 16.50 12.06 20.20 75.90 10.90 12.00 14.21 31.15 20.80 12.16 34.05 27.58 69.20 37.95 38.35 56.78 10.22 20.63 8.79	d. 16.50 12.19 20.20 75.90 10.90 12.00 14.21 30.95 20.80 12.12 34.28 27.58 69.20 38.25 38.80 67.67 10.22 21.50 8.75	d. 16.50 12.19 20.15 75.90 10.90 12.00 14.21 30.95 21.43 27.85 69.20 38.80 72.38 8.89 21.63 8.73	d. 16.50 12.19 20.05 76.10 10.90 12.00 12.00 12.00 14.56 30.95 12.12 34.15 27.93 69.20 38.80 39.35 72.33 71.11 21.47 8.73	d. 16.50 12.19 20.05 76.10 10.90 14.56 30.80 20.75 12.12 34.15 27.93 69.20 39.00 39.35 83.00 11.11 21.57 8.73	d. 16.50 12.19 20.05 76.10 10.90 12.33 14.56 30.80 20.75 12.12 34.15 27.93 69.20 38.60 38.95 61.44 10.44 21.80 8.73	d. 16.50 12.19 20.05 76.10 10.90 12.50 13.64 30.80 20.75 12.12 34.30 27.93 38.60 38.95 40.06 10.00 21.90 8.73	d. 16.50 12.19 20.05 76.10 10.90 13.00 13.64 30.80 20.75 12.12 34.30 27.93 38.70 38.70 38.95 54.44 9.22 22.94 8.73	d. 16.50 12.06 19.96 76.06 10.99 12.15 14.18 30.97 20.78 12.14 34.16 27.74 69.09 38.30 38.70 64.20 9.19 21.36 8.76
	57.55 42.64 71.90 95.00 26.25 19.00	57.55 42.64 71.90 95.50 26.25 19.00	57.55 42.64 75.00 93.75 26.30 19.00	57.55 42.64 67.90 93.75 26.25 19.00	57.55 42.64 67.90 93.75 26.10 19.00	57.55 42.64 75.90 92.75 26.10 19.00	57.35 42.64 75.90 92.75 26.10 19.00	57.35 42.64 66.00 92.75 25.85 19.00	57.35 42.64 66.00 92.75 25.85 19.00	57.35 42.64 58.00 90.50 25.85 19.00	57.35 43.75 57.20 89.75 25.85 19.00	57.35 43.75 62.00 90.75 25.85 19.00	57.45 42.83 29.81 26.05 19.00
lb.	Mar	ch Quarter, 53.17	, 1961.	Jun	e Quarter, 48.67	1961.	Septer		ter, 1961.	Dece	mber Quarte 48.93	r, 1961.	49.94
99 99		45.27 62.90 38.77 25.65			41.40 59.03 35.20 25.60			36.60			41.13 60.97 36.23 26.83		42.32 60.88 36.70 26.21
99 99 99 99 99 99 99		50.17 38.33 28.13 14.73 27.40 27.97 27.93 58.43 57.53			45.43 33.97 27.67 14.43 26.73 27.17 27.17 57.70 56.73 56.73			34.00 28.70 15.17 27.40 27.77 27.73 57.57 56.60			45.27 33.90 29.53 16.07 28.07 28.37 28.37 55.57 54.63 54.63		46.71 35.05 28.51 15.10 27.40 27.82 27.80 57.32 56.37 56.37
	" 1½ lb. " 1½ lb. 2 lb. lb. " 29 oz. 7 lb. lb. " doz. lb. 14 oz. tin quart lb. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	2 lb. 16.50 11.56 19.25 1b. 76.20 10.90 11.200 11.10 12.10 14.13 14.1b. 20.80 1b. 12.19 27.59 68.75 29 oz. 37.90 38.10 7 lb. 42.35 1b. 5.65 10. 71.90 14 oz. tin quart 1b. 75.55 Mar. 42.64 doz. 15. 95.00 14 oz. tin quart 1b. 75.55 Mar. 42.64 doz. 19.00 14 oz. tin quart 1b. 77.59 Mar. 42.64 doz. 19.00 14 oz. tin quart 1b. 77.55 Mar. 42.64 doz. 19.00 14 oz. tin quart 1b. 77.55 Mar. 42.64 doz. 19.00 15. 95.00 16. 95.00 17. 190 18. 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190	2 lb. 16.50 16.50 17.55 19.25 18. 17.55 19.25 19	d. d. d. d. d. d. d. d.	d	Description	Color Colo	Color Colo	A	Description	Diff. Ballady February Ballady Balla	Diff. Patients P	Unit. January. February. March. April. Mary. June. Juny. June. Juny. August. Juny. June. Juny. J

⁽a) In some cases the averages shown are price relatives. onwards, prices are for "large" eggs.

⁽b) Delivered.

SECTION I.—continued.

ADELAIDE: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES(a) OF FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1961.

Item.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, 1961.
Groceries, etc.— Bread(b) Flour, plain Tea Sugar Rice Tapioca, seed Jam, plum Golden Syrup Oats, flaked Raisins, seeded Currants Apricots, dried Peaches, canned Pears, canned Potatoes Onions, brown Soap Kerosene	2 lb. " lb. " lb. " lb. lb. lb. " 7 lb. lb. " 7 lb. lb. " quart	d. 16.50 12.43 18.65 79.70 10.95 11.86 10.56 34.00 21.95 9.90 34.85 29.86 69.50 36.35.55 36.35 7.80 18.83 8.25	d. 16.50 12.57 18.85 79.70 10.95 11.86 34.00 21.95 9.90 34.85 30.10 69.50 35.65 36.15 56.00 6.90 18.83 8.25	d. 16.50 12.57 18.85 79.70 10.95 11.86 34.00 21.95 9.90 34.85 30.10 69.50 36.65 63.00 7.70 18.83 8.25	d. 16.50 12.57 18.85 79.50 10.95 11.86 10.56 34.00 21.85 9.87 34.85 30.00 68.50 68.50 63.00 8.60 8.63 8.25	d. 16.50 12.57 18.85 79.10 10.90 11.86 10.56 34.00 21.85 9.87 34.85 30.00 68.50 68.50 56.00 9.15 18.83 8.25	d. 16.50 12.57 18.85 79.10 10.95 11.86 34.00 21.85 9.87 34.85 30.00 68.50 36.65 56.00 8.60 18.83 8.25	d. 16.50 12.64 18.85 79.10 10.95 11.86 34.00 21.85 9.87 34.85 30.00 69.17 36.85 36.65 63.00 9.40 18.83 8.85	d. 17.00 12.64 18.85 79.10 10.95 12.00 10.50 34.00 21.85 9.87 34.85 30.00 69.17 37.05 36.75 60.28 15.11 18.83 8.25	d. 17.00 12.64 18.85 78.90 10.95 12.00 10.50 34.00 21.95 9.87 34.85 30.00 69.17 37.05 36.75 70.00 16.56 18.83 8.25	d. 17.00 12.57 18.85 78.90 10.95 12.75 10.50 34.00 21.95 9.90 34.85 30.00 69.17 37.05 36.90 78.40 16.56 18.83 8.14	d. 17.00 12.57 18.70 78.90 10.95 13.25 10.50 34.00 21.95 9.93 34.85 30.00 69.17 36.75 36.60 63.00 14.72 18.80 8.14	d 17.50 12.57 18.70 78.90 10.95 13.25 10.50 34.00 21.95 9.93 34.85 30.00 69.17 36.30 36.60 49.00 10.96 18.80 8.14	d. 16.75 12.58 18.81 79.22 10.95 12.19 10.54 34.00 21.91 9.89 34.85 30.01 69.09 36.62 36.64 58.89 11.01 18.83 8.22
Dairy Produce— Butter, factory Cheese, mild Eggs, new laid Bacon, rashers Milk, condensed ,, fresh, loose(b) ,, bottled(b)	lb. doz. lb. 4 oz. tin quart	57.65 37.36 62.07 80.50 27.15 18.50 20.00	57.65 37.36 65.79 80.50 27.15 18.50 20.00	57.65 37.36 68.36 80.50 27.15 18.50 20.00	57.35 37.36 68.36 80.50 27.05 18.50 20.00	57.35 37.36 70.50 80.50 27.05 18.50 20.00	57.35 37.36 63.79 78.14 27.05 18.50 20.00	57.10 37.36 63.79 78.00 27.05 18.50 20.00	56.60 37.36 61.29 78.00 27.05 18.50 20.00	56.75 37.36 53.14 75.36 27.05 18.50 20.00	56.75 37.36 46.00 72.93 27.05 18.50 20.00	56.75 37.36 37.00 72.93 26.80 18.50 20.00	56.75 37.36 47.00 72.93 26.80 18.50 20.00	57.14 37.36 58.92 77.57 27.03 18.50 20.00
Meat— Beef, sirloin (without		Marc	ch Quarter,	1961.	June	Quarter, 1	961.	Septem	ber Quarte	ог, 1961.	Decem	ber Quarter	, 1961.	
bone) , rib (without	lb.		57.37			58.60			54.37			50.23		55.14
bone) ,, steak, rump ,, chuck ,, sausages	** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **		56.53 83.27 52.93 24.67			57.87 86.10 54.90 25.00			53.63 80.47 50.87 24.85			49.40 76.53 46.43 24.18		54.36 81.59 51.28 24.68
mutton, leg forequarter loin chops, loin pork, leg loin chops, loin chops, loin chops	99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99		58.53 44.57 33.19 18.15 33.56 33.74 34.57 67.13 67.00 67.13			59.30 45.30 34.15 18.78 34.04 34.22 35.40 63.13 63.90 64.07			55.70 41.27 30.96 17.18 31.22 31.30 32.04 55.90 56.50 56.57			52.10 37.80 28.63 14.85 27.74 27.85 29.37 49.60 49.47		56.41 42.24 31.73 17.24 31.64 31.78 32.85 58.94 59.22 59.37

⁽a) In some cases the averages shown are price relatives.

⁽b) Delivered.

Item.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, 1961.
Groceries, etc.— Bread(b). Flour, plain "self-raising Tea Sugar Rice Tapioca, seed Jam, plum Golden Syrup Oats, flaked Raisins, seeded Currants Apricots, dried Peaches, canned Pears, canned Potatoes Onions, brown Soap Kerosene	2 lb. "" lb. "" 1½ lb. 2 lb. lb. "" 29 oz. 7 lb. lb. "" quart	d. 18.00 14.58 22.50 11.00 12.15 15.94 34.15 21.70 12.07 12.70 37.60 39.10 40.38 8.25 19.47 13.31	d. 18.00 14.75 22.40 76.50 11.00 12.15 15.94 34.15 21.70 12.07 74.50 37.90 39.10 40.38 8.38 19.47 13.31	d. 18.00 14.83 22.50 76.50 11.00 12.15 15.94 34.15 21.70 12.09 37.70 27.70 74.50 37.90 39.10 40.38 8.69 19.47 13.36	d. 18.00 14.83 22.60 76.20 11.00 11.75 16.29 34.15 21.70 12.09 35.70 28.33 74.50 38.30 39.25 40.38 8.50 19.47 13.41	d. 18.00 14.83 22.60 76.20 11.72 16.61 34.15 21.90 12.09 35.70 28.33 74.50 38.30 39.40 40.38 9.13 19.47 13.36	d. 18.00 14.83 22.60 76.50 11.00 11.72 16.61 33.70 21.95 12.13 35.70 28.20 74.50 38.65 39.30 40.38 9.57 19.47	d. 18.00 14.83 22.50 76.50 11.00 21.85 12.09 21.85 12.09 39.40 39.40 40.29 11.86 18.70 13.06	d, 18,00 13,90 22,25 76,20 11,00 11,65 16,42 32,80 21,70 11,93 35,34 29,20 74,50 39,00 39,00 39,00 31,33 31,53 31,50 31,	d. 18.00 13.90 22.25 76.10 11.00 11.65 16.42 32.80 21.70 11.93 35.34 29.20 74.50 39.00 40.17 20.83 18.60 12.74	d. 18.00 14.25 22.25 76.10 10.95 11.75 16.42 32.80 21.70 35.34 29.20 74.50 39.00 38.70 40.17 19.33 18.70 12.74	d. 18.00 14.25 22.40 76.10 10.95 11.85 16.42 32.60 21.85 12.04 35.34 29.20 74.50 39.00 38.75 40.17 10.00 19.33 12.74	d. 18.00 14.25 22.40 75.90 10.95 12.00 16.51 33.10 21.85 12.04 35.34 29.20 74.50 39.70 39.15 40.17 9.00 19.40 12.74	## 18.00 14.50 14.50 22.44 76.28 10.99 11.86 16.34 33.51 21.78 35.58 28.56 74.50 38.65 39.10 40.31 19.18
Dairy Produce— Butter, factory Cheese, mild Eggs, grade 1a Bacon, rashers Milk, condensed , fresh, bottled(b)	lb. doz. lb. 14 oz. tin quart	57.10 49.88 69.70 80.29 23.95 21.00	57.10 49.88 71.78 80.14 24.10 21.00	57,10 49,88 72,00 80,14 24,10 21,00	57,10 49,88 72,00 80,14 24,10 21,00	57,10 49.88 72.00 80.14 24.15 21.00	57.10 49.88 72.00 80.14 24.15 21.00	57.10 50.00 72.00 80.14 24.15 21.00	57.10 50.17 72.00 78.83 23.55 21.00	57.10 50.17 66.20 76.67 23.55 21.00	57.10 50.17 66.10 75.50 23.45 21.00	57.10 50.17 66.00 75.33 23.40 21.00	57.10 50.33 65.90 74.80 23.60 21.00	57.10 50.02 69.81 78.52 23.85 21.00
Meat Beef, sirloin	lb.	Mar	ch Quarter, 50.96	1961.	June	e Quarter, 52.63	1961,	Septer	nber Quar 49.52	ter, 1961.	Decei	nber Quarte 49.15	r, 1961.	50.57
rib (without bone) ,, steak, rump ,, ,, chuck	?? ?? ??		52.07 75.00 46.57 23.00			53.97 76.60 48.10 23.29			50.03 72.63 46.33 22.77			47.30 71.77 45.03 22.83		50.84 74.00 46.51 22.97
minimizer in the common state in the common st	99 99 99 99 99 99 99		50.10 36.50 30.17 18.77 29.03 29.10 29.10 62.07 62.77 63.03			51.33 38.23 30.60 18.93 29.50 29.73 30.07 62.37 63.07			48.57 36.50 29.03 18.47 27.83 27.87 28.00 55.00 55.57			48.20 35.47 28.93 18.07 26.30 26.30 26.80 51.93 51.57 51.87		49.55 36.68 29.68 18.56 28.17 28.25 28.49 57.84 58.25 58.45

SECTION I.—continued.

HOBART: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES(a) OF FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1961.

Item.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, 1961.
Groceries, etc.— Bread(b) Flour, plain Solf-raising Fea Sugar Rice Tapioca, seed Jam, plum Golden Syrup Oats, flaked Raisins, seeded Currants Apricots, dried Peaches, canned Pears, canned Potatoes Onions, brown Soap Kerosene	2 lb. "lb. "lb. 2 lb. lb. "" 29 oz. 7 lb. lb. "" quart	d. 17.50 14.71 23.50 82.80 11.50 12.43 15.17 34.25 24.80 13.88 37.90 29.03 70.40 39.00 40.00 53.88 10.15 20.77	d. 17. 50 14. 71 23. 38 83. 10 11. 50 12. 43 15. 08 34. 15 24. 80 13. 92 37. 60 28. 77 70. 40 39. 60 102. 90 10. 10 20. 87 12. 56	d. 17.50 14.71 23.38 83.10 11.50 12.43 15.08 34.15 24.80 13.92 37.60 28.77 70.40 39.60 80.94 9.95 20.87	d. 17.50 14.86 23.89 83.10 11.50 12.43 15.08 34.15 24.80 13.92 27.60 28.77 70.40 39.30 39.40 81.08 10.20 20.87 12.56	d. 17.50 14.84 24.00 83.10 11.50 12.43 15.08 33.95 24.80 13.92 37.20 28.77 70.40 39.60 40.10 75.99 11.35 20.90 12.56	d. 17.50 14.73 24.00 83.10 11.50 12.43 15.08 33.95 24.80 13.88 37.20 28.68 71.25 39.80 39.90 71.65 11.50 21.10	d. 17.50 14.38 24.00 83.10 11.50 12.43 15.30 33.95 24.80 13.47 37.20 28.68 71.25 40.00 40.00 40.00 70.15 11.65 21.63	d. 17.50 14.16 23.89 83.55 11.50 12.60 15.30 34.10 24.70 13.47 36.90 24.70 13.47 36.90 40.40 40.40 40.40 40.40 71.25 40.30 40.40 71.25 60.20 71.25 71.	d. 17.50 14.16 23.89 83.50 11.50 12.60 15.30 34.10 24.70 13.47 36.90 28.94 71.33 40.30 40.40 71.25 15.95 22.07 12.56	d. 17.50 14.16 23.89 83.50 11.50 13.00 15.30 34.10 24.60 13.47 36.90 40.40 79.50 14.90 22.20 12.56	d. 17.50 14.16 23.89 83.50 11.50 13.00 15.30 34.10 24.50 13.47 36.90 70.33 40.30 40.40 93.87 13.89 22.13 12.56	d. 18.00 14.16 23.78 83.30 11.50 13.00 15.30 34.10 24.50 13.47 36.70 28.59 70.33 40.10 40.40 70.84 13.25 22.67 12.56	d. 17, 54 14, 48 23, 79 83, 23 11, 50 12, 60 15, 20 34, 09 24, 72 213, 69 37, 22 28, 82 70, 67 40, 05 76, 87 71 2, 22 21, 51 12, 56
Dairy Produce— Butter, factory Cheese, mild Eggs, new laid Bacon, rashers Milk, condensed ,, fresh, loose(b) ,, ", bottled(b)	Ib. doz. lb. 14 oz. tin quart ",	57.20 44.19 72.00 85.63 26.20 20.00 21.00	57.00 44.19 72.00 86.00 26.20 20.00 21.00	57.00 44.19 72.00 86.00 26.35 20.00 21.00	57.00 44.19 72.00 86.38 26.35 20.00 21.00	57.00 44.19 78.00 87.00 26.35 20.00 21.00	57.00 44.19 78.00 87.00 26.35 20.00 21.00	57.00 44.19 78.00 87.00 26.35 20.00 21.00	57.00 44.19 77.05 86.50 26.15 20.00 21.00	57.00 44.19 63.60 84.50 26.15 20.00 21.00	57.00 44.19 54.00 84.50 26.35 20.00 21.00	57.00 44.19 66.00 84.50 26.00 20.00 21.00	57.00 44.19 66.00 84.50 26.00 20.00 21.00	57.02 44.19 70.72 85.79 26.23 20.00 21.00
Meat— Beef, sirloin ,, rib (without	lb.	Marc	h Quarter, 1 60.60	1961.	June	Quarter, 1 60.17	961.	Septem	ber Quarte 58.50	г, 1961.	Decem	ber Quarter, 54.23	1961.	58.38
bone) , steak, rump , chuck , sausages . , (corned) silver-	>> >> >> >>		55.90 91.40 53.60 30.90			55.2/ 91.17 53.37 31.00			53.43 89.63 52.33 32.07			49.60 83.57 46.60 31.37		53.55 88.94 51.48 31.34
side brisket Mutton, leg "forequarter loin chops, loin leg loin chops	99 99 99 99 99 99 99		62.30 50.07 31.83 19.00 26.00 30.00 66.90 67.10 67.70			61.43 49.20 31.72 18.83 26.06 26.06 30.33 65.47 65.93 66.67			58.03 46.07 31.00 18.33 25.28 25.50 29.50 65.93 66.50 67.13			53.30 41.53 27.95 15.72 21.89 22.22 25.44 62.00 62.23 61.70		58.77 46.72 30.63 17.97 24.81 24.95 28.82 65.08 65.44 65.80

SECTION II AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN PRINCIPAL CITIES: AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1961. (Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports. Prices are quoted in the currency of the country concerned.)

					Austi	RALIA.(a)					New 2	CEALAND.	
Item.	Uni		S	ydney.			Melb	oourne.			Four Chi	ef Centres.	
		Fe	b. May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
Flour, plain Tea Tea Iam, plum Sugar Rice Oatmeal Raisins Peaches, canned Potatoes Onions Milk Butter Cheese Eggs Bacon Beef, sirloin " rib " steak, rump ", sausages Mutton, leg " forequarter	2 lb lb lb	18 78 78 34 11 11 11 11 34 39 75 8 23 54 44 16 50 86 25 26 17	50 18.50 18.60 78.50 10 35.45 00 11.00 92 11.92 30 11.30 81 34.81 10 39.70 20 60.00 00 10.10 00 23.00 00 23.00 00 (c) 78.00 80 89.40 (f) 63 64.44 13 50.00 85.27 77 25.70 777 27.17 96 18.71	d. 18.50 18.65 78.50 35.55 11.00 11.92 11.18 34.81 39.60 66.03 13.50 23.00 68.25 44.62 (d)72.00 89.30 (f) 62.11 47.50 80.83 25.37 25.13 17.63	d. 18.50 18.65 78.50 34.60 11.00 13.00 11.18 34.81 39.50 43.03 10.00 23.00 058.25 44.37 (d) 60.00 (f) 59.48 46.10 24.93 24.60 17.37 23.33	d. 18.00 13.90 79.20 29.83 11.00 11.80 11.01 33.33 32.80 72.09 9.14 18.50 58.25 42.50 (c) 68.00 59.267 (f) 60.00 59.93 96.87 26.44 21.60 30.00	d. 18.00 14.40 78.95 30.72 11.00 11.80 11.06 33.33 34.35 60.91 10.62 18.50 58.25 42.50 (e) 81.00 95.00 (f) 60.67 60.23 98.50 26.78 30.25 21.00 30.99	d. 18.50 14.20 78.45 30.83 11.00 11.67 11.08 33.50 34.10 66.39 13.19 18.50 58.05 41.88 (e) 71.00 (f) 58.67 58.37 95.17 26.37 28.46 20.53	d. 18.50 14.20 78.45 30.83 11.00 12.33 11.08 33.50 34.25 68.10 12.98 19.75 58.05 41.88 (e) 55.11 (f) 57.38 55.87 89.13 25.26 23.79 18.33 24.58	d. 8.57 6.17 81.94 (b) 56.22 7.60 9.94 12.27 49.37 36.47 7.06 9.28 24.00 24.79 68.13 56.94 40.35 34.20 52.16 21.82 29.53 15.33 27.22	d. 8.57 6.17 82.00 (b) 56.22 7.81 12.38 49.37 29.19 5.56 9.28 24.00 24.60 68.13 58.27 39.36 32.80 50.78 21.89 28.52 14.37 26.06	d. 8.57 6.17 82.00 (b) 56.22 7.82 9.66 12.39 49.33 33.39 13.48 9.28 24.00 24.52 68.13 58.77 38.87 32.23 50.29 22.08 28.48 15.15.55	d. 8.64 6.16 82.00 (b) 56.36 7.28 9.62 12.39 49.33 34.44 15.13 9.28 24.00 24.60 59.13 59.62 41.27 34.41 52.74 22.39 30.55 16.96 28.28
Pork, leg , chops	,,	66	.70 25.57 .57 63.13 .77 64.67	62.90 61.73	61.67 58.80	64.90 68.30	64.43	62.73 64.90	59.07 58.33	40.01 42.52	39.22 41.54	40.61 43.05	42.35 44.81

⁽a) In some cases the averages shown are price relatives. (b) Raspberry jam. (f) Meat prices are averages of the three individual monthly prices in each quarter.

⁽c) "First quality" eggs.

⁽d) "Large" eggs.

⁽e) "Extra large" eggs.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN PRINCIPAL CITIES: AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1961—continued. (Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports. Prices are quoted in the currency of the country concerned.)

					Can	ADA.						Unit	ed State	s of Am	ERICA.		
Item.							Mon	treal			New	York.			Los A	ngeles.	
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
Bread Flour, plain Tea Jam (a) Sugar Rice Oatmeal Raisins Peaches, canned Potatoes Onions Milk Butter Cheese Eggs Bacon Beef, sirloin ,, rib ,, steak, rump (b) Pork, chops	2 lb. 1b. 1½ lb. 1b. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10	cents. 28.8 18.0 113.6 113.6 9.0 31.3 47.6 34.7 10.2 23.6 70.9 70.8 51.2 99.0 106.3 93.5	28.8 18.0 113.6 36.3 9.0 30.9 46.0 31.2 23.6 70.0 51.0 93.2 71.0 93.2 790.7	cents. 30.2 18.2 113.6 9.0 30.9 45.6 40.2 15.8 70.4 70.4 70.4 70.4 70.4 70.4 70.4 70.4	cents. 30.2 18.4 118.2 37.2 9.0 32.2 43.6 26.9 12.8 23.6 70.2 71.7 103.4 100.8 93.2	29.0 18.4 120.0 37.4 9.0 29.6 46.8 31.4 11.2 23.0 69.8 72.4 1100.4 115.8 99.3	29.0 18.4 120.8 37.4 9.0 29.7 46.6 31.5 12.0 69.4 72.2 92.2 110.4 97.7	30.4 18.6 121.8 37.5 8.9 30.4 47.2 35.6 15.8 23.0 69.6 71.8 60.6 99.2 111.7 96.7	cents. 30.4 19.0 125.8 37.8 8.9 31.2 44.6 27.0 12.4 2.6 69.5 71.6 71.5 105.8 114.8 98.0	cents. 47.6 21.2 11.5 18.9 18.6 38.9 8.9 31.7 75.5 73.2 66.8 73.7 77.0 118.0 86.9	cents. 47.4 21.3 11.5 18.9 18.8 38.1 9.0 30.2 75.0 69.8 66.1 72.0 73.0 115.5 84.2	cents. 47.4 21.3 11.5 19.1 18.8 39.2 11.0 31.3 75.6 69.1 75.1 70.1 110.2 92.5	cents. 47.8 21.4 11.1 19.6 18.9 34.6 8.3 77.5.3 70.2 75.5 74.2 72.5 114.0 91.6	cents. 49.0 25.7 12.4 22.2.1 61.9 9.2 24.9 80.4 77.4 60.6 71.8 95.6 101.2	cents. 49.0 27.4 12.5 22.3 22.0 54.5 80.3 76.6 50.9 71.0 92.7 96.3	cents. 48.8 25.6 10.6 22.4 22.2 44.1 9.8 26.3 78.9 77.2 73.5 95.2 99.9 100.5	cents. 53.2 25.3 10.8 22.3 22.0 55.4 9.6 26.8 78.2 77.2 54.6 74.5 94.1 97.3 100.9

(a) Strawberry jam.

(b) Round steak.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN PRINCIPAL CITIES: AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1961—continued. (Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports. Prices are quoted in the currency of the country concerned.)

1					UNITED KINGDOM.				South	Africa.			
	I	tem.	}	Unit.	(7 large towns)		Capet	town.	~		Witwate	ersrand.	
					Oct.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
					d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Flour, plain Tea	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			2 lb. lb. 1½ lb. lb. 30-02. tin 7 lb. quart lb. quart lb. ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	14.5 14.0 77.9 7.9 11.1 24.7 6.1 16.0 33.9 33.9 44.0 50.9 (c) 62.3 (c) 41.0 (c) 49.9	9.2 8.7 79.9 16.7 4.6 9.7 10.8 16.5 27.3 25.9 3.8 11.6 35.0 29.2 32.1 42.0 28.1 33.8 30.6 31.7 33.2	9.0 8.7 77.5 17.5 4.6 10.0 11.0 16.5 27.5 30.8 5.0 29.1 41.1 42.0 26.9 30.8 30.8 32.8	9.0 8.7 77.5 17.1 4.6 12.2 10.9 16.7 27.5 44.1 6.8 11.6 35.0 29.1 33.8 42.0 27.2 30.3 31.8 32.4	9.0 8.5 77.5 17.1 4.6 12.8 11.0 16.7 26.3 33.6 6.5 11.6 35.0 29.1 31.5 42.1 27.0 33.0 30.5 31.8	9.2 8.7 75.2 18.3 10.0 18.8 29.6 23.8 3.8 34.9 29.2 32.0 40.7 27.1 33.7 31.0 30.2 32.1	9.0 8.7 75.2 18.3 5.2 10.7 10.0 18.6 29.1 28.7 7.0 11.8 35.0 29.1 38.7 41.2 26.7 31.0 29.8 31.0	9.0 8.7 76.1 18.9 5.2 13.1 10.4 18.8 28.5 39.2 7.9 11.8 35.0 29.1 33.0 41.2 26.8 30.7 30.7 30.0 32.4	9.0 8.6 76.0 18.8 5.3 13.6 10.5 19.1 28.4 35.7 7.0 11.8 35.0 29.0 30.1 41.4 26.6 33.8 30.5 30.0 32.2

(a) Not delivered.

(b) Apricot jam.

(c) Home killed.

SECTION III.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT.

On page 148 it is stated that revised particulars of wages and salary earners in civilian employment will appear in this Appendix. However, the figures were not available at the time of going to press and it has not been possible to include them in this issue.

SECTION IV.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES.

Note.—The wage rates shown in the tables in this section are weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements.

agreements.

For an explanation of the methods by which the data for the indexes of minimum weekly wage rates were obtained and of the system of weighting, see page 56.

Minimum weekly wage rates and index numbers for adult males at the end of each quarter from 31st March, 1939, to 31st December, 1956, and each month from 31st January, 1957, to 30th June, 1962, were published in S.B. 123—Minimum Weekly Wage Rates, 1939 to 1959, and S. B. 124—Minimum Weekly Wage Rates, January, 1960 to June, 1962.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES(a): ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS.(b)

Date.	Nev Sout Wale	h	Victo	ria.	Quee		Sou Austr		West Austr		Tas man		Austr	alia
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	S.	d.	s.	d.	S.	d.
31st December— 1939	 100	1	97	1	99	5	94	1	100	6	92	2	98	4
1940	 103	9	100	11	100	1	98	6	103	11	96	1	101	9
1941	 110	6	108	9	106	3	105	9	110	1	103	6	108	9
1942	 119	7	118	4	112	6	115	0	117	2	111	8	117	5
1943	 122	1	120	9	115	10	116	1	120	10	115	9	120	0
1944	 122	2	120	10	117	1	115	9	120	2	115	4	120	2
1945	 122	6	121	1	118	1	116	0	120	4	115	7	120	7
1946	 131	9	129	9	126	10	124	1	123	2	124	6	129	0
1947	 144	9	140	6	134	6	137	10	136	7	135	5	140	8
1948	 160	3	155	11	153	2	152	2	152	4	151	10	156	6
1949	 171	5	168	5	165	2	164	5	168	4	164	4	168	8
1950	 206	2	201	9	195	2	197	11	200	7	198	0	202	0
1951	 250	2	240	6	229	11	236	0	241	6	238	3	242	5
1952	 280	2	270	8	258	6	270	10	275	6	272	3	273	2
1953	 287	4	278	7	264	8	273	6	283	8	283	4	280	2
1954	 293	3	284	10	275	7	281	7	287	2	287	8	286	10
1955	 305	3	295	7	283	6	285	0	300	1	293	7	297	0
1956	 322	9	309	7	302	9	296	4	312	10	313	11	313	0
1957	 324	6	316	0	304	4	306	11	321	7	318	6	317	5
1958	 329	3	319	8	317	10	312	5	324	0	323	7	322	11
1959	 350	3	344	2	334	4	339	11	340	9	347	1	344	8
1960	 362	10	349	11	350	8	342	2	358	1	351	6	355	0
1961	 373	4	362	1	359	10	354	7	363	9	362	10	365	8

⁽a) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(b) Excludes rural.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATE INDEX NUMBERS: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS.(a)

(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia, 1954 = 100.)

	Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.	Australia
31st Dec	ember—							
1939		 35.4	34.4	35.2	33.3	35.6	32.6	34.8
1940		 36.7	35.7	35.4	34.9	36.8	34.0	36.0
1941		 39.1	38.5	37.6	37.4	39.0	36.6	38.5
1942		 42.3	41.9	39.8	40.7	41.5	39.5	41.6
1943		 43.2	42.8	41.0	41.1	42.8	41.0	42.5
1944		 43.3	42.8	41.5	41.0	42.6	40.8	42.6
1945		 43.4	42.9	41.8	41.1	42.6	40.9	42.7
1946		 46.7	45.9	44.9	43.9	43.6	44.1	45.7
1947		 51.3	49.7	47.6	48.8	48.4	47.9	49.8
1948		 56.7	55.2	54.2	53.9	53.9	53.8	55.4
1949		 60.7	59.6	58.5	58.2	59.6	58.2	59.7
1950		 73.0	71.4	69.1	70.1	71.0	70.1	71.5
1951		 88.6	85.2	81.4	83.6	85.5	84.4	85.8
1952		 99.2	95.8	91.5	95.9	97.5	96.4	96.7
1953		 101.7	98.6	93.7	96.8	100.4	100.3	99.2
1954		 103.8	100.9	97.6	99.7	101.7	101.9	101.6
1955		 108.1	104.7	100.4	100.9	106.3	104.0	105.2
1956		 114.3	109.6	107.2	104.9	110.8	111.2	110.8
1957		 114.9	111.9	107.8	108.7	113.9	112.8	112.4
1958		 116.6	113.2	112.5	110.6	114.7	114.6	114.3
1959		 124.0	121.9	118.4	120.4	120.7	122.9	122.0
1960		 128.5	123.9	124.2	121.2	126.8	124.5	125.7
1961		 132.2	128.2	127.4	125.6	128.8	128.5	129.5

⁽a) Excludes rural.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES(a): ADULT MALES, INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA.

(See Note at top of page 194.)

* 1			At 31	st Decem	ber—		
Industrial Group.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Mining and Quarrying Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Food, Drink and Tobacco Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing, etc. Other Manufacturing All Manufacturing Groups Building and Construction Railway Services Road and Air Transport Shipping and Stevedoring (b) Communication Wholesale and Retail Trade Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Com-	s. d. 124 6 111 3 104 3 108 2 106 11 113 4 107 1 109 3 108 1 104 9 109 3 106 9 111 3	120 0 113 2 116 2 115 0 123 6 115 1 118 0 116 4 113 4 118 4 117 5 121 5	s. d. 136 7 122 2 116 0 119 2 117 6 126 7 118 3 120 5 118 5 120 7 119 8 123 7 119 8	s. d. 137 7 122 1 115 9 117 7 126 0 118 2 120 5 118 3 118 0 120 9 118 11 123 9	s. d. 138 8 122 2 115 10 119 11 117 11 127 8 118 7 120 8 119 8 117 7 117 7 117 7 117 7 117 7	s. d. 150 8 130 8 134 2 128 2 125 10 136 9 127 1 129 2 128 2 125 2 129 9 126 8 130 8	s. d. 177 10 145 9 133 3 137 9 136 8 148 3 137 9 141 8 138 11 136 10 139 1
munity and Business Services Amusement, Hotels, Personal Ser-	100 7	108 6	112 4	113 1	113 9	122 0	131 6
vice, etc All Industrial Groups (c)	102 1 108 9	112 1 117 5	114 7 120 0	114 10 120 2	115 3 120 7	123 9 129 0	129 6 140 8

Industrial Consum					A	t 31	st De	cem	ber—					
Industrial Group.	1948		1949.		1950	0.	195	1.	195	2.	195	3.	195	54.
Mining and Quarrying Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Food, Drink and Tobacco Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing, etc Other Manufacturing All Manufacturing Groups Building and Construction Railway Services Road and Air Transport Shipping and Stevedoring (b) Communication Wholesale and Retail Trade Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services	205 1 158 149 154 151 163 1 152	d. 14 0 8 2 11 9 10 0 2 8 2 0 3 6	160 168 162 178 164 167 166 1 164 163 182 167	1 4 2 5 5 6 7 7	198 195 197 196 213	d. 7 8 5 5 0 3 7 10 7 10 11 7 4	s. 320 240 238 241 234 257 240 237 240 237 243 235 252 241	d. 10 8 6 1 5 0 10 5 9 4 1 7 8 3	s. 334 271 269 272 265 289 268 271 268 264 269 267 286 272	d. 2 9 1 4 8 2 10 7 10 1 0 0 11 10 6	s. 341 278 275 280 272 297 276 278 276 270 275 272 293 279	d. 35023772788810499	s. 350 289 275 284 276 304 280 286 282 280 282 272 313 282	
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc	146 156	6	160 168	0	192 202	4	232 242	10	263 273	8	270 280	10	271 286	6

			At 31	st Decem	ber—		
Industrial Group.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.
Mining and Quarrying Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Food, Drink and Tobacco Sammilling, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing, etc. Other Manufacturing All Manufacturing Groups Building and Construction Railway Services Road and Air Transport Shipping and Stevedoring (b) Communication Wholesale and Retail Trade Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services Amusement, Hotels, Personal Ser-	s. d. 366 10 294 9 285 0 295 9 288 10 312 6 291 4 294 1 295 6 290 11 316 6 297 9 289 10	s. d. 384 7 309 7 312 3 301 11 327 2 307 6 308 10 312 3 310 4 310 11 300 10 325 8 315 5 305 4	s. d. 375 8 315 0 306 0 316 4 307 7 333 11 311 6 311 6 311 2 316 6 311 2 309 4 336 0 318 9	s. d. 376 2 320 2 310 11 322 5 314 10 343 3 316 7 320 0 322 8 316 8 316 8 316 8 314 6 341 0 324 11	s. d. 407 1 344 9 331 10 339 8 335 1 365 0 335 10 341 9 343 9 343 9 343 10 341 19 343 10 341 2 344 2 344 3 344 3 344 9 345 10 346 11 347 2 348 5 348 5 34	s. d. 414 8 350 2 340 5 352 3 346 2 379 2 347 2 350 6 357 6 346 6 352 6 344 7 384 11 357 1	s. d. 424 0 361 6 352 0 363 0 356 5 390 3 358 9 366 3 357 8 367 4 357 10
vice, etc	283 7 297 0	297 11 313 0	303 8 317 5	308 9 322 11	328 0 344 8	337 4 355 0	348 2 365 8

⁽a) See note (a) on page 194. (b) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than masters, officers and engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of keep, where supplied. (c) Excludes rural.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATE INDEX NUMBERS: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA. (Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia. 1954 = 100.)

(Base: Weighted Average	Weekly	Wage F	Rate for	Australia	7, 1954	= 100.)	
			At 31	st Decem	ber—		
Industrial Group.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Mining and Quarrying Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. Extiles, Clothing and Footwear Food, Drink and Tobacco Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing, etc. Other Manufacturing All Manufacturing Groups Building and Construction Railway Services Road and Air Transport Shipping and Stevedoring Communication Wholesale and Retail Trade Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. All Industrial Groups (a)	44. 1 39. 4 36. 9 38. 3 37. 9 40. 1 37. 9 38. 7 38. 3 37. 1 38. 7 37. 8 39. 4 38. 1 35. 6	47. 2 42. 5 40. 1 41. 1 40. 7 43. 7 41. 0 41. 8 41. 2 40. 1 41. 9 41. 6 43. 0 41. 0 38. 4 39. 7 41. 6	48.4 43.3 41.1 42.2 41.6 44.8 41.9 42.6 41.9 42.7 42.4 43.8 42.1 39.8 40.6 42.5	48.7 43.2 41.0 42.4 41.6 44.6 41.8 42.6 41.8 42.8 42.1 43.8 42.1 40.0 40.7 42.6	49.1 43.3 41.0 42.5 41.8 45.2 42.0 42.7 42.4 41.7 43.0 41.6 43.8 42.3 40.3	53.3 46.3 44.0 45.4 44.6 48.4 45.0 45.7 45.7 45.4 44.4 45.9 46.3 45.1 43.2	63.0 51.6 47.2 48.8 48.4 52.5 48.8 50.2 49.2 46.9 51.6 48.2 46.6
			At 31	st Decem	ber—		
Industrial Group.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.

T 1 1 - C			At 31	st Decem	ber—		
Industrial Group.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Mining and Quarrying Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Food, Drink and Tobacco Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing, etc. Other Manufacturing All Manufacturing Groups Building and Construction Railway Services Road and Air Transport Shipping and Stevedoring Communication Wholesale and Retail Trade Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	72.9 56.1 52.8 54.8 54.8 53.5 58.0 54.1 55.2 54.9 54.2 54.2 54.7 55.7 54.6	73.3 60.0 56.7 59.6 57.5 63.2 58.3 59.3 59.1 58.8 57.9 64.7 59.3 56.8	91.9 71.4 69.9 71.3 69.4 75.9 70.0 71.1 70.3 69.3 70.1 69.5 75.5 71.1 68.0	113.6 85.2 84.4 85.4 85.4 83.0 91.0 84.2 85.1 84.2 82.6 84.3 83.4 83.5 83.5	118.3 96.2 95.3 96.4 94.1 102.4 95.2 95.2 95.2 94.5 101.6 96.6	120.8 98.6 97.4 99.2 96.4 105.4 97.8 98.6 98.0 95.8 97.7 96.4 104.0 109.1	124.: 102.: 97.: 100.: 97.: 108.: 99.: 101.: 99.: 100.: 96.: 111.: 99.: 96.:

			At 31	st Decem	ber—		
Industrial Group.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.
Mining and Quarrying Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Food, Drink and Tobacco Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing, etc Other Manufacturing All Manufacturing Groups Building and Construction Railway Services Road and Air Transport Shipping and Stevedoring Communication Wholesale and Retail Trade Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. All Industrial Groups (a)	129,9 104,4 100,9 104,7 102,3 110,7 103,2 104,1 104,6 103,0 104,2 98,1 112,1 105,4 102,6	136.2 109.5 105.0 110.6 106.9 115.8 108.9 109.4 110.6 109.9 110.1 106.5 115.3 111.7	133.0 111.5 108.3 112.0 108.9 118.2 110.3 111.3 112.1 110.2 111.2 109.5 119.0 112.9	133.2 113.4 110.1 114.2 111.5 121.5 121.5 112.1 113.3 114.3 112.1 113.1 111.4 120.7 115.0 111.7	144. 1 122. 1 117. 5 120. 3 118. 6 129. 2 118. 9 121. 0 121. 7 119. 3 120. 8 120. 8 118. 4	146. 8 124. 0 120. 5 124. 7 122. 6 134. 3 122. 9 124. 1 126. 6 122. 7 124. 8 122. 0 135. 3 126. 4 123. 2	150.1 128.0 124.6 128.5 126.2 138.2 127.0 128.1 129.7 126.6 126.1 140.6 130.1 126.7

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES(a): ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF TOTAL WAGE RATE, ALL GROUPS(b), STATES.

(See Note at top of page 187.)

		_			Con	monwealth	Awards, e	tc.(c)		State Awa	rds, etc.(c)			All Aw	ards, etc.	
		Date.		Bas Wag		Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage
								New Sou	TH WALE	s.						
				S.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	S.
	mber-															
1939			 	80	7	18 6	0 3	99 4	81 9	18 6	0 7	100 10	81 2	18 6	0 5	100
1940			 	84	0	18 8	0 8	103 4	84 10	18 10	0 8	104 4	84 5	18 9	0 7	103
1941			 	88	4	19 8	3 9	111 9	88 10	19 1	1 3	109 2	88 7	19 5	2 6	110
1942			 	96	6	20 4	3 11	120 9	96 10	19 8	1 10	118 4	96 8	20 0	2 11	119
1943			 	98	7	20 7	3 11	123 1	98 10	19 11	2 3	121 0	98 8	20 3	3 2	122
1944			 	98	6	20 7	3 11	123 0	98 10	20 1	2 4	121 3	98 8	20 4	3 2	122
1945			 	98	4	20 8	3 10	122 10	98 9	21 0	2 5	122 2	98 6	. 20 10	3 2	122
1946			 	107	0	20 9	3 11	131 8	107 9	21 2	2 10	131 9	107 5	20 11	3 5	131
1947			 	111	3	31 4	3 8	146 3	111 10	26 10	4 7	143 3	111 6	29 2	4 1	144
1948			 	121	2	34 2	3 8	159 0	121 10	33 10	5 11	161 7	121 6	34 0	4 9	160
1949			 	131	4	36 0	3 9	171 1	131 10	34 11	5 0	171 9	131 7	35 6	4 4	171
1950			 	164	3	37 3	3 6	205 0	164 10	35 10	6 10	207 6	164 6	36 7	5 1	206
1951			 	205	5	38 0	5 2	248 7	206 10	37 11	7 2	251 11	206 1	38 0	6 1	250
1952			 	235	6	39 11	4 0	279 5	236 10	38 7	5 7	281 0	236 2	39 3	4 9	280
1953			 	241	7	40 3	3 10	285 8	243 0	40 8	5 6	289 2	242 3	40 6	4 7	287
1954			 	241	7	50 3	3 2	295 0	243 0	41 11	6 6	291 5	242 3	46 3	4 9	293
1955			 	243	9	54 4	3 0	301 1	252 10	50 2	6 9	309 9	248 1	52 4	4 10	305
1956 1957			 		11	55 1	3 1	314 1	273 7	50 11	7 6	332 0	264 5	53 1	5 3	322
1957			 	263	1	55 10	2 11	321 10	269 10	51 10	5 9	327 5	266 4	53 11	4 3	324
1958			 	267	8	55 11	3 0	326 7	272 11	54 0	5 3	332 2	270 2	55 0	4 1	329
			 	281	6	70 10	3 7	355 11	279 1	59 7	5 4	344 0	280 4	65 6	4 5	350
1960			 	283	8	71 9	3 7	359 0	293 9	67 2	5 10	366 9	288 6	69 8	4 8	362
1961			 	294	10	72 3	4 11	372 0	300 10	67 11	6 1	374 10	297 8	70 2	5 6	373

(a) See note (a) on page 194.

(b) Excludes rural.

(c) For definitions, see page 60. Note.—For notes on basic wage, margin and loading, see pages 60 and 61.

SECTION IV.—continued.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES(a): ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF TOTAL WAGE RATE, ALL GROUPS(b), STATES—continued.

				Com	monwealth	Awards, et	tc.(c)		State Awa	ards, etc.(c)			All Awa	irds, etc.	
		Date.		Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.
							Vict	ORIA.							
31st Dece	ember—			s. d. 79 7	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. 80 3	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. 79 10	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1939			• •	 83 4	16 1 16 4	0 6 0 8	96 2	83 4	18 9	0 3	102 4	83 4	17 1	0 6	100 11
1940			• •	 87 7	17 1	3 7	100 4	87 6	20 6	1 8	102 4	87 7	18 2	3 0	108 9
1941 1942			• •	 96 4	17 5	4 4	118 1	95 8	21 7	1 9	119 0	96 2	18 8	3 6	118
1942				 97 11	17 10	4 3	120 0	97 9	22 11	1 11	122 7	97 10	19 5	3 6	120
1944				 97 10	17 10	4 4	120 0	97 9	23 0	1 11	122 8	97 9	19 5	3 8	120 10
1945				 97 10	18 0	4 6	120 4	97 9	23 1	2 0	122 10	97 9	19 7	3 9	121
1946				 105 10	18 4	4 6	128 8	105 11	24 3	1 11	132 1	105 10	20 2	3 9	129 9
1947				 109 0	27 6	4 5	140 11	108 11	28 8	2 1	139 8	109 0	27 10	3 8	140
1948				 119 9	30 6	4 8	154 11	119 11	36 2	2 1	158 2	119 10	32 3	3 10	155 1
1949				 129 10	32 2	4 9	166 9	129 11	40 0	2 2	172 1	129 10	34 7	4 0	168
1950				 161 11	33 7	4 6	200 0	161 7	42 0	2 1	205 8	161 9	36 3	3 9	201
1951				 199 5	34 9	4 7	238 9	199 0	42 10	2 6	244 4	199 3	37 3	4 0	240
1952				 228 8	36 7	3 6	268 9	228 0	44 7	2 4	274 11	228 6	39 1	3 1	270
1953				 235 11	37 1	3 1	276 1	237 0	45 1	2 0	284 1	236 3	39 6	2 10	278 284 1
1954				 235 3	46 11	1 11 1 9	284 1 289 8	234 0	50 11	1 6	286 5 308 11	234 10 240 5	48 2 53 6	1 10	295
1955				 237 11	50 0	1 8	289 8 302 1	246 0 263 2	61 6	1 7	326 4	253 9	54 3	1 7	309
1956				 249 6 257 3			310 10	263 2		2 4	327 3	259 0	54 9	2 3	316
1957				 	51 5	2 2 2 4	310 10	263 0	61 11 62 6		327 3	261 8	55 0	3 0	319
1958				 261 1 275 5	65 5	2 8	343 6	275 0	66 2		345 10	275 3	65 7	3 4	344
1959				 275 5	66 5	3 1	344 11	275 9	80 2		361 5	275 6	70 7	3 10	349 1
1960				 287 4	67 2	2 10	357 4	287 10	80 5		372 11	287 6	71 2	3 5	362
1961				 401 4	01 2	2 10	331 4	207 10	00 3	7 0	3/2 11	201	11 2		302

⁽a) See note (a) on page 194. Note.—For notes on basic wage, margin and loading, see pages 60 and 61.

⁽b) Excludes rural.

⁽c) For definitions, see page 60.

SECTION IV.—continued.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES(a): ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF TOTAL WAGE RATE, ALL GROUPS(b), STATES.—continued.

				Con	monwealth	Awards, e	tc.(c)		State Awa	rds, etc.(c)			All Awa	ards, etc.	
		Date.		Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage,	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.
							QUEENSL	AND.							
1st Dec	ember			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. a
1939			 	76 11	18 3	0 2	95 4	84 7	15 8	0 1	100 4	83 2	16 2	0 1	99
1940			 	79 10	18 3	0 9	98 10	84 7	15 8	0 1	100 4	83 8	16 2	0 3	100
1941			 	85 6	19 10	3 0	108 4	89 7	15 11	0 3	105 9	88 10	16 7	0 10	106
1942			 	93 2	20 7	3 1	116 10	94 7	15 11	1 0	111 6	94 4	16 9	1 5	112
1943			 	95 5	20 7	3 2	119 2	97 7	16 0	1 5	115 0	97 2	16 10	1 10	115 1
1944			 	95 2	20 7	3 2	118 11	97 7	17 1	2 0	116 8	97 2	17 9	2 2	117
1945			 	95 2	20 8	3 1	118 11	97 7	18 3	2 1	117 11	97 2	18 9	2 2	118
1946			 	103 2	20 8	3 2	127 0	105 7	18 6	2 8	126 9	105 2	18 11	2 9	126 1
1947			 	107 3	30 1	2 7	139 11	109 7	19 9	3 11	133 3	109 2	21 9	3 7	134
1948			 	116 11	35 0	2 8	154 7	119 7	29 2	4 2	152 11	119 1	30 3	3 10	153
1949			 	127 3	38 5	3 0	168 8	129 7	31 11	2 11	164 5	129 2	32 8	3 4	165
1950			 	157 5	39 9	2 7	199 9	154 7	33 6	6 0	194 1	155 1	34 8	5 5	195
1951			 	192 2	41 4	4 10	238 4	185 7	35 0	7 5	228 0	186 10	36 2	6 11	229 1
1952			 	222 11	43 10	4 5	271 2	216 7	35 3	3 9	255 7	217 9	36 10	3 11	258
1953			 	226 10	44 4	3 11	275 1	222 7	35 11	3 9	262 3	223 5	37 6	3 9	264
1954			 	226 10	52 9	3 11	283 6	225 7	43 8	4 6	273 9	225 10	45 4	4 5	275
1955			 	226 10	57 11	3 11	288 8	229 7	48 2	4 7	282 4	229 1	50 0	4 5	283
1956			 	236 8	60 10	4 0	301 6	241 7	56 3	5 2	303 0	240 8	57 1	5 0	302
1957			 	246 7	61 7	4 0	312 2	241 7	57 9	3 2	302 6	242 6	58 6	3 4	304
1958			 	251 7	61 11	4 0	317 6	256 7	58 7	2 8	317 10	255 8	59 3	2 11	317 10
1959			 	266 7	79 3	5 1	350 11	267 11	59 7	3 1	330 7	267 8	63 3	3 5	334
1960			 	266 7	80 1	5 1	351 9	276 11	69 2	4 5	350 6	275 0	71 2	4 6	350
1961			 	278 7	80 5	5 2	364 2	284 11	69 6	4 5	358 10	283 9	71 6	4 7	359 10

⁽a) See note (a) on page 194.

⁽b) Excludes rural.

⁽c) For definitions, see page 60.

SECTION IV.—continued.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES(a): ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF TOTAL WAGE RATE, ALL GROUPS(b), STATES—continued.

				Co	nmonwealth	a Awards, e	etc.(c)		State Awa	ards, etc.(c)			All Awa	ards, etc.	
		Date.		Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin,	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.
			dalikin agai Piling, dipelancush na aarabaalaa			S	outh Aus	TRALIA.					1	1	
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dece	ember-														
1939				 76 10	17 7	0 9	95 2	78 0	12 5	1 5	91 10	77 3	15 11	0 11	94 1
1940				 80 0	17 11	0 8	98 7	83 11	12 11	1 7	98 5	81 3	16 4	0 11	98 6
1941				 84 4	18 10	4 2	107 4	86 11	13 5	2 0	102 4	85 2	17 1	3 6	105 9
1942				 93 0	19 3	4 6	116 9	94 0	14 10	2 6	111 4	93 4	17 10	3 10	115 0
1943				 94 2	19 6	4 6	118 2	94 0	14 11	2 9	111 8	94 1	18 0	4 0	116 1
1944				 93 5	19 6	4 7	117 6	94 0	15 0	3 1	112 1	93 7	18 1	4 1	115 9
1945				 93 5	19 7	4 7	117 7	94 0	15 3	3 4	112 7	93 7	18 3	4 2	116 0
1946				 102 1	19 9	4 7	126 5	98 7	15 7	5 0	119 2	100 11	18 5	4 9	124 1
1947				 106 2	30 0	4 8	140 10	106 1	20 1	5 2	131 4	106 2	26 10	4 10	137 10
1948				 116 3	32 10	5 0	154 1	117 1	25 5	5 7	148 1	116 6	30 5	5 3	152 2
1949				 126 5	34 5	5 1	165 11	125 2	29 0	7 2	161 4	126 0	32 8	5 9	164 5
1950				 158 6	35 9	4 7	198 10	158 1	30 6	7 3	195 10	158 4	34 1	5 6	197 11
1951				 195 10	36 9	4 7	237 2	195 1	31 1	7 4	233 6	195 7	35 0	5 5	236 0
1952				 229 2	39 0	3 2	271 4	229 1	33 0	7 9	269 10	229 2	37 1	4 7	270 10
1953				 231 7	40 0	2 5	274 0	231 1	33 9	7 8	272 6	231 5	38 0	4 1	273 6
1954				 231 7	52 1	1 5	285 1	231 1	35 9	7 4	274 2	231 5	46 10	3 4	281 7
1955				 231 7	54 11	1 3	287 9	231 1	41 2	7 0	279 3	231 5	50 6	3 1	285 0
1956				 241 6	56 2	1 2	298 10	241 1	41 10	8 4	291 3	241 5	51 6	3 5	296 4
1957				 251 6	56 7	1 1	309 2	251 1	43 6	7 8	302 3	251 5	52 4	3 2	306 11
1958				 256 6	56 11	1 1	314 6	256 1	44 3	7 7	307 11	256 5	52 10	3 2	312 5
1959				 271 6	71 11	1 4	344 9	271 1	50 9	7 10	329 8	271 5	65 1	3 5	339 11
1960				 271 6	72 7	1 4	345 5	271 1	55 10	7 11	334 10	271 5	67 4	3 5	342 2
1961				 283 6	72 9	1 5	357 8	283 1	56 9	7 10	347 8	283 5	67 10	3 4	354 7

⁽a) See note (a) on page 194.

⁽b) Excludes rural.

⁽c) For definitions, see page 60.

SECTION IV.—continued.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES(a): ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF TOTAL WAGE RATE, ALL GROUPS(b), STATES—continued.

				Comm	onwealth A	wards, etc.	(c)		State Awar	ds, etc.(c)			All Awa	ırds, etc.	
		Date.		Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.
	and the second					Wı	estern Au	JSTRALIA.							
	-		 drame, - arregaringenge	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dece	mber-														
1939			 	78 9	16 4	0 6	95 7	83 2	16 11	1 0	101 1	82 8	16 10	1 0	100 6
1940			 	81 10	16 5	0 11	99 2	86 5	17 1	1 1	104 7	85 10	17 0	1 1	103 11
1941			 	88 1	18 6	1 9	108 4	91 5	17 1	1 10	110 4	91 0	17 3	1 10	110 1
1942			 	95 11	19 0	2 8	117 7	98 1	17 3	1 9	117 1	97 10	17 5	1 11	117 2
1943			 	98 5	19 4	2 9	120 6	101 6	17 4	2 1	120 11	101 1	17 7	2 2	120 10
1944			 	97 11	19 4	2 9	120 0	100 5	17 6	2 3	120 2	100 2	17 8	2 4	120 2
1945			 	97 10	19 7	2 5	119 10	100 6	17 8	2 3	120 5	100 3	17 11	2 2	120 4
1946			 	104 7	19 7	2 6	126 8	102 6	17 11	2 3	122 8	102 9	18 1	2 4	123 2
1947			 	109 3	26 9	2 8	138 8	111 3	22 10	2 3	136 4	111 0	23 4	2 3	136 7
1948			 	118 9	33 2	2 11	154 10	122 1	27 0	3 0	152 1	121 8	27 8	3 0	152 4
1949			 	130 0	38 5	3 4	171 9	136 4	28 3	3 3	167 10	135 7	29 6	3 3	168 4
1950			 	161 6	41 11	2 7	206 0	166 9	29 1	4 0	199 10	166 1	30 7	3 11	200 7
1951			 	200 1	44 6	1 11	246 6	205 11	30 11	4 0	240 10	205 3	32 6	3 9	241 6
1952			 	230 8	46 1	1 11	278 8	238 11	32 3	3 11	275 1	238 0	33 11	3 7	275 6
1953			 	236 9	46 1	1 11	284 9	246 8	33 3	3 8	283 7	245 6	34 9	3 5	283 8
1954			 	236 9	54 4	1 9	292 10	246 8	36 1	3 8	286 5	245 6	38 2	3 6	287 2
1955			 	236 10	61 5	1 6	299 9	252 6	44 3	3 5	300 2	250 8	46 3	3 2	300 1
1956			 	246 6	64 8	1 6	312 8	264 10	44 7	3 5	312 10	262 9	46 11	3 2	312 10
1957			 	256 6	66 10	1 4	324 8	272 3	45 7	3 5	321 3	270 5	48 0	3 2	321 7
1958			 	261 5	67 3	1 4	330 0	273 3	46 6	3 5	323 2	271 11	48 11	3 2	324 0
1959			 	276 4	84 5	2 10	363 7	281 2	53 1	3 6	337 9	280 8	56 8	3 5	340 9
1960			 	276 6	86 1	2 10	365 5	293 10	60 1	3 3	357 2	291 10	63 1	3 2	358 1
1961			 	288 4	86 7	2 10	377 9	298 2	60 7	3 3	362 0	297 1	63 6	3 2	363 9

⁽a) See note (a) on page 194.

⁽b) Excludes rural.

⁽c) For definitions, see page 60.

SECTION IV.—continued.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES(d): ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF TOTAL WAGE RATE, ALL GROUPS(b), STATES—continued.

					Commonwealth Awards, etc.(c)					State Awa	rds etc.(c)		All Awards, etc.				
		Date.			Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	
			determinate discovered and acceptance	erakininka epitkin re-a-a				Tasma	NIA.								
					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d	
31st Dece	mber-																
1939					76 10	13 1	0 4	90 3	75 10	18 2	1 2	95 2	76 5	15 1	0 8	92 2	
1940					80 7	13 3	0 7	94 5	78 10	18 3	1 8	98 9	79 10	15 3	1 0	96	
1941					84 10	14 7	2 8	102 1	82 9	19 2	3 9	105 8	84 0	16 5	3 1	103 (
1942					92 0	15 1	3 2	110 3	89 4	19 5	4 11	113 8	91 0	16 9	3 11	111	
1943					95 1	15 3	3 5	113 9	93 8	19 9	5 3	118 8	94 6	17 0	4 3	115	
1944					94 2	15 4	3 5	112 11	93 6	20 1	5 4	118 11	93 11	17 3	4 2	115	
1945					94 1	15 4	3 5	112 10	93 8	20 5	5 7	119 8	93 11	17 5	4 3	115	
1946					103 0	15 10	3 5	122 3	101 7	20 9	5 7	127 11	102 5	17 9	4 4	124	
1947					106 11	23 3	3 3	133 5	106 10	25 1	6 7	138 6	106 11	23 11	4 7	135	
1948					117 7	27 11	3 7	149 1	117 7	31 8	6 9	156 0	117 7	29 5	4 10	151 10	
1949					127 10	30 3	3 7	161 8	127 7	34 3	6 8	168 6	127 9	31 10	4 9	164	
1950					160 0	32 3	3 4	195 7	159 6	35 11	6 4	201 9	159 9	33 8	4 7	198	
1951					198 11	33 0	3 7	235 6	198 4	36 5	7 9	242 6	198 8	34 4	5 3	238	
1952		• •			229 8	35 2	2 9	267 7	228 11	43 8	6 8	279 3	229 4	38 6	4 5	272	
1953		• •			240 0	35 6	2 8	278 2	240 7	43 10	6 8	291 1	240 3	38 9	4 4	283	
1954		• •			240 0	42 7	1 10	284 5	240 8	44 8	7 2	292 6	240 4	43 5	3 11	287	
1955					240 1	46 1	1 4	287 6	240 8	51 0	11 0	302 8	240 4	48 1	5 2	293	
1956					254 6	47 7	1 4	303 5	267 6	51 0	11 0	329 6	259 9	49 0	5 2	313 1	
1957	• •				261 8	47 11	1 3	310 10	269 1	51 0	9 9	329 10	264 8	49 2	4 8	318	
1958					268 1	48 8	1 7	318 4	270 1	54 1	7 3	331 5	268 11	50 10	3 10	323	
1958		• •			281 8	60 10	1 11	344 5	281 0	62 9	7 7	351 4	281 5	61 6	4 2	347	
1960			• •		284 11	61 9	2 0	348 8	282 1	66 8	7 6	356 3	283 10	63 6	4 2	351	
1961					293 8	62 3	2 0	357 11	294 2	68 2	8 3	370 7	293 10	64 7	4 5	362 1	

⁽a) See note (a) on page 194

Note.—For notes on basic wage, margin and loading, see pages 60 and 61.

⁽b) Excludes rural.

⁽c) For definitions, see page 60.

SECTION IV.—continued.

Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates(a): Adult Males, Components of Total Wage Rate, All Groups(b), Australia.

					Commonwealth Awards, etc.(c)					State Awa	ards, etc.(c)		All Awards, etc.				
		Date.			Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	
					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d	
31st Dec	ember	-													"	2	
1939					79 5	17 3	0 4	97 0	81 11	17 4	0 6	99 9	80 8	17 3	0 5	98 4	
1940					82 11	17 5	0 8	101 0	84 6	17 6	0 7	102 7	83 8	17 6	0 7	101 9	
1941					87 3	18 5	3 8	109 4	88 10	18 0	1 4	108 2	88 0	18 3	2 6	108 9	
1942					95 8	18 11	4 1	118 8	95 11	18 7	1 9	116 3	95 9	18 9	2 11	117 5	
1943					97 6	19 2	4 1	120 9	98 3	19 0	2 1	119 4	97 10	19 1	3 1	120 0	
1944					97 3	19 3	4 1	120 7	98 2	19 4	2 3	119 9	97 8	19 3	3 3	120 2	
1945					97 3	19 4	4 1	120 8	98 1	20 0	2 5	120 6	97 8	19 8	3 3	120	
1946					105 7	19 6	4 2	129 3	105 8	20 4	2 9	128 9	105 7	19 11	3 6	129 (
1947					109 5	29 3	4 0	142 8	110 3	24 8	3 9	138 8	109 10	27 0	3 10	140 8	
1948					119 8	32 5	4 2	156 3	120 8	31 9	4 6	156 11	120 2	32 1	4 3	156 6	
1949					129 10	34 4	4 2	168 4	131 1	33 10	4 1	169 0	130 5	34 1	4 2	168 8	
1950					162 2	35 8	3 11	201 9	161 8	35 3	5 5	202 4	161 11	35 6	4 7	202 (
1951					201 0	36 8	4 9	242 5	199 7	36 10	6 0	242 5	200 4	36 9	5 4	242	
1952					231 3	38 8	3 8	273 7	230 3	37 11	4 7	272 9	230 9	38 3	4 2	273 2	
1953					237 4	39 2	3 4	279 10	237 0	39 2	4 5	280 7	237 2	39 2	3 10	280 2	
1954					237 1	49 1	2 6	288 8	237 2	42 11	4 10	284 11	237 2	46 1	3 7	286 10	
1955					239 0	52 8	2 4	294 0	244 8	50 6	5 0	300 2	241 10	51 7	3 7	297 (
1956					250 7	53 10	2 3	306 8	261 4	52 9	5 6	319 7	255 10	53 3	3 11	313 0	
1957					258 6	54 5	2 5	315 4	261 5	53 8	4 6	319 7	259 11	54 1	3 5	317 5	
1958					263 0	54 7	2 6	320 1	266 5	55 0	4 6	325 11	264 8	54 10	3 5	322 11	
1959					277 2	69 2	3 0	349 4	275 8	59 6	4 8	339 10	276 5	64 5	3 10	344 8	
1960					278 2	70 1	3 2	351 5	285 2	68 5	5 3	358 10	281 7	69 3	4 2	355 (
1961					289 9	70 7	3 6	363 10	293 5	68 11	5 3	367 7	291 6	69 9	4 5	365 8	

⁽a) See note (a) on page 194.

⁽b) Excludes rural.

⁽c) For definitions, see page 60.

SECTION V.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES.

Note.—The wage rates shown in the tables in this section are weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements.

For an explanation of the methods by which the data for the new indexes of minimum weekly wage rates were obtained and of the system of weighting, see page 56.

Minimum weekly wage rates and index numbers for adult females at the end of each quarter from 31st March, 1951, to 30th June, 1962, were published in S.B. 123—Minimum Weekly Wage Rates, 1939 to 1959 and S.B. 124—Minimum Weekly Wage Rates, January, 1960, to June, 1962.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES(a): ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS.

Dat	New South Wales.		Victoria.		Queens- land.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tas- mania.		Australia.		
31st December 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	 	s. 172 195 200 201 209 221 223 229 249 261 269	d. 4 2 6 3 8 5 8 0 3 3 2	\$. 172 195 201 200 210 220 225 227 241 246 256	d. 2 9 4 9 5 3 0 6 3 7	s. 161 183 188 190 194 202 206 215 229 239 255	d. 2 5 2 5 3 11 1 3 8 4 7	201 209 219 223 239	d. 3 9 1 111 9 3 6 9 2 11 0	s. 162 184 190 190 197 206 212 214 224 251 256	d. 6 11 2 5 9 3 5 1 1 2 7	s. 165 189 197 197 200 215 219 221 234 238 248	d. 7 2 2 7 0 3 0 3 10 3	s. 170 193 198 199 206 217 221 225 242 251 261	d. 4 7 9 2 11 3 8 2 8 2

⁽a) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed n money terms, indicative of trends.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATE INDEX NUMBERS: ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS.

(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia, 1954 = 100)

	Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.	Australia.
31st Dec 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960	cember—	 86.6 98.0 100.7 101.1 105.3 111.2 112.4 115.0 125.2 131.2	86.5 98.3 101.1 100.8 105.7 110.6 113.0 114.3 121.2 123.9	81.0 92.1 94.5 95.6 97.6 101.9 103.5 108.1 115.4 120.2	85.5 98.8 100.0 100.4 101.3 105.1 110.3 112.4 120.1 122.0	81.6 92.9 95.5 95.6 99.3 103.6 106.7 107.5 112.6 126.2	83.2 95.0 99.0 99.2 100.5 108.1 110.0 111.1 117.7 120.0	85.6 97.2 99.8 100.0 103.9 109.1 111.1 113.4 121.6
1961		 135.2	123.9	128.4	122.0	126.2	120.0 124.7	126.

SECTION V.—continued. WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA.

(See Note at top of page 205.)

Industrial Comm		At 31st December—											
Industrial Group.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.			
	F	RATES OF V	WAGE.(a)	-									
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufacturing All Manufacturing Groups Transport and Communication Wholesale and Retail Trade Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Service Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	s. d. 195 0 194 5 188 8 192 0 193 3 200 8 194 5 194 5 194 5 193 2 189 8 193 7	s. cl. 200 7 198 9 194 6 197 7 198 3 206 5 199 7 199 1 194 10 198 9	s. d. 201 0 198 9 194 6 197 8 198 4 208 6 199 5 201 5 195 4 199 2	s. d. 206 6 200 11 206 10 203 7 203 4 213 10 213 0 209 8 201 8 206 11	s. d. 216 11 208 11 213 8 214 7 212 2 223 8 225 6 222 0 212 2 217 3	s. d. 220 9 217 4 215 11 217 8 217 10 228 3 227 2 224 7 215 7 221 3	s. d. 225 4 221 0 220 2 222 5 222 0 232 3 232 2 228 0 220 11 225 8	s. d. 241 4 237 3 236 0 238 5 238 1 255 3 248 0 245 4 236 8 242 2	s. d. 249 9 240 8 246 4 248 0 244 7 260 2 263 7 257 9 245 0 251 8	s. d. 258 5 249 6 256 0 257 3 253 8 269 10 273 10 266 6 254 7 261 2			
(Base: Weighted	Average W	Index Nu		r Australio	a, 1954 =	100.)							
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufacturing All Manufacturing Groups Transport and Communication Wholesale and Retail Trade Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Service	98.0 97.7 94.8 96.4 97.1 100.8 97.7 s 97.0 95.3	100.8 99.8 97.7 99.2 99.6 103.7 100.3 100.0 97.9 99.8	101.0 99.8 97.7 99.3 99.6 104.7 100.2 101.2 98.1 100.0	103.7 100.9 103.9 102.3 102.1 107.4 107.0 105.3 101.3	109.0 104.9 107.3 107.8 106.6 112.4 113.3 111.5 106.6 109.1	110.9 109.2 108.5 109.3 109.4 114.7 114.1 112.8 108.3 111.1	113.2 111.0 110.6 111.7 111.5 116.7 116.6 114.5 111.0	121.2 119.2 118.5 119.8 119.6 128.2 124.6 123.2 118.9 121.6	125.5 120.9 123.7 124.6 122.9 130.7 132.4 129.5 123.1 126.4	129.8 125.3 128.6 129.2 127.4 135.5 137.5 133.9 127.9 131.2			

(a) See note (a) on page 205.

SECTION VI.

TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES PAID AND AVERAGE EARNINGS.

Note.—The figures shown in the tables in this section are derived from employment and wages and salaries recorded on Pay-roll Tax returns, from other direct collections and from estimates of the unrecorded balance. Pay of the members of the Defence Forces is not included. The money amounts are not seasonally adjusted. Seasonally adjusted quarterly indexes of average earnings are shown in the table on page 211.

AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES PAID.(a)

(£'000.)

Period.	N.S.W. (b)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A. (c)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
948-49	8,279	5,710	2,523	1,654	1,168	571	19,905
949-50	9,250	6,600	2,904	1,922	1,383	678	22,737
950-51		8,223	3,588	2,416	1,728	826	28,540
951–52		10,171	4,391	3,051	2,231	1,075	35,697
952–53	15,422	10,816	4,868	3,357	2,492	1,199	38,154
953–54	16,480	11,767	5,227	3,615	2,754	1,305	41,148
954–55	17,970	12,901	5,601	3,940	2,928	1,399	44,739
955–56		14,144	6,033	4,330	3,104	1,521	48,896
956–57		14,925	6,457	4,507	3,177	1,635	51,644
957–58	21,664	15,510	6,585	4,635	3,284	1,671	53,349
958-59		16,240	6,970	4,823	3,347	1,725	55,519
959–60	0 (000	18,123	7,441	5,392	3,618	1,878	61,268
960–61	0 = 0 < 0	19,204 19,519	7,819 7,909	5,661 5,822	3,886 5,048	1,969 2,057	65,362
961–62	27,268	19,319	7,909	3,022	3,040	2,031	00,02
948–49— September Quarter.	7,892	5,434	2,444	1,574	1,113	525	18,98
December ,	0	5,783	2,638	1,658	1,203	573	20,42
March ,,	= 000	5,445	2,347	1,599	1,103	566	18,88
June "	0.00=	6,176	2,661	1,785	1,253	622	21,32
949-50-							
September ,, .	8,221	6,147	2,761	1,772	1,287	623	20,81
December ,, .	0 (55	6,748	2,980	1,934	1,394	672	23,40
March ,, .	0 400	6,369	2,795	1,895	1,392	673	22,23
June " .	. 9,997	7,137	3,079	2,089	1,457	742	24,50
1950–51—							
September ,, .		7,366	3,259	2,151	1,582	714	25,42
December ,, .		7,971	3,587	2,291	1,658	782	27,90
March ,, .	10.000	8,198	3,519	2,482	1,723	858	28,55
June " .	. 13,295	9,355	3,987	2,741	1,948	950	32,27
1951–52—	12 020	9,646	4,191	2,842	2,113	959	33,57
September ,, . December ,, .	1 - 10 -	10,496	4,191	3,093	2,113	1.059	36,82
3.6	1	9,873	4,203	3,036	2,191	1,100	34,87
March ,, . June ,, .	4 5 00 5	10,668	4,661	3,234	2,390	1,182	37,52
,,							
1952–53— Santambar	. 15,310	10,504	4,777	3,284	2,436	1,123	37,43
D 1	15,310	11,365	5,121	3,506	2,538	1,193	39,80
3.6 1	. 10,084	10,252	4,624	3,199	2,433	1,207	36,25
	15,759	11,143	4,951	3,440	2,561	1,271	39,12

For footnotes see next page.

Average Weekly Total Wages and Salaries Paid(a)—continued. (£'000.)

Period	•	N.S.W. (b)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A. (c)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
1953–54— September C December March June)uarter	15,962 17,253 15,756 16,949	11,378 12,210 11,321 12,159	5,124 5,334 5,006 5,445	3,520 3,701 3,505 3,732	2,712 2,851 2,629 2,825	1,235 1,318 1,281 1,384	39,931 42,667 39,498 42,494
1954–55— September December March June	;; · · · · ;; · · · · ;; · · · · · ;; · · · · · · ;; ·	17,290 18,599 17,083 18,907	12,428 13,137 12,351 13,689	5,540 5,842 5,207 5,816	3,838 3,971 3,813 4,136	2,917 2,973 2,808 3,015	1,299 1,380 1,388 1,531	43,312 45,902 42,650 47,094
1955–56— September December March June	 , , , , 	19,267 20,522 18,978 20,289	13,675 14,488 13,579 14,835	6,005 6,273 5,648 6,204	4,241 4,403 4,181 4,496	3,053 3,183 3,050 3,128	1,448 1,498 1,488 1,650	47,689 50,367 46,924 50,602
1956–57— September December March June	;; ··· ;; ··	20,363 21,904 20,144 21,363	14,647 15,474 14,276 15,304	6,399 6,876 6,041 6,513	4,479 4,611 4,343 4,595	3,209 3,194 3,088 3,216	1,559 1,647 1,618 1,713	50,656 53,706 49,510 52,704
1957–58— September December March June	????????	21,289 22,741 20,630 21,995	15,170 16,253 14,789 15,831	6,592 6,894 6,091 6,764	4,619 4,772 4,480 4,668	3,317 3,353 3,116 3,350	1,578 1,674 1,653 1,778	52,565 55,687 50,759 54,386
1958–59— September December March June	395959595959595959505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050505050<	22,129 23,601 21,185 22,740	15,827 16,970 15,377 16,787	6,983 7,387 6,501 7,010	4,777 4,984 4,599 4,930	3,392 3,494 3,122 3,381	1,648 1,798 1,666 1,790	54,756 58,234 52,450 56,638
1959–60— September December March June	39 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	23,555 25,476 23,878 26,356	17,389 18,451 17,658 18,994	7,438 7,625 7,086 7,614	5,248 5,423 5,288 5,609	3,533 3,688 3,487 3,764	1,768 1,887 1,842 2,016	58,931 62,550 59,239 64,353
1960–61— September December March June),	26,296 28,276 25,649 27,073	19,029 20,204 18,518 19,065	7,977 8,188 7,271 7,840	5,640 5,868 5,497 5,639	3,877 4,003 3,691 3,972	1,888 2,002 1,945 2,040	64,707 68,541 62,571 65,629
1961–62— September December March June	33 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	26,276 28,407 26,065 28,323	18,924 20,130 18,984 20,037	7,966 8,130 7,426 8,112	5,643 5,945 5,681 6,021	3,964 4,110 3,943 4,176	1,937 2,069 2,033 2,188	64,710 68,791 64,132 68,857

⁽a) Includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, etc.

(b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

(c) Includes

Note.—Comparisons as to trend should be made for complete years or corresponding periods of incomplete years. Quarterly totals are affected by seasonal influences.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT.(a)

(£.)

Period.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A. (c)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
1948–49 1949–50 1950–51 1951–52		9.04 9.89 11.92 14.74	9.12 10.08 12.05 14.48	8.08 8.91 10.47 12.60	8.35 9.23 11.03 13.63	8.14 9.08 10.67	7.83 8.96 10.56 13.29	8.77 9.66 11.55
1951–52 1952–53		15.96	15.71	14.17	15.17	13.32 14.69	13.29	14.13 15.45
1953–54 1954–55 1955–56 1956–57 1957–58		16.69 17.64 18.92 19.89 20.44	16.64 17.59 18.78 19.70 20.22	14.98 15.58 16.49 17.50 17.94	15.87 16.83 17.88 18.28 18.68	15.59 16.11 16.92 17.48 18.05	15.78 16.54 17.75 18.79 18.95	16.26 17.13 18.28 19.16 19.67
1958–59 1959–60 1960–61 1961–62		21.04 22.77 24.03 24.48	20.69 22.28 23.32 23.98	18.63 19.89 21.00 21.67	19.10 20.61 21.33 21.96	18.19 19.46 20.57 21.27	19.33 20.71 21.42 22.50	20.19 21.76 22.86 23.46
March	arter	8.73 9.39 8.51 9.54	8.83 9.29 8.65 9.70	7.86 8.45 7.58 8.40	8.10 8.42 8.03 8.84	7.89 8.40 7.68 8.57	7.37 7.94 7.67 8.33	8.49 9.04 8.30 9.26
December , March ,		9.23 10.27 9.57 10.43	9.57 10.36 9.65 10.71	8.61 9.14 8.59 9.28	8.78 9.35 9.00 9.77	8.73 9.22 9.07 9.31	8.40 8.94 8.82 9.66	9.14 9.95 9.35 10.19
December , March ,	, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10.69 11.83 11.84 13.28	11.00 11.91 11.84 13.42	9.63 10.54 10.27 11.42	9.96 10.61 11.21 12.31	9.99 10.34 10.52 11.78	9.39 10.12 10.79 11.87	10.48 11.41 11.45 12.83
		13.75 15.26 14.42 15.54	13.74 14.94 13.98 15.26	11.86 12.89 12.21 13.44	12.76 13.83 13.50 14.42	12.70 13.34 13.04 14.19	12.01 13.12 13.48 14.54	13.27 14.52 13.79 14.95
1952–53— September , December , March , June ,	,	15.73 16.72 15.10 16.30	15.33 16.58 14.84 16.09	13.78 14.88 13.61 14.39	14.84 15.90 14.47 15.46	14.57 15.07 14.28 14.86	14.13 14.92 14.69 15.43	15.14 16.18 14.70 15.77
1953-54— September , December , March , June ,	,	16.44 17.51 15.86 16.96	16.42 17.36 15.86 16.93	14.70 15.38 14.46 15.37	15.77 16.31 15.26 16.14	15.61 16.22 14.80 15.70	15.27 16.08 15.36 16.39	16.03 16.93 15.53 16.55

For footnotes see next page.

SECTION VI.—continued.

Average Weekly Earnings per Employed Male Unit(a)—continued. (£.)

Perio	od.	N.S.W. (b)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A. (c)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
1954–55— September December March June	Quarter ,, ,,	17.21 18.27 16.70 18.37	17.24 18.04 16.73 18.35	15.43 16.29 14.59 15.99	16.57 17.03 16.22 17.50	16.16 16.36 15.45 16.49	15.65 16.39 16.19 17.93	16.79 17.63 16.27 17.81
1955–56— September December March June	;; · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	18.57 19.63 18.16 19.32	18.30 19.26 17.95 19.61	16.31 17.07 15.66 16.92	17.84 18.26 17.16 18.24	16.72 17.35 16.61 16.99	17.14 17.68 17.31 18.85	17.94 18.83 17.54 18.80
1956–57— September December March June	;; · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	19.43 20.76 19.09 20.29	19.44 20.45 18.78 20.12	17.24 18.54 16.53 17.70	18.26 18.83 17.53 18.50	17.66 17.59 16.99 17.71	18.13 19.10 18.43 19.51	18.86 19.92 18.35 19.53
1957–58— September December March June	;; · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	20.18 21.44 19.43 20.70	19.97 21.27 19.14 20.49	17.83 18.96 16.76 18.22	18.66 19.25 18.01 18.79	18.37 18.46 17.10 18.30	18.22 19.22 18.58 19.76	19.47 20.59 18.68 19.93
1958–59— September December March June	;; · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	20.83 22.11 19.88 21.32	20.52 21.85 19.44 20.97	18.53 19.72 17.50 18.78	19.17 19.89 18.14 19.20	18.50 18.97 16.95 18.33	18.61 20.22 18.53 19.96	20.05 21.23 19.03 20.44
1959–60— September December March June	;; ··· ;; ··	21.98 23.47 21.78 23.84	21.60 22.68 21.52 23.30	19.78 20.48 19.08 20.23	20.31 20.82 20.09 21.22	19.14 19.87 18.73 20.11	19.84 20.91 20.10 21.98	21.16 22.28 20.94 22.66
1960-61— September December March June	;; · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	23.63 25.14 22.86 24.48	23.22 24.42 22.29 23.34	21.02 21.88 19.76 21.33	21.30 22.05 20.64 21.32	20.54 21.07 19.56 21.10	20.71 21.78 21.00 22.18	22.65 23.85 21.81 23.15
1961–62— September December March June	;; · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	23.92 25.58 23.28 25.15	23.54 24.80 23.15 24.44	21.66 22.52 20.53 21.95	21.60 22.48 21.30 22.44	21.07 21.73 20.64 21.66	21.40 22.78 22.11 23.70	23.03 24.33 22.49 24.00

⁽a) Total wages and salaries, etc., divided by total civilian employment expressed in male units. The total of wages and salaries includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, etc. Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings. As it is not possible to estimate the ratio of female to male earnings in the several States, the same ratio has been used for each State. Because the actual ratio may vary between States, precise comparisons between average earnings in different States cannot be made on the basis of the figures above. (b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

Note.—Comparisons as to trend should be made for complete years or corresponding periods of incomplete years. Quarterly totals and averages are affected by seasonal influences.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS(a) INDEX NUMBERS: AUSTRALIA.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.

(Base of each Index: 1953-54 = 100.0)

Period.			All Industries.	Manufacturing.	Period	l.	All Industries.	Manufacturing.
1010 10			52.0	54.3	1954–55—			
1948–49			53.9 59.3	60.0	September (Quarter	103.5	104.9
1949–50			71.1	72.0	December		103.8	105.1
1950–51				88.4	March	//	105.3	107.1
1951–52		• •	87.1 95.2	95.4	June	//	108.8	110.6
1952–53			95.2	93.4	June	,,	100.0	110.0
1953–54			100.0	100.0	1955-56		100.0	111 0
1954–55			105.4	106.9	September	,,	109.8	111.9 113.2
1955–56			112.2	113.8	December	,,	112.0	114.3
1956–57			118.2	118.3	March	,,	114.4	114.3
1957–58			121.3	122.0	June	,,	114.4	113.7
1958–59			124.5	125.6	1956-57			
1959-60			133.6	135.4	September	,,	116.6	116.6
1960-61			140.5	141.1	December	,,	117.9	117.8
1961–62			144.6	144.7	March	,,	118.6	118.5
					June	,,	119.5	120.2
1948–49— September Ou	arter		52.2	53.1	1957–58—			
December			53.2	53.7	September	.,	120.2	119.8
March	,,		53.9	54.5	December	,,	121.5	122.1
June	,,		56.3	56.0	March	,,	121.3	122.3
1949-50-	,,		20.5		June	,,	122.3	123.6
September	,,		56.0	56.0				
December	"		58.9	59.8	1958-59			
March	,,		60.4	61.1	September	,,	123.6	124.2
June	"		61.7	63.0	December	,,	124.5	126.0
1950-51					March	,,	124.3	125.4
September	22		64.8	65.8	June	,,	125.5	126.8
December	,,		67.8	68.6				
March	,,		73.8	74.8	1959-60-		100 5	101 0
June	,,		77.8	78.9	September	,,	129.7	131.8
1951-52-			00.4	0.4.2	December	,,	130.5	137.5
September	,,		82.4	84.3	March	,,	133.5	137.3
December	,,		85.8	87.0 90.0	June	,,	130.3	139.3
March	,,		89.0	90.0	1960-61			
June	,,		91.1	92.2	September	.,	138.2	140.2
1952-53-			93.7	94.3	December		141.3	141.7
September	,,	٠.	94.9	95.2	March		141.3	142.4
December	,,	٠.	95.9	95.4	June	,,	141.1	140.2
March June	"	• •	96.3	96.5	3 (1110	,,	1	1.0.2
1953–54—	,,	• •	30.3	70.5	1961-62-			
September			98.8	98.6	September	,,	141.8	142.2
December	"		99.3	99.3	December	,,	144.6	144.1
March	"		101.2	101.0	March	,,	145.3	145.8
June	,,		100.7	101.1	June	,,	146.8	146.7
J CLITO	,,					, .		

⁽a) See note (a) on page 210. (b) Average earnings per male unit employed. Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings. The "All Industries" index is based on Pay-roll Tax returns and other data. (c) The index for "Manufacturing" industries is based on the average earnings of male wage and salary earners employed in factories as disclosed by annual Factory Censuses.

Note.—The index numbers for "All Industries" and "Manufacturing" show the movement in average earnings over a period of time. However, they do not give, at any point of time, a comparison of actual earnings in the two groups.

SECTION VII.

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE FOR ADULT MALE WORKERS IN THE MAIN OCCUPATIONS IN EACH STATE FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK (EXCLUD-ING OVERTIME) AT 31st DECEMBER, 1961.

Note.—The wage rates in this section have been taken from awards, determinations and agreements NOTE.—The wage rates in this section have been taken from awards, determinations and agreements of industrial tribunals, and in some cases from unregistered agreements. The occupations shown are broadly representative of the occupations in the various industries in each State but they are not necessarily included in the Minimum Wage Rate Index. Rates shown are generally those payable in the capital cities and this has been indicated by showing the names of the capital cities at the head of the columns. Where the capital cities have been changed to show the rates other than those for capital cities have been quoted, column headings have been changed to show the names of the several States.

For some occupations more than one wage rate is quoted, indicating that there were different classes or grades of work or that different rates were payable according to locality. Where only two rates are specified, they are shown in the form "328s. 0d. & 338s. 0d." In other cases the rates are shown in the form "319s. 0d. to 367s. 0d.", indicating that, in addition to the two rates specified, certain intermediate rates were also prescribed.

In the majority of cases, the rates shown are those payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime). Where it was not possible to quote such rates, hourly, daily or monthly rates are shown. For most occupations the hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) are 40; where the hours prescribed differ from 40 they are shown in footnotes to the tables.

The wage rates and hours of work shown in this section have been compiled for statistical purposes only, and any inquiries regarding actual rates payable for particular occupations should be addressed to the appropriate industrial tribunal.

PRIMARY PRODUCTION.

		I KIMAKI I	RODUCTION.			
Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
Dairying— General hand	s. d. 1338/6 & 346/	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. 1309/6 & 319/6
Farming, general— General hand	1325 0	1312 6			321 3	1309/6 & 319/6
Forestry— Axeman General forestry	361/ & 371/	320/6 & 351/	321/ & 336/6	324 0	317/9 to 346/9	327/6 & 358/
worker General nursery hand Propagator	346 0 346 0 351 0	316 6 316 6 328 0	315 6 317 0	312 6 312 6 316 6	330 9 321 9	323 6 323 6 335 0
Fruit and grape growing and picking— Labourer, picker Packer Pruner	1304/6 to 313/ 319/ & 327/ 1319/6 to 332/6	¹ 302/6 to 305/ 317/ & 319/ ¹ 317/6 to 324/6	221 6 331 2	1300/6 to 305/ 315/ & 319/ 1315/6 & 319/6	328 3	1309/6 & 310/ 324 0
Grazing— General station hand(a) Shearer—Per 100 flock sheep(b) Shed hand(b)	1330 0 166 6 512 3	1330 0 166 6 512 3	*289 0 166 3 515 0	¹ 330 0	¹ 330 0	1330 O
Wool presser(b) Sugar growing and harvesting—	575 5	575 5	574 10	512 3 575 5	512 3 575 5	512 3 575 5
Cane cutter(c) Field worker	71 0 323 6		75/2 to 77/6 330/6 to 341/			
Timber getting— Faller Tractor driver	368 6 369 6	360 6 359 0	321 0	356 6 355 0	370 9 342/9 to 383/9	367 6 366 0
	i	1				

⁽a) Without keep.

(b) Shearers' and woolpressers' hours are 40 a week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers', with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, etc. Should the time engaged picking up, etc., exceed 30 minutes a day, all time thereafter shall be paid as overtime. Rates shown are "not found" rates. "Found" rates are £5 a week less, except in Queensland, where they are £4 15s, 2d, a week less. (c) Per day.

^{(1) 44} hours.

^{(2) 48} hours.

⁽²⁾ No limitation of hours prescribed.

MINING AND QUARRYING.

Industry and Occupation	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
Coal mining(a)— Carpenter	s. d. 404 0 459 6 405 6 400 6 354 6	s. d. 396 0 444 6 397 6 392 6 348 0	s. d. 379/ to 395/ 434/6 to 450/6 380 6 375 6 329/6 to 345/6	s. d.	s. d. 1482 0 1419 10 1419 10 1338 6	s. d. 403 0 458 6 404 6 399 6 353 6
Machine Machine Manual (dry work) Screen hand Shiftman— 1st class	432 6 403 0 354 6 403 0 354 6 359/6 & 363/	(b) 388 0 388 0 364 6	407/6 to 423/6 378/ to 394/ 378/ to 394/ 334/6 to 350/6	(c) 423/ to 449/	1435 0 1383 3 1347 5 1383 3 1362 5	431 6 402 0 402 0 371 0 358 6
Metalliferous mining— Fitter Labourer Miner Mullocker Timberman Trucker	(d) 556 8 464 7 *511 8 *464 7 *522 11 *464 7	(e) 307 6 347 0 320 0 351 0 320 0	(f) 579 0 509 4 522 10 509 7 525 1 509 7	(g) 296 0 330 0	(e) (h) 417 6 1331 6 1401 6 1335 3 1380 8 1335 3	(d) 421 0 341 6 377 0 354 0 374 6 354 0
Quarrying— Hammerman Labourer Powder monkey Spaller	374/10 & 385/ 385/ 352/366/3 384/3 & 391/10 378/2 & 382/8	377 0 347 0 389 0 364 0	325 0 316 0 336 6 322 6	342 0 333 6 357 0 333 6	335 3 316 3 354 3 335 3	346 6 330 6 358 6 346 6

⁽a) An additional amount for attendance allowance is payable at the rate of one shift's pay for each full fortnightly pay-period worked. (b) Piece work rates. (c) Open-cut mining (dragline and shovel operator). (d) Silver-lead-zinc mining. (e) Gold mining. (f) Copper mining. (g) Iron ore mining. (h) Excludes district allowance.

(1) 37½ hours. (2) 35 hours.

Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.

			rico, venices	3, DIC.		
Industry and Occupation	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Agricultural implements— Agricultural fitter Assembler . Machinist— 1st class . 2nd class . 3rd class .	391 0 352 6 391 0 359 0	s. d. 338/ to 383/ 319/ & 332/ 383 0 351 0 332 0	s. d. 366 0 327 6 366 0 334 0 315 0	s. d. 334/ to 379/ 315/ & 328/ 379 0 347 0 328 0	362/9 330/9 & 343/9 394 9 362 9	s. d. 390 0 351 6
Process worker Aircraft workshops— Assembler	202	315 0 325/6 to	298 0 308/6 to	326 0 311 0	343 9 324 3	339 0 322 0
Checker Fitter and/or turner Ground engineer	391/ 429 6 391 0 391/ to 433/	383/ 421 6 383 0 383/ to 425/	366/ 404 6 366 0 366/ to 408/	379/ 417 6 379 0 379/ to 421/	384/ 422 6 384 0 384/ to 426/	
Machinist, 1st class Toolmaker	391 0 410 0	383 0 402 0	366 0 385 0	379 0 398 0	384 0 403 0	

SECTION VII.—continued.

Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.—continued.

	ENGINEERING,	METALS, VE	HICLES, EIC.	-commune.		
Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Engineering—General— Boilermaker Dresser and grinder	s. d. 391 0 333/6 & 336/6	s. d. 383 0 325/6 & 328/6	s. d. 386 6 338 0	s. d. 379 0 321/6 & 324/6	s. d. 394 9 333 9	s. d. 390 0 332/6 & 335/6
Electrical fitter Fitter or turner Jobbing moulder Labourer Machinist—	391 0 391 0 391 0 396 6	383 0 383 0 383 0 298 6	381 9 386 6 386 6 323 4	379 0 379 0 379 0 294 6	394 9 394 9 394 9 298 9	390 0 390 0 390 0 305 6
1st class	391 0 359 0 340 0 391 0 323 0	383 0 351 0 332 0 383 0 315 0	366 0 334 0 315 0 386 6 298 0	379 0 347 0 328 0 379 0 311 0	394 9 362 9 343 9 394 9 324 3	390 0 358 0 339 0 390 0 322 0
Sheet metal worker— 1st class	391 0 359 0 348 0 410 0 324 6 391 0	383 0 351 0 340 0 402 0 316 6 383 0	386 6 351 6 323 0 401 6 333 6 394 0	379 0 347 0 336 0 398 0 312 6 379 0	394 9 362 9 328 3 413 9 328 3 394 9	390 0 358 0 347 0 409 0 323 6 390 0
Iron and steel— Blast furnace— Cast house labourer Founder or keeper General labourer Pig machine hand	335 6 398 6 324 0 335 6	:: ::	··· ··· ···	326 6 385 6 311 0 322 6		
Coke oven— Screen hand	335/6 to 361/					
Open hearth— Casting— Labourer	324/ to 335/6					
Ladleman, 1st class Melting helper	378 0 348/6 to 406/			::	.:	
Rolling mill— Bloom mill— Heater Labourer Merchant mill— Continuous fur-	383 0 324 0			::	::	
Continuous fur- nace hand Mill operative	328/ to 390/6 369 0				324/3 & 331/9 365 3	
Motor vehicle manufac- ture— Assembler . Bodymaker, 1st class Machinist, 2nd class . Motor mechanic Panel beater Process worker Spray painter Storeman . Toolmaker . Trimmer . Welder, 2nd class . Wet rubber and	343/ to 391/ 391 0 359 0 391 0 391 0 323 0 331/6 & 381/6 356 0 410 0 359/ to 391/ 384 6	335/ to 383/ 383 0 351 0 383 0 315 0 323/6 & 373/6 348 0 402 0 351/ to 383/ 376 6	318/ to 366/ 0 366 0 334 0 366 0 366 0 298 0 306/6 & 356/6 331 0 385 0 334/ to 366/ 359 6	347 0 379 0 379 0 311 0 319/6 & 369/6 344 0 398 0	333 9 394 9 394 9 385 3 328 3 343 9	342/ to 390/ 390 0 358 0 390 0 390 0 390 0 390 0 322 0 330/6 & 380/6 409 0 358/ to 390/ 383 6
Railway workshops— Boilermaker	421/6 & 431/	383/ & 402 5	388 0	378/ to 407 5	394 9	400/6 to 418/6
Car and wagon builder Car cleaner	418 6 331 6	388 0 313 0	388 0 327 4	379 0 309 6	399 9 316/9 & 324/3	397 0 324 0

Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Railway workshops—	s. d.	s. d.				
continued. Electrical fitter	421/6 & 431/	383/ & 392/6	391 0	378/ to 405/	394 9	400 6
Fitter or turner	421 6	383 0	341/3 to 394/	378 0	394 9	400 6
Labourer Painter Storeman	310 0 412 0 336 6	291 0 383 0 316 6	329 4 388 0 344 1	286 0 369 6 311 6	305 3 396 0 334/9 to 375/9	302 0 395 6 346 0
Tradesman's assistant	341/ & 351/	316 6	335 4	311 6	328/3 to 334/9	331/6 & 333/
Welder, 1st class	431 0	392 6	397 11	387 6	404 3	403/6 & 410/
Shipbuilding(a)— Boilermaker Electrical mechanic Fitter or turner Ironworker's assistant Labourer Painter and docker Shipwright	400 6 400 6 400 6 336 6 313 0 329 6 401 0	392 6 392 6 392 6 328 6 305 0 329 6 401 0	386 6 386 6 386 6 333 6 323 6 329 6 401 0	388 6 388 6 388 6 324 6 301 0 329 6 401 0	394 9 394 9 394 9 328 3 298 9 (b) 451 2 401 0	399 6 399 6 399 6 335 6 312 0 329 6 420 0

TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Clothing trades (ready- made)— Cutter Presser or ironer Tailor	s. d. 389 6 367 6 383 0	s. d. 389 6 367 6 383 0	s. d. 389 6 367 6 383 0	s. d. 389 6 367 6 383 0	s. d. 389 6 367 6 383 0	s. d. 389 6 367 6 383 0
Dry cleaning— Operator of dry clean- ing machine	358 0	358 0	358 0	358 0	358 0	358 0
Footwear manufacturing— Clicking section Finishing section Making section Stuffcutting section Textiles—Cotton mills—	333/ to 358/6 325/6 to 358/6 325/6 to 358/6 333/ to 358/6	333/to 358/6 325/6 to 358/6 325/6 to 358/6 333/ to 358/6 314 6	333/ to 358/6 325/6 to 358/6 325/6 to 358/6 333/ to 358/6	333/ to 358/6 325/6 to 358/6 325/6 to 358/6 333/ to 358/6 307 6	348 6 348 6 348 6 348 6	333/ to 358/6 325/6 to 358/6 325/6 to 358/6 333/ to 358/6
Labourer Loom tuner Doffer Tenter Weaver	314 6 338/6 to 379/ 314 6 314/6 to 331/ 326/ & 336/	314 6 338/6 to 379/ 314 6 314/6 to 331/ 326/ & 336/	303 0 312/ to 318/	331/6 to 372/ 307 6 307/6 to 324/ 319/ & 329/	::	338/6 to 379/ 314 6 314/6 to 331/ 326/ & 336/
Textiles—Knitting mills—Board and/or press hand Knitter Operator, full fashioned machine	335 0 337 0 350/ & 363/6	335 0 337 0 350/ & 363/6	329 0 329 0	328 0 330 0 343/ & 355/6	326 9 326 9	335 0 337 0 350/ & 363/6

⁽a) Permanent rates. (b) Casual rates, including allowances.

TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR-continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Textiles—Woollen mills— Assistant foreman Gillbox attendant Labourer Loom tuner Piece scouring machine operator Plain warper and/or beamer Weaver	s. d. 373/ & 386/ 331 0 294 0 320/6 to 379/6 335 0 335 0 326/ & 336/	s. d. 373/&386/ 331 0 294 0 320 6 to 379/6 335 0 335 0 326/ &336/	s. d. 367 0 299 0 318/6 to 373/6 325 0 329 0	s. d. 366/ & 379 / 324 0 287 0 313/6 to 372/6 328 0 328 0 319/ & 329/	s. d. 373/ & 386/ 331 0 294 0 320/6 to 379/6 335 0 335 0 326/ & 336/	s. d. 373/ & 386/ 331 0 294 0 320/6 to 379/6 335 0 335 0 326/ & 336/

FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Aerated water and cor-	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
General hand Truck driver (3 tons)	325 6 357 6	317 6 349 6	300 6 346 6	323 6 345 6	318 9 357 9	324 6 356 6
Bacon curing Boner General hand Slaughterman	377 6 333/6 & 342/ 420 0	397 0 369/ & 373/ 417 0	377 5 344 7 378 7	381 0 353/ & 357/ 401 0	365 9 344 9 388 3	414 6 336/ & 362/ 400/ & 442/6
Baking, bread— Bread carter	382 0	388 0	369 0	369 6	332/9 &	325/6 to
Doughmaker	423 0	452 0	344 6	431 9	342/9 422 9	364/6 362/ & 396/6
Biscuit and cake manu- facturing— Biscuit and cake maker General biscuit factory	366 0	351 0	344 0	340 6	340 3	356 6
hand	326 0	312 6	309 0	299 6	321 9	294/ & 299/
Brewing— General hand Labourer Truck driver (4 tons).	364 0 364 0 381 6	361 0 361 0 363 0	340 0 340 0	380 4 362 3 381 3	381 0 381 0 401 5	368 5 368 5 375 4
Butter, cheese and milk processing— Butter maker General hand Grader and/or tester	371 6 330 6 351/&	372 0 332 6 372 0	355 6 316 0 338/6 to	366 0 307 6 329/ &	360 3 318 9 320/9 to	382 0 315 6 374/6 &
Operator of dried milk machine	362/6 351 0	344/6 &	348/ 325 6	344/6 366 0	354/9 325 3	378/
	331	347/	320	300 0	323 3	• •
Cereals, condiments, coffee, spices, etc.— General hand Storeman	341 0 352 0	319 0 342 6	331 6 331 6	315 0 329 0	325 9	306 0 340 0
Confectionery— Confectioner— Group 1	374 0 361 0	360 0 347 0	356 0 319 0	356 0 337 0	349 9 349 9	367 0 354 0
Flour milling— Miller Packerman Storeman Topman	392/ to 440/ 360 6 351 6 366 6	392/ to 440/ 360 6 351 6 366 6	366/6 to 390/ 334 0 329 6 338 6	392/ to 440/ 360 6 351 6 366 6	392/ to 440/ 360 6 351 6 366 6	411/9 to 432/ 387 9 362 9 382 3

SECTION VII.—continued.

FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO-continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbo urne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Jam, fruit and vegetable	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
preserving— General hand	313/ & 320/6	313/ & 320/6	309 6	313/ & 320/6	314 3	313/ & 320/6
Meat industry— Boner Cold storage hand Labourer (beef) , , (mutton) Slaughten (beef) , , (mutton)	371 0 343/ & 354/ 350 0 336 0 430 0 (a)	395 0 411 0 379 6 379 6 456 6 456 6	392 9 382 7 358 9 365 11 (a) (a)	416 3 376 9 362 9 362 9 484 11 484 11	397 9 356 3 356 3 356 3 415 3	381 9 409 6 366 0 366 0 457 6 457 6
Pastrycooking—Pastrycook	407 0	375 6	352 6	379 0	362 9	374 0
Sugar milling(b)— Carrier hand Engine driver, sta-	339 6		349 8			
General mill worker Locomotive driver Locomotive fireman Fugalman	355/2 & 368/ 328 0 380 0 352 0 342/6 to 357/		352/4 to 378/8 335 8 376 4 347 8 349 8		331/9 & 358/9	
Tramway construc- tion and mainte- nance	333 6		344 0			
Sugar refining— General factory hand Loader and stacker Store hand	328 0 339 6 339 6	342 0 334 0 342 0	335 8 347 8 347 8		323 9 332 9 332 9	
Winemaking— Adult male Head cellarman	319 6 333/6 & 336/	(c) 319 6 333/6 & 336/	321 6 351 6	313 6 333 0	344 3 381 9	::

SAWMILLING, FURNITURE, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Furniture making— Assembler	s. d. 393 0 393 0 393 0 403 6 380 0 393 0 393 0	s. d. 332/ & 341/6 383 0 383 0 383 0 388/ & 383/ 325/6 to 383/ 383 0	s. d. 380 0 380 0 380 0 393 9 368 0 380 0 380 0	s. d. 328/ & 337/6 379 0 379 0 379 0 379 0 334/ & 379/ 321/6 to 379/ 379 0	s. d. 353 3 393 3 394 9 351 3 354/3 & 391/9 393 3	s. d. 339/ & 348/6 390 0 390 0 390 0 345/ & 390/ 332/6 to 390/ 390 0
Sawmilling and timber yards— Benchman, No. 1 Dockerman and tally man	391 0 319/6 to 330/	383 0 311/6 to 322/	380 0 314 6	379 0 307/ to 318/	394 9 319/3 to 337/3	390 0 318/6 to 329/

⁽a) Piece-work rates. (b) Slack season rates. (c) 44 hours per week.

SECTION VII.—continued.

SAWMILLING, FURNITURE, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Sawmilling and timber	s. d.	s. d.				
yards—continued.						East.
Labourer	204 0	305 0 316 0	306 6 339 0	301 0 312 0	298 9 305 3	312 0 323 0
Machinist— A grade B grade	350 0	383 0 342 0	355 0 336 0	379 0 338 0	384 9 351 3	390 0 349 0
Motor truck driver (2: cwt3 tons)	373 0	349 6 348 6	345 6	345 6 344 6	356 9 353 3	356 6 355 6
Puller out	318/ & 368/6	310/ & 360/6	309/6 to 320/	306/ & 356/6	317 3	317/ & 367/6
Sawyer-				22715	0.5010.0	0.4045
Band or jig .	391/	341/6 to 383/	341/6 to 380/	337/6 to 379/	352/9 & 378/9	348/6 to 390/
Circular	352/6 to 381/	344/6 to 373/		340/6 to 369/	352/9 & 381/9	351/6 to 380/
Timber stacker .	2171 0 2271	309/ & 319/	306 6	305/ & 315/	315/3 & 328/3	316/ & 326/
Tractor driver .	359/ to 404/	351/ to 396/	348/ to 393/	347/ to 392/	335 3	358/ to 403/

PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Cardboard boxes, con-	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
tainers and cartons— General hand	315 6	307 6	290 6	303 6	308 6	314 6
Guillotine machine operator	350 9	342 9	325 9	338 9	343 6	349 9
Printing, general— Bookbinder	391 0	383 0	366 0	379 0	384 0	390 0
General hand Hand compositor Letterpress rotary	315 6 391 0	307 6 383 0	290 6 366 0	303 6 379 0	308 6 384 0	314 6 390 0
machinist Machine compositor	391 0 420 0 391 0	383 0 412 0 383 0	366 0 395 0	379 0 408 0	384 0 413 0 384 0	390 0 419 0 390 0
Photo engraver Storeman	391 0 395 9 331 0	383 0 387 9 323 0	366 0 370 9 306 0	379 0 383 9 319 0	384 0 388 9 324 0	394 9 330 0
Printing, newspapers— Assistant machinist—						
Day work	422 0	491 9	415/6 & 469/	393/ & 437/	1437 3	404/ & 448/
Night work	457 0	1538 9	456/6 & 510/	1433/ & 1477/	a470 3	1444/ & 488/
Hand compositor— Day work Night work	481 6 516 6	487 0 1534 0	475 6 516 6	471 0 1511 0	¹ 482 9 ² 515 9	482 0 1522 0
Machine compositor— Day work Night work	530 6 565 6	¹ 535 6 ¹ 582 6	492 0 533 0	501 0 1541 0	¹ 516 9 ² 549 9	512 0 1552 0
Machinist— Day work	437/6 &	525 0	475/6 &	471/ & 486/	¹482/9 &	482/ & 497/
Night work	478/6 472/6 & 513/6	1572 0	484/ 516/6 & 525/	1511/ & 526/	¹ 488/3 ² 515/9 & ² 521/3	1522/ & 537
Proof reader— Day work Night work Publishing hand—	485 0 520 0	491 0 1538 0	475 6 516 6	478 0 1518 0	¹ 487 9 ² 520 9	489 0 1529 0
Day work Night work	422 0 457 0	444 6 1491 6	404 0 445 0	400 0 1440 0	¹ 417 9 ² 450 9	411 0 1451 0
Pulp, paper and board making—						
Beaterman	404 0 354 0 414 6 393 6	413 6 346 0 406 6 385 6	334 0	342 0 402 6 381 6	401 9	431 6 345 0 405 6
Tradesman's assistant Yardman	348 0 339 6	340 0 331 6	327 0 318 0	336 0 327 6	358 9 331 9	339 0 330 6

^{(1) 38} hours. (8) 36 hours.

SECTION VII.—continued.

OTHER MANUFACTURING.

		OTHER WIAN	UFACTURING.		*	
Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Asbestos cement articles— General factory employee	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Moulder— 1st class	376 6 363 6	347 0 333 6	327 0	\$ 358 6 \$ 345 6	337 3 331 9	314/6 331/ to 336/
Brickmaking— Burner	353/ &	352 6	334 6	349 0	346 9	354 6
Drawer	363/ 382/6 &	354/ & 367/	323 9	355 6	352 9	354 6
Labourer	388/ 345 0 379 0 388 0 373 0	337 0 378 0 367 0 344 0	320 9 323 3 329 3 323 3	333 0 365 0 355 6 340/6 & 345/6	332 3 332 3 352 9 332 3	349 76 349 76 359/ & 366/ 349,726
Cement goods making— Cement brickmaker Moulder	348 6 358 0	330 0 330/ & 337/	337 0 337 9	324 6 338 0	318 9 330/9 & 335/9	352 0 352 0
Cement making— Cement miller Labourer	341 6 323 6	359 6 302 6	339 0 314 2	322 6 313 6	343 9 316 9	356 0 330/ & 338/
Chemical workers— Factory hand	329 0	348 0		318 0	308 9	
Earthenware making, general— Labourer Presser	337 0 344/9 & 378/9 348/6 & 349/	312 6 335 0 328/ to 335/	320 9 327/9 & 334/6 329 3	304 0 314 6 318 0	298 9 316/3 & 332/9 316/3 to 343/9	331 6 362 0 347 6
Electricity generation and supply— Conveyor attendant Electrical fitter Electrician Engine driver	416 0 498 0 524 0 480 0 462/ & 485/	363 0 440 6 440 6 392/ & 409/6 395 0	408 3 405 6 365/6 to 393/6 353 0	398 0 398 0 383 0 347 0	348/9 & 353/3 414 9 414 9 412 9	409 0 409 0
Fitter or turner Linesman	497 0 454/ & 473/ 413 0	440 6 410/6 & 440/6 357 0	405 6 386 6	398 0 379 0	414 9 381/9 & 394/9 348 3	409 0 367/6 & 390/ 333 0
Tradesman's assistant Engine driving— Crane driver	375/ to 391/	316/6 to	332/ to 394/	312/6 to	(a) 364 9	374/ to 390/
Fireman	336/6 & 352/6	383/ 328/6 & 344/6	325/6 & 332/6	379/ 324/6 & 340/6	334/9 & 348/3	335/6 & 351/6
Stationary engine driver, steam	349/ to 375/6	341/ to 367/6	335/ to 364/6	337/ to 363/6	343/9 & 356/3	348/ to 374/6
Gas making and supply— Gas fitter Labourer Meter repairer	409 0 325 0 342/6 & 397/	399 0 330 9 402 6	403 0 303 0	397 0 313 0 389 0	378 9 301 9 359 9	390 0 319 6 390 0
Retort operator Glass making— General hand	362 6 328 6	367 6 324 0	331 0	350 6 320 0	354 9 325 0	351 6
Sorter Leather goods making— Leather handbag, etc., manufacture	347 0 359 0	333/6 & 342/ 351 0	316/6 & 325/ 334 0	329/6 & 338/ 347 0	334/6 & 343/ 365 3	340/6 & 349/6 358 0

⁽a) Rates shown are those for the sawmilling industry.

OTHER MANUFACTURING-continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Oil refining— Operator	s. d. 460 1	s. d. 394/ to 424/	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. 379/9 & 399/3	s. d.
Paint manufacture— Labourer Paint mixer	346/ to 366/ 375 0	320 0 347 0	318 0	302 0 338 6	347 9 366 9	::
Pharmaceutical pre- parations— General hand	326 0	337 0		308 6	325 9	330 0
Plastic moulding— Operator of plastic press	327/ & 359/	319/ & 351/		315/ & 347/	320/ & 352/	
Rubber goods— Builder (pneumatic tyre)	331/ & 340/ 323/ to 340/ 357/6 &	315/ to 332/ 349/6 &	325 6 325 6 354 6	319/ & 328/ 311/ to 328/ 345/6 &	324/ & 333/ 316/ to 333/ 350/6 &	346 0 346 0
Forcing machine Vulcanizing press Others	370/ 323/ & 331/ 331/ & 340/ 311 6	362/ 315/ & 323/ 323/ & 332/ 303 6	311 0 317 0 300 6	358/ 311/ & 319/ 319/ & 328/ 299 6	363/ 316/ & 324/ 324/ & 333/ 304 _ 6	303/ & 314/
Tanning of leather, etc.— Drum hand Leather dresser Glazer Strainer	355 6 350/6 & 355/6 352 0	347 6 342/6 & 347/6 344 0	330 6 325/6 & 330/6 327 0	343 6 338/6 & 343/6 340 0	348 6 343/6 & 348/6 345 0	354 6 349/6 & 354/6 351 0
Table hand	344/ & 349/6 350/6 & 355/6	336/ & 341/6 342/6 & 347/6	319/ & 324/6 325/6 & 339/6	332/ & 337/6 338/6 & 343/6	337/ & 342/6 343/6 & 348/6	343/ & 348/6 349/6 & 354/6
Tan pit hand Wool scouring and fell- mongering— Labourer Wool scourer	343/ & 352/ 342/ & 345/ 358 6	335/ & 344/ 335/ & 338/ 351 6	318/ & 327/ 319/ & 322/ 335 6	331/ & 340/ 331/ & 334/ 347 6	336/ & 345/ 353 3 367 9	342/ & 351/ 338/ & 341/ 354_ 6

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Building(a)— Bricklayer Builder's labourer— Skilled Unskilled Carpenter Electrician, installation Painter Plasterer Plumber Roof tiler	s. d. 461 8 380 0 365 10 468 4 422 0 440 0 451 8 458 0 434 5	s. d. 462 6 420 10 392 6 466 8 383 0 460 0 462 6 480 0 445 10	s. d. 431 0 377 0 { 436 0 394 9 429 6 432 0 434 0 432 0	s. d. 420 10 354 2 339 6 425 0 379 0 407 6 423 4 387 0 379 0	s. d. 437 7 370 4 343 3 440 7 385 3 434 10 437 10 439 1 396 9	s. d. 441 8 367 6 353 4 445 0 401 6 441 8 414 8 414 0 441 8

⁽a) The rates shown for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart are weekly equivalents of hourly rates. They include allowances for excess fares and travelling time, sick leave, statutory holidays, following the job, etc.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—continued.

Industry and Occupati	ion.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
struction and ma		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bitumen sprayer Ganger		358 6 403 6	348 0	316 6 340/ to 358/6	313 6 353/6 & 370/3	343 9	345 0
Grader driver		390/6 to 403/6	387/6 to 401/6	320 0	331 6	382 9	374/6 & 388/6
Labourer Road patrolman		352/ to 368/ 358 6	334 0 344 0	312 0 457/6 to 487/	310 0 363/6 to 394/6	316 3	324 6
Tractor driver		390/6 to 403/6	371/ to 416/	348/ to 393/	347/ to 392/	357 9	358/ to 403/
Water supply and sew	er-	403/0					
age— Concrete worker		365/2 to 377/8	340/6 & 348/	320/ to 339/6	309/ & 322/	317/9 to 337/3	332/6 & 341/6
Excavator driver		422/6 to 453/6	369 9	315/ to 323/6	379/ & 393/	337/3 & 348/9	
Ganger				348/6 to 388 6	346/ to 363/6	356/9 to 404/9	
Labourer Maintenance man	::	358 8 373/5 to 380/5	334 0 344 0	312 0 326 6	283 0 336/6 to 365/6	305 3 323/9 & 343/9	324 6
Pipe layer		381 2	348 0	322 0	322 0	353/9 & 368/9	346 6
Tractor driver	• •	401/10 to 426/	353/ to 398/	348/ to 393/	347/ to 392/	350/9 to 389/9	358/ to 403/

RAILWAY SERVICES.

Industry and Occupa	tion.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Permanent way— Fettler, labourer, Ganger, fettling g	etc.	s. d. 334/ & 342/ 387/ & 404/6	s. d. 315 0 349/ & 397/	s. d. 335 3 355 3	s. d. 320 0 344/ to 377/6	s. d. 305 3 362/9 to 394/9	s. d. 326 0 360/ to 417/
Traffic— Guard		377/6 to 427/6	352/6 to 406/	364/6 & 388/9	347/6 to 401/	364/3 to 398/9	369/6 to 398/
Locomotive— Cleaner Engine driver		319 0 454/6 to 493/	305 0 440/6 to 479/	327 4 437/6 & 457/	300 0 435/6 to 474/	316 9 394/9 to 471/9	316 0 451/6 to 490/
Fireman		331/6 to 382/6	310/6 to 368/6	342/10 & 351/	305/6 to 359/	329/3 to 365/9	321/6 to 375/6
Porter		328/ to 335/6	309/ to 321/	327/4 & 331/3	309/6 to 366/	324/3 to 341/9	322/ to 375/
Shunter— Head		¹ 452/6 to 485/				375/9 to 391/9	,
Leading		1398/6 to	1377/ to 426/	378/9 to 398/7	372/ & 381/		2388/ & 398/
Ordinary		432/ 1348/ to 377/6	1329/ to 356/		359 0	341/9 & 349/9	2340/ to 367/
Signalman		*347/6 to 471/6	3364/ to 373/6	347/3 to 393/2	334/6 to 420/	4324/3 to 411/3	352/ to 378/6

^{(1) 76} hours per fortnight. (2) 78 hours per fortnight. and 1st class. (4) 36 hours per week for special class.

^{(3) 76} hours per fortnight for special

ROAD AND AIR TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Air transport— Clerk Ground engineer Loader, porter	s. d. 358/11 to 535/5 391/ to 433/ 329 6	s. d. 358/11 to 535/5 383/ to 425/ 321 6	s. d. 358/11 to 535/5 366/ to 408/ 304 6	s. d. 358/11 to 535/5 379/ to 421/ 317 6	s. d. 358/11 to 535/5 384/ to 426/ 322 6	s. d. 358/11 to 535/5 390/ to 432/ 328 6
Road transport— Assistant	353 0 391 0	306 6 383 0	308 0 386 6	302 6 379 0	316 9 394 9	313 6 390 0
Motor truck driver— 25 cwt. or less Over 25 cwt., under 3 tons Over 3 tons, under 6 tons	(a) 353 0 (b) 363/ & 373/ 378/ to 388/	336 6 349 6 363 0	333 6 346 6 360 0	332 6 345 6 359 0	344 9 357 9 370 3	343 6 356 6
Tramways and buses— Bus driver— One-man operator Other	421/6 to 456/ 406/6 to	389 0 370 0	384/6 to 397/ 354/6 to	381 0 366 0	403 9	408 0 383 0
Conductor	441/ 333/ to 386/6	316/6 & 335/	367/ 322/6 to 334/	312/ & 331/		329/6 & 348/
Tram driver Track repairer		344 6 320 6	330/ to 341/6 324 3	340 6 312 6		357 6 333 6
Vehicle cleaner	330/6 to 365/	316 6	310 7	308 6	321 3	329 6

(a) 20 cwt. or less.

(b) Over 20 cwt. to 3 tons.

SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING

	S	HIPPING AND	STEVEDORING	}.			
Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	
Harbour services—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Carpenter's labourer	437 9	330 1 376 6	346 6	319 0 360/ to	328 3	330 6 371/ & 412/	
General labourer		316 6	312 6	369/6 283 0	298 9	306/6 & 313/	
Wharf carpenter Wharf storeman Wharf watchman	(a) 453 4 376 0 341 0	398 2 372 0 348 4	379 0 331 0 314 0	344 6 329 0 300/3 to	404 9 346 9 (b) 11 7	404 9 337 0 (b) 10 0	
Shipping, cargo vessels—Able seaman(c)(d) Greaser or oiler(c)(d)	362 0 362 0	362 0 362 0	362 0 362 0	316/3 362 0 362 0	362 0 362 0	362 0 362 0	
Assistant $cook(e)(f)$ Engineer, $2nd(f)(g)$ Master(d)(g) Chief officer(d)(g) Chief steward(d)(h)		£ s. d. 62 8 6 per month 95/5/6 to 142/19/0 per month 25/6/6 to 53/8/0 per week 21/4/0 to 28/7/0 per week 21 2 0 per week					
Stevedoring(i)— Wharf clerk, per hour Wharf labourer, per	s. d. 12 2	s. d. 12 2	s. d. 12 2	s. d. 12 2	s. d. 12 2	s. d. 12 2	
hour	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 7	
Tugs— Master Deckhand Fireman	453 0 407 0 417 0	410 0 348 0 360 6	410 0 329 6 329 6	410 0 315 0 340 6	428 3 349 9 362 9	432 0 344 0 344 0	

⁽a) Rates include allowances for sick leave and tools.
(b) Hourly rate of pay for casuals.
(c) The ordinary hours of work in any one day shall be 8.
(d) Rates of wage include value of keep.
(e) Hours shall not exceed 8 per day.
(f) Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommondation, valued at £2 8s. per week or £10 8s. 8d. per month.
(g) Ordinary length of duty shall be 8 hours per day.
(h) Hours shall not exceed 8 per day within a spread of 13 consecutive hours.
(f) Rates of pay are for casuals on other than special cargo work.

COMMUNICATION.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Post Office— Mail officer Motor driver Postal officer Postman	s. d. 327 10 351 11 317 10 327 10	s. d. 327 10 351 11 317 10 327 10	s. d. 327 10 351 11 317 10 327 10	s. d. 327 10 351 11 317 10 327 10	s. d. 327 10 351 11 317 10 327 10	s. 0. 327 10 351 11 317 10 327 10
Telephone services— Lineman, grade I. Lineman, grade II. Senior technician . Technician . Technician's assistant, grade II.	332 5 386 6 479 3 386 6 352 0	332 5 386 6 479 3 386 6 352 0	332 5 386 6 479 3 386 6	332 5 386 6 479 3 386 6 352 0	332 5 386 6 479 3 386 6 352 0	332 5 386 6 479 3 386 6

Wholesale and Retail Trade.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
mustry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Pertn.	Hobart.
Butchers—	s. d.					
General butcher	389 6	381 6	364 6	377 6	378 9	384 0
Cold storage— Inside hand	367 0	411 0	322 0	339 6	356 3	350 6
Commercial travellers(a)— Commercial traveller	411 0	421 6	389 0	384 0	413 9	352/ to 372/
Milk distribution— General hand	326 0	330 6	303 6	307 6	318 9	294/ & 305/6
Milk carter (25 cwt. or less)	348 0	368 0	333 6	334/6 to 352/6	352 3	375 0
Oil stores— Clerk Storeman	350/ to 535/6 368 0	350/ to 535/6 354 0	350/ to 535/6 333 6	350/ to 535/6 350 0	350/ to 535/6 352 3	350/ to 535/6 361 0
Petrol service stations— Attendant	323 0	315 0	306 6	312 6	326 3	321/ & 332/6
Retail stores— Clerk	375 0	375 9	348 0	346/3 to 431/9	375 9	321/ to 380/
	(b) 353 0	336 6	333 6	332 6	344 9	343 6
	(c) 363/ & 373/	349 6	346 6	345 6	357 9	356 6
Shop assistant— Assistant-in-charge	387 O	375 9	374 8	359/6 to		397/6 to
Drapery	375 0	357 6	354 4	381/9 346 3	351 9	421/ 311/6 to
Grocery	375 0 375 0	355 9 357 6	354 4 354 4	341 0 346 3	351 9 351 9	371/6 299/ to 359/ 311/6 to
Storeman	349 6	342 6	354 4	329 0	345 3	371/6 330/ & 340/

⁽a) Local or city. (b) 20 cwt. or less. (c) Over 20 cwt. to 3 tons.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Wholesale warehouses— Adult male	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	341 0	366 6	338 0	340 0	351 9	321 0
Wool stores— Clerk Støreman Wool classer	350/ to	350/ to	350/ to	350/ to	350/ to	350/ to
	423/11	423/11	423/11	423/11	423/11	423/11
	367 6	359 6	363 6	355 6	372 9	366 6
	403 6	395 6	416 3	391 6	378 3	402 6

PUBLIC AUTHORITY (N.E.I.) AND COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS SERVICES.

Industry and Occupation	n.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Commonwealth Government—	1-	s. d.	s. d.				
Base grade clerk, 2		341 7 317/10 to 435/2	341 7 317/10 to 435/2				
Fire brigades— Fireman		413/6 to 462/	372/1 to 440/6	359/ to 399/	¹ 343/3 to 392/3	¹ 423/ to 478/7	¹ 416/6 to 480/
Hospitals— Cook		356/ & 371/	352/6 to 381/6	348 0	326/ & 346/	361/9 to 402/3	347/ to 378/3
T 1		333 0 341 0	334 6 332 0	322 0 313/6 & 316/	306/ & 311/ 321 0	328 3 334 3	319 6 329/9 to 334/9
Orderly		341 0	334 6	313/6 to 323/	306/ & 311/	334 9	319 6
Porter		333/ & 340/	328 0	313/6 & 316/	306/ & 311/	328 3	319 6
Other services— Graduate engineer		602/4 to 855/4	602/4 to 855/4				
Graduate scientist		487/ to 613/	487/ to 613/				

(a) $36\frac{3}{4}$ hours.

(1) 56 hours weekly.

Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.

Note.—The rates of wage shown for employees in boarding houses, hotels and restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where board and lodging are not provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Commercial broad-	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Announcer	434/ & 459/6	434/ & 459/6	421/ & 446/6	421/ & 446/6	416 0	
Hairdressing— Hairdresser (men's)	401 0	376 9	356 11	389 0	362 9	380 0
Hotels— Barman Cellarman Cook—First	346 0 370 0 347/6 to 442/ 333/6 to	332 0 362 0 339/6 to 434/ 325/6 to	321 0 345 0 322/6 to 417/ 308/6 to	337 6 337 6 395/ to 443/ 321/6 to	362 9 351 9 362/9 & 375/9 337/3 to	343 0 367 0 344/6 to 439/ 330/6 to
Cook—All others Porter (day) Useful Waiter	386/ 320 6 320 6 320 6	378/ 312 6 312 6 312 6	361/ 295 6 295 6 295 6	347/ 292 0 292 0 301 0	349/9 324 3 317 9 324 3	383/ 317 6 317 6 317 6

AMUSEMENT, HOTELS, PERSONAL SERVICE, ETC .- continued.

Industry and Occupati	ion.	Sydne	у.	Melbou	ırne.	Brisb	ane.	Adel	aide.	Per	th.	Hobar	t.
Laundries— General hand		s. 335		s. 322		s. 314		s. 308		s. 312		s. 336	
Restaurants— Cook (single) Pantryman Waiter	::	376 339 344	6 0 0	339 312 312	6 6	327 303 303	6	347 301 303	0 6	349 317 324	9 9 3	337 313 308	
Theatres— Projectionist Usher, ticket taker		472/6 511/ 330	6	472/6 511 330	6	488		472/ 6 511 330	16	472/6 511 330	6	472/6 511/ 330	6
T.V. transmission— Cameraman Technician		373/ to 4 398/ & 4		373/ to 398/ &		373/ to 398/ &		373/ to 398/ &		373/ to 398/ &			
Watchmen, cleander.— Lift attendant Office cleaner (day) Watchman		340 342 339	0 0 0 0 0 0	338 312 312	0 6 6	312 309 309		324 283 300	0	319 330 355	3 9 3	294 294	0

SECTION VIII.

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE FOR ADULT FEMALE WORKERS IN THE MAIN OCCUPATIONS IN THE CAPITAL CITY OF EACH STATE FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME) AT 31st DECEMBER, 1961.

(See Explanatory Note at top of page 212.)

Note.—Except where otherwise specified, the hours constituting a full week's work for occupations shown hereunder are 40 a week.

Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.

Industry and Occup	ation.	Sydn	ey.	Melbo	urne.	Brisba	ine.	Adela	ide.	Pert	h.	Hoba	art.
F - 1 - 1 - 1		s.	d.	S.	d.	S.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Engineering, general- Process worker Other adults		241 241	6	235 235	6	223 223	0	232 232	6	224 224	1	241 241	
Motor vehicles— Process worker Other adults	• •	241 241	6	235 235	6	223 223	0	232 232	6	:		241 241	0

TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dry cleaning— Examiner Presser Receiver and des-	253 0 291 0	253 0 291 0				
patcher Repairer	238 0	238 0	238 0	238 0	238 0	238 0
	238/ &	238/ &	238/ &	238/ &	238/ &	238/ &
	245/6	245/6	245/6	245/6	245/6	245/6
Spotter	260 0	260 0	260 0	260 0	260 0	260 0
Other adults	223 0	223 0	223 0	223 0	223 0	223 0
Footwear— Adult female	243 6	243 6	243 6	243 6	243 6	243 6
Millinery— Milliner	245 6	245 6	245 6	245 6	245 6	245 6
Order dressmaking— Cutter Machinist	333 0	333 0	333 0	333 0	333 0	333 0
	260 0	260 0	260 0	260 0	260 0	260 0
Order tailoring (men's)— Coat machinist or table hand Cutter Tailoress	268 0	268 0	268 0	268 0	268 0	268 0
	347 0	347 0	347 0	347 0	347 0	347 0
	310 0	310 0	310 0	310 0	310 0	310 0
Trouser machinist or table hand	249 6	249 6	249 6	249 6	249 6	249 6
Ready made clothing (men's)— Coat machinist or table hand Cutter Examiner Hand sewer of buttons Head of table Presser Trouser machinist or	253 0	253 0	253 0	253 0	253 0	253 0
	316 6	316 6	316 6	316 6	316 6	316 6
	253 0	253 0	253 0	253 0	253 0	253 0
	227 0	227 0	227 0	227 0	227 0	227 0
	260 0	260 0	260 0	260 0	260 0	260 0
	294 6	294 6	294 6	294 6	294 6	294 6
table hand Ready made dressmak-	245 6	245 6	245 6	245 6	245 6	245 6
ing— Cutter Examiner Finisher Hand sewer of buttons,	268 0	268 0	268 0	268 0	268 0	268 0
	253 0	253 0	253 0	253 0	253 0	253 0
	253 0	253 0	253 0	253 0	253 0	253 0
etc	227 0	227 0	227 0	227 0	227 0	227 0
	260 0	260 0	260 0	260 0	260 0	260 0
nist Presser Other adults	253 0	253 0	253 0	253 0	253 0	253 0
	253 0	253 0	253 0	253 0	253 0	253 0
	223 0	223 0	223 0	223 0	223 0	223 0
Textiles—Cotton mills— Spinner	238 0 238 0	238 0 238 0	229 3 229 3	232 6 232 6		238 0 238 0

TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Textiles—Knitting mills—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Examiner Finisher Grader Knitter Machinist Welter and/or over-	238 0 238 0 238 0 238 0 242 6	238 0 238 0 238 0 238 0 242 6	236 3 236 3 236 3 236 3 240 9	232 6 232 6 232 6 232 6 237 0	232 1	238 0 238 0 238 0 238 0 242 6
locker	242 6	242 6	240 9	237 0		242 6
Textiles—Woollen mills— Gill box attendant Mender Weaver Winder	238 0 243 0 247 0 238 0	238 0 243 0 247 0 238 0	<pre>} 224 3{</pre>	232 6 237 6 241 6 232 6	238 0 243 0 247 0 238 0	238 0 243 0 247 0 238 0

FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Biscuit and cake making—Adult female	s. d. 248 0	s. d. 240 6	s. d. 231 9	s. d. 246 9	s. d. 231 7	s. d. 220 6
Cereals, condiments, etc.— General factory hand	250 0	233 3	232 2	230 3	231 7	240 6
Confectionery— General hand	246 0	234 2	239 6	246 9	231 7	239 8
Jam, fruit and vegetable canning— General hand	236/6 & 240/6	236/6 & 240/6	232 2	236/6 & 240/6	231 7	236/6 & 240/6
Meat preserving— General hand	249 3	284 3	269 2	244 6		
Pastrycooking— Packer Pastrycook	280 0 328 0	228 0 281 6	238 0	253 3 264 9	239 1 259 1	300.6

SAWMILLING, FURNITURE, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Furniture— Carpet sewer Machinist (bedding)	s. d. 251 6 249 6	s. d. 244 6 240 6	s. d.	s. d. 241 6 237 6	s. d. 248 7 248 7	s. d. 250 0 246 0

Paper, Printing, etc.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Printing, general— Bookbinder	s. d. 251/6 to 254/6	s. d. 245/6 to 248/6	s. d. 233/ to 236/	s. d. 242/6 to 245/6	s. d. 246/6 to 249/6	s. d. 251/ to 254/
Cardboard box machinist General hand Packer Paper pattern making Printing machine feeder	247 0 237 0 244/ & 245/6 237 0 251 6	241 0 231 0 238/ & 239/6 231 0 245 6	228 6 218 6 225/6 & 227/ 218 6 233 0	238 0 228 0 235/ & 236/6 228 0 242 6	242 0 232 0 239/ & 240/6 232 0 246 6	246 6 236 6 243/6 & 245/ 236 6 251 0

OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Leather goods making—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Leather handbag, etc., manufacture	359 0	351 0	334 0	347 0	246 7	358 0
Pharmaceutical prepara- tions— Filler General hand	251 0 251 0	270 6 235 6			224 1 224 1	279 6 232 6
Potteries— Adult female	251 6	219 6	237 6	228 0	224 1	
Rubber goods— Adult female	231 0	225 0	224 6	222 0	226 0	
Soap— General hand	246 0	233 3	232 2	230 3	224 1	

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Air transport— Air hostess Clerk(a)	s. d. 312/ to 364/6 263/7 to 321/4	s. d. 312/ to 364/6 263/7 to 321/4	s. d. 312/ to 364/6 263/7 to 321/4	s. d. 312/ to 364/6 263/7 to 321/4	s. d. 312/ to 364/6 263/7 to 321/4	s. d. 312/ to 364/6 263/7 to 321/4
Post Office— Monitor(b) Phonogram operator(c) Telephonist(d) Typist, grade I.(c)	314 5 250 9 250 9 250 9	314 5 250 9 250 9 250 9	314 5 250 9 250 9 250 9	314 5 250 9 250 9 250 9	314 5 250 9 250 9 250 9	314 5 250 9 250 9 250 9
Railway refreshment services— Canteen hand Cook	267/ & 271/ 279/ & 300/	235 0 241/ to 265/6	253 2 286 7	231 6 239/6 to 259/6	241 7 254 1	::
Pantrymaid Waitress	261/ & 269/6 267/ & 275/6	235 0	253 2 247 9	231 6	224 1	
Shipping offices— Clerk	256/2 to 305/	256/2 to 305/	256/2 to 305/	256/2 to 305/	256/2 to 305/	256/2 to 305/
Tramways and buses— Conductress	(e) 333/ & 352/	316/6 & 335/	322/6 to		251 1	

⁽a) 37½ hours. (b) Duty hours shall not exceed (i) 11 in any one day, (ii) 48 in any one week. (iii) 80 in any two weeks. (c) 36½ hours. (d) 36 hours. (e) Motor bus conductress only.

SECTION VIII.—continued.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Oil stores— Clerk	s. d. 251/6 to	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. 251/6 to
Retail butchers—	336/	336/	336/	336/	336/	336/
Cashier	284 0	278 0	265 6	275 0	266 1	260 6
Calculating machine operator	276 6	281 9	275 6	271 9	262. 7	255/6 to 273/
Clerk	273 6	274 6	268 0	259 3	256 7	240/6 to 258/
Departmental manager Ledger machine	319/6 to 430/	280/6 & 364/	272/6 to 395/		••	290/6 & 426/6
operator	276 6	281 9	275. 6	271 9	262 7	255/6 to 273/
Shop assistant— Confectionery Drapery	273 6 318 6	250 0 357 6	252 0 354 3	255 6 259/3 & 346/3	250 1 250 1	230 6 311/6 to 371/6
Switchboard attendant	273 6	279 3	253 0	265 6	262 7	240/6 to 258/
Warehouse employees— Adult female	262 0	274/9: & 366/6	255. 0	254 9	250 1	220 6
Wool stores— Clerk	251/6 to 311/	251/6 to 311/	251/6 to 311/	251/6 to 311/	251/6 to 311/	251/6 to 311/

PUBLIC AUTHORITY (N.E.I.) AND COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS SERVICES.

			mund of (b)			
Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Commonwealth Public Service—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Accounting machine operator, grade I Accounting machine	250 9	250 9	250 9	250 9	250 9	250 9
operator, grade III Typist Stenographer, grade I.	358 1 250 9 284 10	358 1 250 9 284 10	258 1 250 9 284 10	358 1 250 9 284 10	358 1 250 9 284 10	358 1 250 9 284 10
Hospitals— Cook	326/ & 341/	264/6 to 286/3	26 8/ & 277/	247/9 & 258/9	269/1 to	1259/ to
Housemaid Kitchenmaid Laundry worker Nurse	260 6 260 6 260 6 343/ to 391/	246 3 251 0 249 0 312 0	245 0 245 0 245 0 274/6 to	229/ & 233/ 229/ & 233/ 241 0 290/9 to	314/1 244 1 244 1 243 1 326/7 to	320/9 1242 3 1242 3 1242 3 349/3 to
Nursing aid	255/6 to 281/	259/3 & 265/9	282/ 241 0	302/3 241/ &	384/1 260 7	368/9 279 9
Wardsmaid Washing machine	260 6	246 3	245 0	248/6 229/ & 233/	244 1	¹242 3
attendant	255 6	273 3	245 0	241 0	255 1	¹261 3

AMUSEMENT, HOTELS, PERSONAL SERVICE, ETC.

Note.—The rates of wage shown for employees in boarding houses, hotels and restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where board and lodging are not provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Boarding houses— Cook	s. d. 269/ to 297/6 257 6 257 6	s. d. 250/6 to 266/ 235 0 235 0	s. d. 270/6 to 290/ 236 0 236 0	s. d. 247/3 to 265/ 232 0 234 0	s. d. 262/7 to 301/1 249 7 249 7	s. d. 260/6 to 281/ 238 6 234 0
Cleaners— Office cleaner (day)	265/ & 268/	291 6	238 0	212 0	246 1	220 6
Commercial broad- casting— Announcer	362/ & 387/6 296 0	362/ & 387/6 260 0	349/ & 374/6 301 6	349/ & 374/6 310 6	344 0	289 6
Hotels— Barmaid Cook Housemaid Kitchenmaid	272 0 259/6 to 353/6 243 0 239 0	338 0 253/6 to 347/6 237 0 233 0	253 6 274/ & 286/ 239 6 239 6	337 6 252/ to 302/ 230 6 230 6	362 9 262/7 to 301/1 249 7 249 7	270 0 257/6 to 351/6 241 0 237 0
Waitress	243 0	237 0	239 6	231 6 246/6 & 251/6	249 7 224 1	241 0
Washing machine attendant Other adult	247 6 243 3	297 6 221 0	231 6 231 6	290 6 242 6	224 1 224 1	232 6 221 0
Restaurants— Cook (single) Pantrymaid Waitress	280 6 257 0 257 0	266 0 233 0 237 0	264 6 230 0 230 0	256 0 230 6 232 6	275 1 247 1 249 7	260 6 238 6 234 0
Theatres— Ticket seller(a) Usher, ticket taker, etc.	254/ & 259/9 248/3 & 254/	254/ & 259/9 248/3 & 254/	251 0 245 3	254/ & 259/9 248/3 & 254/	254/ & 259/9 248/3 & 254/	254/ & 259/9 248/3 & 254/

⁽a) 36 hours per week.

(Wages are quoted in the currency of the country concerned.)

of No. of	31st Decem	ber, 1961.	31st Decen						1	
			JISC DOCCI	nber, 1950.	31st Decer	nber, 1961.	31st Decen	nber, 1950.	31st Decen	mber, 1961.
e. Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.
0 40	s. d. 391 0 420 0 331 0 to 391 0 359 0 and 391 0	40 40 40 40	s. d. 122 7‡ 127 3½	44 44 	s. d. 199 9½ 208 5¾	42 42	s. d. 174 6 174 6 166 2 167 0	40 40 40 40	s. d. 280 0 280 0 284 4 286 8	40 40 40 40
0 40	358 6	40	108 0	45	185 0	433	162 0	40	272 6	40
0 40	389 6 367 6 367 6	40 40 40	·· ··	••	••	••	168 8 163 8 168 8	40 40 40	264 2 256 8 264 2	40 40 40
0	392 0 to 440 0	40	132 0	42	274 0	40				40
o	0 40 40 d0	0 40 3389 6 0 40 389 6 0 40 367 6	0 40 358 6 40 0 40 389 6 40 0 40 367 6 40 0 40 392 0 40 10 0 40 392 0 40 10 0 40 394 0 40	0 40 331 0 40 127 3½ 0 0 40 331 0 40 127 3½ 0 0 40 359 0 40 0 40 358 6 40 108 0 0 40 367 6 40 0 40 392 0 40 132 0	0 40 331 0 40 127 3½ 44 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	0 40 358 6 40 108 0 45 185 0 0 40 389 6 40 0 40 367 6 40 10 40 367 6 40 10 40 367 6 40 10 40 367 6 40 10 40 389 0 40 10 40 367 6 40 10 40 367 6 40	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 40 358 6 40 108 0 45 185 0 43\frac{1}{4} 162 0 0 40 389 6 40 168 8 0 40 367 6 40 168 8 0 40 392 0 40 132 0 42 274 0 40 (a)162 0	0 40 358 6 40 108 0 45 185 0 43\frac{1}{4} 162 0 40 0 40 389 6 40 168 8 40 0 40 367 6 40 168 8 40 0 40 392 0 40 132 0 42 274 0 40 (a)162 0 40	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

(a) Kilnman,

(b) Rollerman.

SECTION IX.—continued.

Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Work: Australia, the United Kingdom and New Zealand—continued.

			Australia	(SYDNEY).		Un	NITED KINGI	оом (Londo	N).	Nı	ew Zealani	(AUCKLAN	D).
Industry and Occupatio	n.	31st Decer	mber, 1950.	31st Decem	nber, 1961.	31st Decen	nber, 1950.	31st Decen	nber, 1961.	31st Decer	mber, 1950.	31st Decen	ber, 1961.
		Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.
		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Furniture— Cabinet Maker Upholsterer French Polisher		215 0 215 0 215 0	40 40 40	393 0 393 0 393 0	40 40 40	128 4 128 4 128 4	44 44 44	}241 6	42 {	168 8 168 8 168 8	40 40 40	276 8	40
Sawmilling— Machinist, Planing		196 6 and	40	350 0 and	40					168 8	40	284 2	40
Machinist, Shaping Sawyer, Band or Jig		211 6 211 6 196 0	40 40	391 0 391 0 349 6 and	40 40				::	168 8 157 10	40 40	284 2 267 6	40 40
Sawyer, Circular		217 0 197 0 to 209 6	40	391 0 352 6 to 381 0	40				::	175 4	40	294 2	40
Bookbinding— Bookbinder Paper Ruler		223 0 223 0	40 40	391 0 391 0	40 40	134 6 134 6	43 ½ 43 ½	261 0 261 0	41 41	172 0 172 0	40 40	290 0	40
Printing (Daily Newspaper)— Compositor (Day Work)		291 0	40	530 6	40					172 0	40	290 0	40
Reader (Day Work)		298 6 258 6 to	40	485 0	40					187 0	40	327 6	40
Printing (Jobbing Offices)— Compositor		266 0 223 0	40	391 0	40	155 0	43½	261 0	41	172 0 and	40	290 0	40
Linotype Operator (Day Wo	ork)	233 6 233 6	40	420 0 420 0	40					187 0 179 6	40	300 4	40

Section IX.—continued.

Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Work: Australia, the United Kingdom and New Zealand—continued.

			Australia	(SYDNEY).		Uı	NITED KINGI	DOM (LONDO)	N).	NE	w Zealand	(AUCKLANI	D).
Industry and Occupation	١.	31st Dece	mber, 1950.	31st Decen	nber, 1961.	31st Decen	nber, 1950.	31st Decen	nber, 1961.	31st Decem	ber, 1950.	31st Decen	nber, 1961
		Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. o Hours.
		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
uilding— Bricklayer		231 0	40	446 8	40	130 2 and	44	236 3	42	172 0	40	280 0	40
Carpenter		231 0	40	453 4	40	132 0 130 2 and	44	236 3	42	175 4	40	284 2	40
Labourer—Carpenter's	,				ſ	132 0 110 0 and	44	210 0	42	160 6	40	1	
Concrete Works	r		40	453 4	40	111 10 110 0 and	44	210 0	42	160 6	40	241 10	40
Earth Excavator		(a) 190 6	40	455 4	40	111 10 110 0 and	44	210 0	42	160 6	40		
Painter		223 0	40	425 0	40	111 10 130 2	44	236 3	42	163 8	40	270 0	40
Paperhanger		223 0	40	425 0	40	and 132 0 130 2	44	236 3	42	163 8	40	270 0	40
Plasterer		231 (40	436 8	40	and 132 0 130 2	44	236 3	42	176 2	40	280 10	40
Plumber		232	40	458 0	40	and 132 0 130 2 and	44	236 3	42	172 10	40	285 0	40

Section IX.—continued.

Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Work: Australia, the United Kingdom and New Zealand—continued.

		AUSTRALIA	A (SYDNEY).		Uı	NITED KINGI	OOM (LONDO	N).	Ne	W ZEALAND	(AUCKLAN	D).
Industry and Occupation.	31st Decen	nber, 1950.	31st Decem	nber, 1961.	31st Decen	nber, 1950.	31st Decen	nber, 1961.	31st Decen	nber, 1950.	31st Decen	nber, 1961.
	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.
Tramways—	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Conductor— 1st year	183 0	40			116 0	(152 0 and	40	255 0 and	40
Thereafter	192 0	40			$\begin{cases} to \\ 125 & 0 \end{cases}$	44 {			155 4 155 4	40	260 0 260 0	40
Motorman	195 0	40			116 0 to 125 0	44			162 0	40	270 0	40
Carrying (Merchandise)— Motor Waggon Driver (2-4 tons)	191 0	40	363 0 and	40	108 0	44	183 0	44	149 11	40	248 5	40
Municipal—Labourer	188 0	40	378 0 383 6	40	115 6	44	200 0	42	157 0	40	262 2	40

SECTION X.

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES-1923 TO 1961.

The following table shows the basic weekly wage rates prescribed for adult males and adult females under periodical decisions of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, including automatic variations made prior to 12th September, 1953 in accordance with quarterly changes in the retail price index for the city or combination of cities shown at the head of the table. On that date the Court announced its decision to discontinue the system of automatic adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with variations occurring in retail price index numbers. The amount *legally* payable in any specific instance must be determined by reference to the appropriate award.

(1) The rates of wage shown include "Powers 3s." (or the equivalent thereof) and "Prosperity" loadings, where applicable.

(2) The 10 per cent. reduction operative from February, 1931, to May, 1934, has been applied.

(3) Until August, 1953 the rates generally operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month indicated.

Date Operativ	e.	Sydne	ey.	Mel bouri		Brisba	ne.	Adelai	de.	Pert	h.	Hoba	rt.	Six Capit	
				1	ADI	JLT M	ALE	S.							
1923—		s.	d.	8.	d.	5.	d.	5.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	S.	d.
February		82	6	82	0	73	0	78	0	73	6	81	6	80	6
May		,9		81	6	73	6	79	6	74	0	83	0	,,,	
August		86	6	87	6	75	0	84	0	79	6	87	6	85	0
November		89	0	91	6	76	0	85	6	78	0	89	0	87	6
1924															
February		87	0	87	6	77	6	84	0	76	0	89	6	85	0
May		86	0	85	6	77	0	22		78	0	22		84	6
August		85	6	85	0	75	0	85	6	78	6	88	6	84	0
November		84	6	84	6	,,,		84	0	79	0	88	0	83	0
1925—															
February		85	0	84	0	74	0	83	6	79	6	87	0	83	6
May		86	0	85	6	75	0	85	0	81	0	9.9		84	6
August		87	0	87	0	76	6	87	6	82	6	,,,		85	6
November		88	0	87	6	77	0	86	0	81	0	85	6	86	0
1926															
February		89	6	22		78	6	85	6	77	6	86	0	86	6
May		90	6	88	6	82	0	86	6	81	6	89	0	88	0
August		92	6	92	0	,,,		89	6	84	0	,,,		90	6
November		91	6	89	0	82	6	85	6	81	6	88	6	88	6
1927—															
February		,,,		88	6	83	0	84	6	80	0	87	0	88	0
May		90	6	87	6	80	6	86	0	22		86	6	87	6
August		89	6	87	0	78	6	,,		80	6	85	6	86	6
November		90	6	90	0	79	6	88	0	79	6	85	0	88	0
1928															
February		93	0	89	6	80	6	87	0	80	0	84	0	89	0
May		91	6	88	0	79	6	87	6	,,,		82	6	88	0
August		92	0	87	6	,,,		,,,		84	0	83	0	99	
November		90	6	86	0	79	0	85	0	85	0	82	6	87	0
1929—															
February		91	0	,,,		80	0	84	0	,,		83	0	97	
May		95	0	89	6	81	6	88	0	86	0	86	0	90	6
August		94	6	90	0	80	6	88	6	86	6	85	6	99	
November		95	0	,,		,,,		,,,		85	6	86	0	,,	

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES—continued.

Date Operative.		Sydney.	Mel- bourne,	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Six Capitals.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1930		1						
February		9.5 6	90 0	81 0	87 0	8.3 6	86 6	90 6
May		92 0	86 0	77 6	84 0	82 6	84 0	87 0
August		91 0	85 6	73 0	82 6	82 0	,	86 0
November		88 0	83 0	70 6	78 0	79 0.	82 0	83 0
1931								
*February		76 6	70 2	60. 9	66 2	66 2	70 2	71 1
May		74 3	68 5		64 4	66 7	68 10	69 4
August		72 11	65 8	60 4	62 1	65 8	67 1	67 6
November		70 8	63 5	58 6	58 1	62 1	64 4	65 3
1932—		70 0	05 5	30 0	30 1	02 1	0.7 1	05 5
February		68 10				60 9	64 10	64 4
1.6		00 10	63 11	"	58 11	61 8	65 3	64 10
		,,,		.,,		61 8		
August		68 5	63 0	57 7	58 6	"	65 8	63 11
November		67 6	61 8	56 8	57 2	59 5	64 4	63 0
1933—								
February	٠,	66. 7	60 4	55 10	55 4	58 1	63 5	61 8
May		67 10	63 4	59 4	59 2	59 9	64 10	64 2
August		66 11	62 5	58 10	,,	58 10	63 10	63 4
November		,,	62 10	59 4	59 7	60 3	63 11	22
1934—								
February		,,	63 4	* **	60 2	59 3	64 10	63 9
*May		67 0	64 0	61 0	†64 0	66 0	†67 0	65 0
June		68 0	,,	62 0	†65 0	,,	† ,,	66 0
September		,,,	. ,,	,,,	† ,,	68 0	† ,,	,,,
December		,,	,,	"	† ,,	,,	† ,,	,,,
1935—		"	"	"	, ,,	,,	1 99	"
March		47	66 0		† ",		t69 0	17
June		***	3 /	11		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,	
September		,,	"	9,	***	"	99	99
December		70 0	**	64 0	67 0	"	"	68 0
1936—		70 0	**	04 0	0, 0	"	99	00 0
March				20	- A			
June		"	"	"	97	"	23	77
		"	2.9	***	>>	2.3	,,	91
September	• •	, ,,	,,,	"	,,	71 0	9.9	35
December	• • .	,,	69 0	66 0	69 0	71 0	,,	29"
1937—								- IV
March		,,,	,,	"	, ,,	21	,,	70 0
June	• • •	72 0	,,,	68 0	,,,		,,	,
*July		75 0	72 0	71 0	70 0	72 0	72 0	73 0
September		,,	73 0	70 0	71 0	73 0	73 0	. ,,
*October		78 0	76 0	73 0	73 0	75 0	75 0	75 0
December		"	77 0	74 0	74 0	"	,,	76 0
1938—								
March		79 0	,,	,,	75 0	74 0	76 0	77 0
June		>>	,,	75 0	,,	75 0	,,	77
September		80 0	78 0	,,,	76 0	76 0	99	12
December		81 0	79 0	"	,,	,,	,,	78 0
1939—								
March				,,	,,			
June		82 0	81 0	77 0	78 0	77 0	77 0	79 0
September		81 0		76 0		,,	,,	
December		82 0	80 0		77 0			17
1940—		02	00 0	"	,, ,	97	"	97
February			81 0	77 0			78 0	80 0
May		83 0	82 0	78 0	78 0	"	4	
August	• •	85 0	84 0	79 0	80 0	79 0	80 0	82 0
November	• •	3				80 0	81 0	83 0
		99	>>	99	22	00 U	OI U	02 0

^{*} Rates declared subsequent to an inquiry. † Except in special cases these rates were subject to graduated deductions so that the increase granted in May, 1934, was, in effect, introduced in stages over the succeeding twelve months.

SECTION X.—continued.

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES—continued.

Date Opera	tive.	Sydne	ey.	Mel		Brisba	ne.	Adelai	ide.	Pert	h.	Hoba	rt.	Capit	als
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1941—															
February		88	0	86	0	82	0	82	0	81	0	83	0	85	0
May		,,,		87	0.	83	0.	83	0.	82	0	84	0	86	0
August		89	0	>>		,,		99		84	0	85	0	.,	
November		22		88	0	84	0.	84	0	85	0	99		87	0
1942															
February		91	0.	89	0	86	0.	86	0	86	0	87	0	88	0
May	4.4,	93	0.	92	0.	88	0	88	0	87	0	88	0	90	0
August		95	0	94	0	89	0	91	0	89	0	91	0	93	0
November		97	0.	97	0	91	0	93	0	91	0	92	0	95	0
1943—															
February		98	0.	98	0.	,,,		,,,		92	0	94	0	96	0
May		,,		,,,		92	0	99		,,		,,,		2.2	
August		100	0	99	0.	94	0.	94	0	94	0	95	0	98	0
November		99	0	98	0	93	0.	,,,		,,,		"		97	- 0
1944															
February		,,,		97	0	,,,		93	0	93	0	94	0	96	0
May		22		9.9		. 22		91				,,,		22	
August		,,,		98	0	,,,		99		,,		93	0	. 22	
November		3,		. 99		22		,,		94	0	94	0	***	
1945—									- 7						
February		22		99		99		,		9.3	0	22		39	
May		98	0					93				93	0	,,,	
August				,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,						94	0			,,	
November		99	0	,,		,,		,,		,,		94	0	,,	
1946—				-										//	
February		,,,		99		0		94	0	,,		95	0	2.2	
May		,,		11		94	0	.,,		- 11		29		97	0
August		100	0	99	0	, ,,		95	0	95	0	96	0	98	0
November		101	0							.,,		97	0		
*December		108	0	106	0	101	0	102	0	102	0	103	0	105	0
1947—															
February		22		107	00	103	0		- 2)	103	0	104	0	106	0
May		110	0	1 ,,		104	0	103	00	"		, ,,		77	
August		,,,		108	0	12		104	0	104	0	105	0	107	
November		112	0	109	0	105	0.0	106	0	106	0	107	0:	109	1
1948—															
February		114	0	113	00	107	0	108	00	107	0.	110	0	111	(
May		116	0	115	00	110	0	111	00	110	0	112	0 .	114	1/0
August		120	0	117	00	113	00	1114	0	112	0	115	0	116	1/0
November		122	0	120	0	115	0	116	0	116	0.	118	0	119	1
1949—		1													88
February		124	0	123	0	118	0	119	0	118	0	121	0	122	(
May		127	0	125	0	119	0	121	0	120	0.	124	0	124	
August		130	0	128	0	122	0	124	00	126	0.	127	0	127	
November		132	0	130	0	125	0	126	0	129	0	128	0	129	ે (
1950—		1		1021	- 0	1	1			0.83	1	-20	-	90	n.
February		135	0	134	0	127	0	129	0	131	0	131	0	133	1
May		138	0	137	0	129	0	131	0	133	0	131	,	135	
August		142	0	140	0	132	0	134	0	136	0	135	0	138	8
November		146	0	143	00	135	0	137	0	139	0	139	0	142	1
*December		165	0	162	0	154	0	158	0	160	0	160	0	162	(
1951-		103		102	0	134	0	100	9	100	0	100		102	
February		173	0	170	0	159	0	166	0	166	0	165	0	169	
		180	0	177	0	166	0	171	0	176	0.	173	0	176	1
May		193	0	189	0	175	0	184	0	188	0	187	0	189	(
August November		207	0	199	0	185	0	195	0	197	0.	199	0	200	
LAGACIIIOCI		201	0	172	U	100	v	175		17.6		177	·	400	0

^{*} Rates declared subsequent to an inquiry.

SECTION X.—continued.

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES—continued.

Date Operative.		Sydney.		Mel- bourne.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hoba	art.	Si: Capi	
1952—			d.		d.		d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
February May	• •	216	0	209	0	199	0	205	0	205	0	208	0	210	0
May August		235	0	212	0	207	0	211	0	214	0	214	0	216	0
November		237	0	228	0	216	0	229	0	222	0	222	0	227	0
1953—			•	220	•	210	•	22)	v	220	U	230	U	231	U
February		238	0	229	0	215	0	225	0	229	0	232	0	231	0
May		241	0	232	0	217	0	228	0	231	0	239	0	234	0
*August 1956—	• •	243	0	235	0	218	0	231	0	236	0	242	0	236	0
†June		253	0	245	0	228	0	241	0	246	0	252	0	246	0
1957—								2		240	0	252	U	240	U
†15th May		263	0	255	0	238	0	251	0	256	0	262	0	256	0
1958—															
†21st May 1959—		268	0	260	0	243	0	256	0	261	0	267	0	261	0
†11th June		283	0	075		0.50		0.71							
1961—		283	U	275	0	258	0	271	0	276	0	282	0	276	0
†7th July		295	0	287	0	270	0	283	0	288	0	294	0	288	0

ADULT FEMALES.

		1		1	-	1	_			,		-			-
1950		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
†December	• •	123	6	121	6	115	6	118	6	120	0	120	0	121	6
February		129	6	127	6	119	0	124	,	104		100			
May		135	0	132	6	124	6	124 128	6	124	6	123	6	126	6
August		144	6	141	6	131	0	138	0	132	0	129	6	132	0
November		155	0	149	0	131	6		0	141	0	140	0	141	6
1952-	• •	133	U	147	U	138	0	146	0	147	6	149	0	150	0
February		162	0	156	6	149	0	153	6	153	6	156	0	157	6
May		167	0	159	0	155	0	158	0	160	6	160	6	162	0
August		176	0	168	0	159	6	168	Õ	166	6	166	6	170	0
November		177	6	171	0	162	0	171	6	171	0	172	6	173	(
1953—									•	-/-		1/2	0	1/3	
February		178	6	171	6	161	0	168	6	171	6	174	0	173	0
May		180	6	174	0	162	6	171	0	173	0	179	0	175	6
*August		182	0	176	0	163	6	173	0	177	0	181	6	177	0
†June		189	6	183	6	171	0	180	6	184	6	189	0	184	6
†15th May		197	0	191	0	178	6	188	0	192	0	196	6	192	0
†21st May		201	0	195	0	182	0	192	0	195	6	200	0	195	6
†11th June		212	0	206	0	193	6	203	0	207	0	211	,	207	
961—		212	0	200	U	173	O	203	U	207	U	211	6	207	(
†7th July		221	0	215	0	202	6	212	0	216	0	220	6	216	0

SECTION XI.

STATE BASIC WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES AND ADULT FEMALES.

Note.—For further particulars as to the determination of State basic wage rates, see pages 118-130.

New South Wales State Jurisdiction: Sydney Rates.

Date.			dult		Fen	dult	i.	Date.			dult			dult nale	
1914—		£		d.		s. a	ł.	1939—		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16th February		2	(a) 8	0	(a) 		March		4	1	0	2	3	6
1915—								June		4	2	0	2	4	0
13th December 1916—	٠.	2	12	6		• •		September December		4	1 2	0	2	3	6
18th August		2	15	6				1940—	• •	7	2		2	7	U
1918—								February		4	2	0	2	4	0
5th September	٠.	3	0	0	1	1.0	0	May		4	3	0	2	4	6
17th December 1919—	• •	3	U	U	1	10	U	August November	::	4	5	0	2	5	6
8th October		_	17	0	1	10	0	1941—							
23rd December		3	17	0	1	19	0	February		4	8	0	2	7	6
1920— 8th October		4	5	0	1	19	0	May August	• •	4	8	0	2 2	7	6
23rd December		4	5	0	2	3	0	November		4	9	0	2	8	0
1921—								1942—							
8th October	٠.	4	2	0	2	3	0	February			11	0	2	9	0
22nd December 1922—	• •	4	2	0	2	1	0	May August		4	13 15	0		10 11	0
12th May		3	18	0	2	1	0	November			17	0	_	12	6
9th October		3	18	0	1	19	6	1943—							
1923—			4.0					February		4	18	0		13	0
10th April 7th September	• •	3	19 2	0	2 2	0	0	May August	• •	5	18	0	_	13 14	0
1925—	• •	-	4	U		1	0	November	• •	-	19	0		13	6
24th August		4	4	0	2	2	6	1944—					_		
1927—			_					February			19	0	_	13	6
27th June 1929—	• •	4	5	0	2	6	0	May August	• •		19 19	0	_	13 13	6
20th December		4	2	6	2	4	6	November			19	0		13	6
1932—	• •		_		_			1945—	• •				_		
26th August		3	10	0	1	18	0	February			19	0		13	6
1933—		2	0	6	1	17	0	May	• •		18 18	0	_	13 13	0
11th April 20th October		3	8	6		17 16	0	August November			19	0		13	6
1934—	• •				1	10		1946—	• • •				-	10	
26th April		3	7	6	1	16	6	February		4	19	0	_	13	6
1935—		1	0	_	1	17	0	May	• •	4	19	0		13 14	6
18th April 1936—	• •	3	8	6	1	17	0	August November	• •	5 5	1	0		14	6
24th April		3	9	0	1	17	6	December		5	8	0	2		6
27th October		3	10	0	1	18	0	1947—							
1937—					١.	1.0	,	February	• •	5	8	0	2	18	6
27th April	• •	3	11 (b)	6	1 -	18 (c)	6	May August	• •	-	10 10	0	2 2	19 19	6
October		3	18	0	2	2	0	November	• •			0	3	0	6
December		3	18	0	2	2	0	1948—							
1938—								February		5	14	0	3	1	6
March	• •	3	19 19	0	2 2	2	6	May	• •	5	16 0	0	3	2 5	6
June September	• •	4	19	0	2	3	0	August November		6	2	0	3	6	
December		4	1	0	2	3	6	14040111001			2	0		0	

Note.—For footnotes see next page.

240 Appendix.

.. 12 16 0

13 14

August

November

SECTION XI.—continued. New South Wales State Jurisdiction: Sydney Rates—continued.

Date.		Adul Iale			dult		Date.			Adul Iale			dult nale	
	£	S.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1949							1957							
February	 6	4	0	3	7	0	February		13	10	0	10	2	6
May	 6	7	0	3	8	6	May		13	8	0	10	1	0
August	 6	10	0	3	10	0	August		13	10	0	10	2	6
November	 6	12	0	3	11	6	November		13	10	0	10	2	6
1950							1958—							
February	 6	15	0	3	13	0	February		13	9	0	10	1	6
May	 6	18	0	3	14	6	May		13	14	0	10	5	6
August	 7	2	0	3	16	6	August		13	14	0	10	5	6
November	 7	6	0	3	19	0	November		13	13	0	10	4	6
December	 8	5	0	(d)6	3	6	1959						(g)	
1951-							February		13	15	0	10	6	6
February	 8	13	0	6	9	6	May		13	16	0	10	7	0
May	 9	0	0	6	15	0	August		13	17	0	10	7	6
August	 9	13	0	7	4	6	November		13	19	0	10	9	C
November	 10	7	0	7	15	0	1960—							
1952-				1			February		14	3	0	10	12	0
February	 10	16	0	8	2	0	May		14	5	0	10	13	6
May	 11	3	0	8	7	0	August		14	8	0	10	16	C
August	 11	15	0	8	16	0	November		14	14	0	11	0	6
November	 11	17	0	8	17	6	1961—							
1953—							February		14	17	0	11	2	6
February	 11	18	0	8	18	6	May		14	19	0	11	4	0
May	 12	1	0	9	0	6	August		15	2	0	11	6	6
August(e)	 12	3	0	9	2	0	November		15	1	0	11	6	(
1955—							1962—			_	-			
November (f)	 12	13	0	9	9	6	February		15	0	0	11	5	(
1956—	 		-				May		15	0	0	11	5	(
February	 12	15	0	9	11	0	August		14	-	0	11	4	6
May		16	0		12	0	November		15	0	0	11	5	C
	 12	10		1	4	~	1.0.01		1	0	-			

(a) From February, 1914 to April, 1937, rates shown are those declared by the appropriate industrial tribunal in New South Wales. (b) From October, 1937 to August, 1953, male rates are those of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. (c) From October, 1937 to November, 1950, female rates were 54 per cent. of male rates. (d) Female rate 75 per cent. of male rate. See p. 87. (e) Automatic adjustments discontinued. (f) Automatic adjustments reintroduced. (g) See p. 121 regarding legislation providing for equal pay for females.

9 17 0

10 5 6

0

Note.—Except where dates are quoted, rates were operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month shown.

VICTORIAN STATE JURISDICTION: MELBOURNE RATES.

Note.—Although there is no provision in Victorian industrial legislation for the declaration of a State basic wage, Wages Boards have generally adopted a basic wage in determining minimum rates. Prior to November, 1953, Wages Boards usually adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates (see page 122). Rates generally adopted thereafter are shown below.

Date.(a)			Adul Iale			Adult Females. Date.(a)				Adul Male		Adult Females.		
1953—		£	s.	d.	£	S.	d.				1	C		,
November		11	17	0	8	17	6	1956	t	\mathcal{S}_{\bullet}	a.	t	S_*	a.
1954—	• •	11	1 /	U		17	U	February	 12	11	0	9	8	0
February		11	18	0	8	18	6	May	 12	16	0	9	12	0
May		11	17	0	8	17	6	August(b)	 13	3	0	9	17	0
August		11	16	0		17	0							
November		11	14	0	8	15	6	1959—						
1955								June(c)	 13	15	0	10	6	0
February		11	15	0	.8	16	0					1		
May		11	17	0	8	17	6	1961—						
August		12	0	0	9	0	0	July(d)	 14	7	0	10	15	0
November		12	6	0	9	4	-6		-					

⁽a) To August, 1956, rates were operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month shown. (b) Automatic adjustments discontinued. (c) In June and July, Wages Boards adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates for Melbourne. (d) Wages Boards adopted Commonwealth rates during July and August. For actual dates of operation, see particular determinations.

SECTION XI.—continued.

QUEENSLAND STATE JURISDICTION: BRISBANE RATES.(a)

Date.			dul			dult		Date.			Adul Iale		Adult Females.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.		
		2	٥.	u.	2	٥.	u.			~	٥.	и.	~	٥.		
921—								1951—								
1st March		4	5	0	2	3	0	5th February		7	19	0	5	5		
922—								30th April		8	6	0	5	10		
1st March		4	0	0	2	1	.0	30th July		8	15	0		16		
925—			-		-	2		29th October		9	5	0	6	3		
28th September	• •	4	5	0	2	3	0	1952—		0	19	0	6	13		
930— 1st August		4	9	0	2	1	0	4th February 28th April		10	7	0	6	18		
1st December	• •	3	17	0	_	19	6	28th July		10		0	7	2		
931—	• •	3	1 /	0	1	1)	0	3rd.November		10		0	7	4		
1st July		3	14	0	1	19	0	1953—	• •							
937—	• •				1			4th May		10	18	0	7	6		
1st April		3	18	0	2	1	0	3rd August		10	19	0	7	7		
938—								2nd November		111	2	0	7	9		
1st April		4	1	0	.2	3	0	1954—								
939—								1st February		11	5	0	7	.11		
7th August		4	4	0	2	5	0	1955—			_		_			
941—								1st August		11	7	0	7	12		
31st March		4	9	0	2	8	0	24th October		11	9	0	7	14		
942			1.1	0		0	_	1956		11	12	0	7	17		
4th May	• •	1 .	11 12	0	2	9 10	6	23rd April		11	13 17	0	8	17		
3rd August 2nd November	• •		14	0		11	6	23rd July 29th October	• •	12	1	0	8	2		
943—	• •	1 4	14	U	4	11	0	1957—	• •	14	1	U	0	4		
3rd May		4	15	0	2	12	6	29th April		11	19	0	8	2		
2nd August		4	17	0		14	6	29th July		12	1	0	8	2		
946—			-		_			1958—								
5th August		4	18	0	2	15	6	27th January		12	4	0	8	4		
23rd December		5	5	0	3	0	6	28th April		12	8	0	8	7		
947								28th July		12		0	8	12		
10th February		5	7	0	3	2	6	27th October		12	16	0	8	13		
28th April		5	8	0	3	3	6	1959—		1.2	0	0	0	40		
27th October		5	9	0	3	4	6	2nd February		13	0	0	8	16 19		
948—		-	1.1	0	,	6	6	27th April 26th October		13	7	0	8	19		
2nd February		5 5	11 14	0	3	8	6	1960—	٠.	.13	/	U	9			
26th April 2nd August	• •	5	17	0	3	10	6	1st February		13	9	0	9	4		
1st November		5	19	0	3	12	6	2nd May		13	-	0	9	6		
949—			1)	0	1	14	0	1st August		13		0	9	8		
31st January		6	2	0	3	14	6	31st October		13		0	9	11		
2nd May		6	3	0	3	15	6	1961—								
1st August		6	6	0	3	17	6	30th January		14	0	0	9	14		
31st October		6	9	0	3	19	6							(b)		
950—								1st May		14		-		10		
30th January		6		0	4	1	6	29th May		14	4	0	10	13	i	
1st May		6		0	4	3	6									
31st July	٠.	6		0	4	5	6									
30th October	٠.	6		0	4 5	7	6									
7th December		/	14	0	3	2	6									

⁽a) Rates shown operate throughout the Southern Division (Eastern District). For other areas of the State, allowances are added to both the male and female basic wage rates (see page 125). (b) Female rate increased to 75 per cent. of male rate.

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SECTION XI.—continued.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN STATE JURISDICTION.(a)

Date.	Adu Male			dult		Date.			Adul			dul	
	£ s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1921—						1947—		~	υ.	u.	1	۵.	u.
4th August	3 19	6				7th January		5	2	0	2	17	0
1st September	3 19	6	1	15	0	01		5	4	0		18	0
1922—						13th November		5	6	0		19	0
27th April	3 17	6	1	15	0	1948—					-		
1923—						8th July		5	17	0	3	6	6
8th November	3 18	6	1	15	0	1949—							
1924—						19th May		6	5	0	3	8	6
15th May	4 2	0	1	15	0	1950							
13th November	4 2	0	1	18	0	February(b)		6	9	0	3	10	3
1925—						May		6	11	0	3	11	5
13th August	4 5	6		18	0	August		6	14	0	3	13	2
3rd September	4 5	6	1	19	6	November		6	17	0	3	14	11
1930—								7	18	0	5	18	6
30th October	3 15	0	1	19	6	1951—							
1931—						February		8	6	0	6	4	6
15th January	3 15	0		15	0			8	11	0	6	8	0
10th September	3 3	0		15	0			9	4	0		18	0
24th December	3 3	0	1	11	6			9	15	0	7	6	0
1933—			١.			1952-							
4th May	3 3	0	1	11	6			10	5	0		13	6
1935— 7th November			١.					10	11	0		18	0
7th November	3 6	0	1	11	6			11	4	0	8	8	0
1611 Y	3 6	0		1.0				11	9	0	8	11	6
16th January	3 0	0	1	13	0	1953—			_	_			
7.1 Y	3 9	6	1	13		37.	٠ ٠	11	5	0	8	8	6
00/1 A '1	3 9	6		14	0			11	8	0	_	11	0
29th April 25th November	3 14	0		16	6	August(c) . 1956—		11	11	0	8	13	0
1939—	3 14	U	1 1	10	0	A41. Tours		10	1	^		0	_
5th January	3 18	0	1	18	0	0441 0 4 1	٠٠	12 12	1	0	9	0	6
1940—	5 10	U	1	10	0	1957—		12	1	U	9	U	0
28th November	4 4	0	2	1	0	2041- 37		12	1.1	0	9	8	0
1941—	7 7	v	1 -	1	0	1958—	• •	12	11	U	9	ō	U
27th November	4 7	0	2	3	6	261 34	- 1	12	16	0	9	12	0
1942—	,		-	5	0	1959—		14	10	U	,	14	U
15th October	4 14	0	2	6	2	1 5 41. T		13	11	0	10	3	0
1946—	, ,,			0	~	1961—	.	13	11	U	10)	U
26th September	4 18	6	2	15	0	1041- T1	.	14	3	0	10	12	0
			_					14	J	0	10	14	U

⁽a) Rates shown operate throughout the whole of the State with the exception of Whyalla and nearby areas, where, since May, 1947, a loading of 5s. a week for adult males has been payable.

(b) From February, 1950, the rates have been the same as Commonwealth basic wage rates for Adelaide.

(c) Automatic adjustments discontinued.

APPENDIX.

Section XI.—continued.

Western Australian State Jurisdiction: Metropolitan Area.(a)

ss. d. 5 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 18 0 13 6 12 0 112 0 112 0 110 6 9 0 9 8 0 0 9 3 3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 5 7 6 2 2 2 19 18 18 18 18 18 17 17	d. 11 11 11 0 5 2 2 8 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	24th April 1st July 26th July 27th October 1940— 26th February 3rd May 1st July 26th October 1941— 26th February 28th April 28th April 28th July 1942— 8th August November(b) 1943— 1st March 1st July		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 5 5 5 5	0 5	£ 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	7 8	d. 9 4 4 4 4 8 1 1 1 1 1 6 1 0 3
5 0 0 5 0 7 0 6 0 18 0 13 6 12 0 112 0 112 0 110 6 9 0 0 9 9 0 9 9 3	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 5 7 6 2 2 2 19 18 18 18 18 18 17 17	111 111 0 5 2 2 2 8 8 111 111 111 111	1st March 24th April 1st July 26th July 27th October 1940— 26th February 3rd May 1st July 26th October 1941— 26th February 28th April 28th July 1942— 8th August November(b) 1943— 1st March 1st July		2 2 2 2 2 4 2 2 4 2 2 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 6 4 1 10 14 14 17	2 2 2 2 2 8 4 4 11 0 5	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 6 6 7 8	4 4 4 4 4 8 1 1 1 10
5 0 0 5 0 0 6 0 0 18 0 0 18 0 0 13 6 0 12 0 0 112 0 0 112 0 0 110 0 6 0 9 9 0 0 9 9 0 9 9 0 9 9 3	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 5 7 6 2 2 2 19 18 18 18 18 18 17 17	111 0 5 2 2 2 8 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	24th April 1st July 26th July 27th October 1940— 26th February 3rd May 1st July 26th October 1941— 26th February 28th April 28th April 28th July 1942— 8th August November(b) 1943— 1st March 1st July		2 2 2 2 2 4 2 2 4 2 2 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 6 4 1 10 14 14 17	2 2 2 2 2 8 4 4 11 0 5	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4 4 4 4 4 6 6 6 7 8	4 4 4 4 4 8 1 1 1 10
5 0 7 0 6 0 18 0 18 0 13 6 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 10 6 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 3	2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 7 6 2 2 2 19 18 18 18 18 17 17	111 0 5 2 2 2 2 8 11 11 11 11	1st July 26th July 27th October 1940— 26th February 3rd May 1st July 31st July 26th October 1941— 26th February 28th April 28th July 1942— 8th August November(b) 1943— 1st March 1st July		2 2 2 2 4 2 2 4 2 4 4 5 4 4 8 4 4 8 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 8 4 4 11 0 5	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4 4 4 4 4 6 6 6 7 8	4 4 4 4 8 1 1 1 10
5 0 7 0 6 0 18 0 18 0 13 6 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 10 6 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 3	2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 7 6 2 2 2 19 18 18 18 18 17 17	111 0 5 2 2 2 2 8 11 11 11 11	26th July 27th October 1940— 26th February 3rd May 1st July 31st July 26th October 1941— 26th February 28th April 28th July 1942— 8th August November(b) 1943— 1st March 1st July		2 2 2 2 4 2 2 4 2 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 6 4 4 10 4 14 17	2 2 2 8 4 4 11 0 5	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4 4 4 4 4 6 6 6 7 8	4 4 4 4 8 1 1 1 1 6 10
7 0 6 0 18 0 18 0 18 0 113 6 112 0 112 0 112 0 110 6 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 3	2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 6 2 2 2 19 18 18 18 18 18 17 17	0 5 2 2 2 8 11 11 11 1 1 1	27th October 1940— 26th February 3rd May 1st July 31st July 26th October 1941— 26th February 28th April 28th July 1942— 8th August November(b) 1943— 1st March 1st July		2 2 2 2 3 5 4 5 4 1 10 4 14 17	2 2 2 8 4 4 11 0 5	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4 4 4 4 6 6 6 7 8	4 4 8 1 1 1 6 10
7 0 6 0 18 0 18 0 18 0 113 6 112 0 112 0 112 0 110 6 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 3	2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 6 2 2 2 19 18 18 18 18 18 17 17	0 5 2 2 2 8 11 11 11 1 1 1	1940— 26th February 3rd May 1st July 31st July 26th October 1941— 26th February 28th April 28th July 1942— 8th August November(b) 1943— 1st March 1st July		1 2 1 2 1 5 1 5 1 6 1 8 1 10 1 14 1 17	2 2 8 4 4 11 0 5	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4 4 4 6 6 6 7 8	4 4 8 1 1 1 11 6 10
6 0 18 0 18 0 18 0 11 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 10 6 9 0 9 0 8 0 9 3	2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6 2 2 2 19 18 18 18 18 17 17	5 2 2 2 8 11 11 11 11 11	26th February 3rd May 1st July 31st July 26th October 1941— 26th February 28th April 28th July 1942— 8th August November(b) 1943— 1st March 1st July		2 1 2 1 5 1 5 1 6 1 8 1 10 1 14 17	2 8 4 4 11 0 5	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4 4 6 6 6 7 8	4 8 1 1 1 11 6 10
6 0 18 0 18 0 18 0 11 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 10 6 9 0 9 0 8 0 9 3	2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 19 18 18 18 18 17 17	2 2 8 11 11 11 11 11	3rd May 1st July 31st July 26th October 1941— 26th February 28th April 28th July 1942— 8th August November(b) 1943— 1st March 1st July		1 2 1 5 1 6 1 8 1 10 1 14 1 17	8 4 4 11 0 5	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4 6 6 7 8	8 1 1 11 6 10
18 0 18 0 18 0 13 6 12 0 12 0 12 0 10 6 9 0 9 0 8 0 9 3	2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 19 18 18 18 18 17 17	2 2 8 11 11 11 11 11	31st July 26th October 1941— 26th February 28th April 28th July 1942— 8th August November(b) 1943— 1st March 1st July		5 1 5 1 6 1 8 1 10 1 14 1 17	4 4 11 0 5	2 2 2 2 2 2	6 6 7 8	1 1 11 6 10
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Note.—For footnotes see next page.

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SECTION XI.—continued.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATE JURISDICTION: METROPOLITAN AREA.(a)—continued.

Date.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.			Adult Females.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1951			1958—		
29th January	8 12 11	4 17 9	7th February	13 8 6	8 14 6
30th April	9 4 3	5 4 1	28th April	13 8 6	8 14 6
23rd July	9 16 8	5 11 1	4th August	13 12 3	8 17 0
22nd October	10 5 8	5 16 3	27th October	13 13 5	8 17 9
1st December (c)	10 5 8	6 13 8			
1952 —			1959—		
29th January	10 14 1	6 19 2	27th January	13 13 5	8 17 9
28th April	11 3 10	7 5 6	27th April	13 15 1	8 18 10
28th July	11 12 3	7 11 0	27th July	13 18 7	9 1 1
27th October	11 18 6	7 15 0	26th October	14 1 6	9 3 0
1953—				1. 1	, ,
27th January	11 18 6	7 15 0	1960-		
27th April	12 1 10	7 17 2	30th January(d)	14 1 6	10 11 2
27th July	12 6 6	8 0 3	2nd May	14 6 4	10 14 9
13th November	12 6 6	8 0 3	25th July	14 12 3	10 19 2
1955	60.00		24th October	14 14 7	11 0 11
9th August	12 12 5	8 4 1			0 11
2nd November	12 12 5	8 4 1	1961-		
1956—			31st January	14 16 7	11 2 5
31st January	12 13 8	8 4 11	1st May	14 19 3	11 4 5
23rd April	12 17 1	8 7 1	31st July	15 0 6	11 5 5
23rd July	13 1 6	8 10 0	30th October	14 18 9	11 4 1
29th October	13 5 2	8 12 4			1 5-1
1957—	in the second	950 July	1962-		
25th January	13 6 3	8 13 1	23rd January	14 18 9	11 4 1
26th April	13 8 10	8 14 9	19th April	14 18 9	11 4 1
19th July	13 12 9	8:17:3	20th July	14 18 9	11 4 1
28th October	13 12 9	8 17 3	22nd October	14 18 9	11 4 1
		niZ dati			Libert Co.

⁽a) Within a radius of 15 miles of the G.P.O., Perth. Other rates are declared for the South-West Land Division and for the Goldfields area and all other parts of the State. (b) Operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month. (c) Female rates increased to 65 per cent. of male rates. (d) Female rates increased to 75 per cent. of male rates.

TASMANIAN STATE JURISDICTION: HOBART RATES.

Note.—No provision is made in Tasmanian industrial legislation for the declaration of a State basic wage. Prior to February, 1956, most Wages Boards generally adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates (see page 128). Rates generally adopted thereafter are shown below.

Date.(a)	Date.(a) Adult Males. Adult Females.		Date.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	
1956— February May August(b)	£ s. d. 12 19 0 13 8 0 13 12 0	£ s. d. 9 14 3 10 1 0 10 4 0	1959— July(c) 1961— July(e)	£ s. d. 14 2 0 14 14 0	£ s. d. 10 11 6	

⁽a) Rates operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month shown.
(b) Automatic adjustments discontinued.
(c) Most Wages Boards adopted Commonwealth basic wage-rates from July.

SECTION XII.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA.

		Wo	rkers Involve	ed.	Working I	Days Lost.	
Year.	Number.	Directly.	Indirectly (b).	Total.	Number.	Average Days per Worker Involved.	Loss in Wages. (£'000.)
1913	208 337 358 444 298 444 298 460 554 445 624 445 274 504 499 360 4411 287 259 1183 3134 127 90 155 183 235 376 416 416 602 785 987 869 982 1,141 849 1,276 61 1,344 1,627 1,459 1,1366 1,103 87 889 987 1,143	46,963 44,813 57,118 92,121 132,480 143,228 178,939 240,845 166,167 288,028 260,792 299,641 331,865 280,718 301,025 260,720 391,481 380,421 488,178 483,800 355,580 424,340 414,590 522,469 592,053	16,790 27,976 24,287 42,137 19,909 13,886 57,291 53,047 44,903 16,069 10,228 19,877 22,147 32,266 43,176 14,073 17,111 2,250 3,126 3,588 3,125 3,895 2,509 3,469 4,052 11,474 9,602 13,658 7,262 3,096 8,075 15,566 16,297 16,683 46,419 16,124 3,857 40,220 28,171 17,556 12,246 14,494 20,307 11,048 20,307 11,048 20,307 11,048 20,307 11,048 20,307 11,048 20,307 11,048 20,307 21,226 11,226 8,002 21,226 11,226 8,002	50,283 71,049 81,292 170,683 173,970 56,439 157,591 1155,566 165,101 116,332 76,321 152,446 113,034 200,757 96,422 104,604 54,222 37,667 32,917 30,113 50,858 47,322 60,587 248,107 169,263 296,103 276,358 315,938 327,137 317,149 264,577 431,701 431,701 431,701 444,647 427,983 337,043 282,849 237,471 603,279 300,357	622,535 993,153 682,960 1,644,753 4,689,316 539,593 4,303,738 4,363,7267 1,286,185 858,685 858,685 858,685 1,145,977 918,646 1,128,570 1,310,261 1,713,581 777,278 4,461,478 1,511,241 212,318 111,956 370,386 495,124 497,248 557,111 1,337,994 459,154 1,507,252 984,174 378,195 990,151 1,947,844 1,333,798 1,1947,844 1,338,728 1,662,686 1,333,990 2,062,888 872,974 1,163,504 1,050,830 90,1639 1,010,884 1,121,383 630,213 439,890 365,039 725,107 606,811	12.38 13.98 8.40 9.64 26.95 9.56 27.31 23.06 7.79 7.38 15.02 6.03 11.59 8.54 8.06 42.65 27.87 6.53 3.72 7.28 7.28 7.38 3.37 7.29 3.00 7.83 3.34 4.78 5.79 9.29 3.00 7.83 3.34 4.78 2.14 2.30 2.12 2.44 2.27 1.56 1.54 1.20 2.02	288 500 3500 945 2,642 345 2,619 2,370 752 1,276 918 1,108 1,416 1,677 4,569 91 3,91 469 95 318 391 469 95 318 391 469 95 2224 456 1,716 1,000 456 1,154 4,112 2,560 2,298 1,899 2,297 2,612 4,166 2,256 3,440 3,337 3,021 3,310 3,310 3,967 2,309 1,591 1,377 2,927 2,724

⁽a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

Note.—Particulars of all disputes in progress during any year are included in the annual figures whether the dispute commenced in that year or was in progress at the beginning of the year. Consequently, details of the number of disputes and workers involved in disputes which commenced in any year and were still in progress during the following year are included in the figures for both years.

SECTION XIII.
TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP(a); AUSTRALIA.

	Yes	ar.		Number of Unions.	Nu	mber of Member	°S.
				Omons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1912				408	415,554	17,670	433,224
1913				432	477,661	20,264	497,925
1914				430	500,686	22,585	523,271
1915				415	499,160	28,871	528,031
1916				392	506,981	39,575	546,556
1917				389	518,582	45,605	564,187
1918				394	531,090	50,665	581,755
1919				394	564,262	63,423	627,685
1920				388	606,620	77,830	684,450
1921				382	622,493	80,516	703,009
1922				387	616,886	86,052	702,938
1923				383	608,820	90,923	699,743
1924				376	640,774	88,381	729,155
1925				382	699,399	96,323	795,722
1926				372	745,681	105,797	
1927			• •	369	793,131		851,478
1928		• •	• •	379	785,189	118,521	911,652
1929		• •	• •	374	,	126,352	911,541
1930		• •	• • •	362	774,031	127,137	901,168
1931		• •			735,767	119,990	855,757
1932	• •	• •	• •	362	656,105	112,901	769,006
1933	• •	• •	• •	361	630,688	110,143	740,831
1934	• •	• •	• •	356	626,266	113,132	739,398
1935		• •		355	641,370	121,197	762,567
1936			• •	354	662,447	128,383	790,830
1937				356	685,795	129,014	814,809
938			• •	358	720,587	135,696	856,283
				366	748,749	136,409	885,158
1939				380	778,336	137,134	915,470
1940				381	806,572	149,290	955,862
1941	• •			374	886,648	189,032	1,075,680
942				377	943,555	238,862	1,182,417
1943				375	935,997	268,866	1,204,863
944				370	944,777	274,001	1,218,778
945				362	941,297	259,098	1,200,395
946				392	1,028,560	255,802	1,284,362
947				395	1,087,428	278,065	1,365,493
948				364	1,172,676	283,132	1,455,808
949				349	1,226,818	294,096	1,520,914
950				360	1,301,868	303,476	1,605,344
951				359	1,368,694	321,577	1,690,271
952				360	1,354,248	283,294	1,637,542
953				365	1,381,103	298,655	1,679,758
954				371	1,448,223	339,281	1,787,504
955				372	1,464,016	337,846	1,801,862
956				375	1,470,606	340,802	1,811 408
957				373	1,463,985	346,169	1,810,154
958				370	1,465,682	345,536	1,810,134
959				369	, , , ,		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
960		• •		363	1,494,669	356,058	1,850,727
961		• •	• •	355	1,534,423	377,969	1,912,392
		• •	• •	333	1,521,900	372,703	1,894,603

⁽a) Number of separate unions (without interstate duplication) and membership at the end of the years shown.

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